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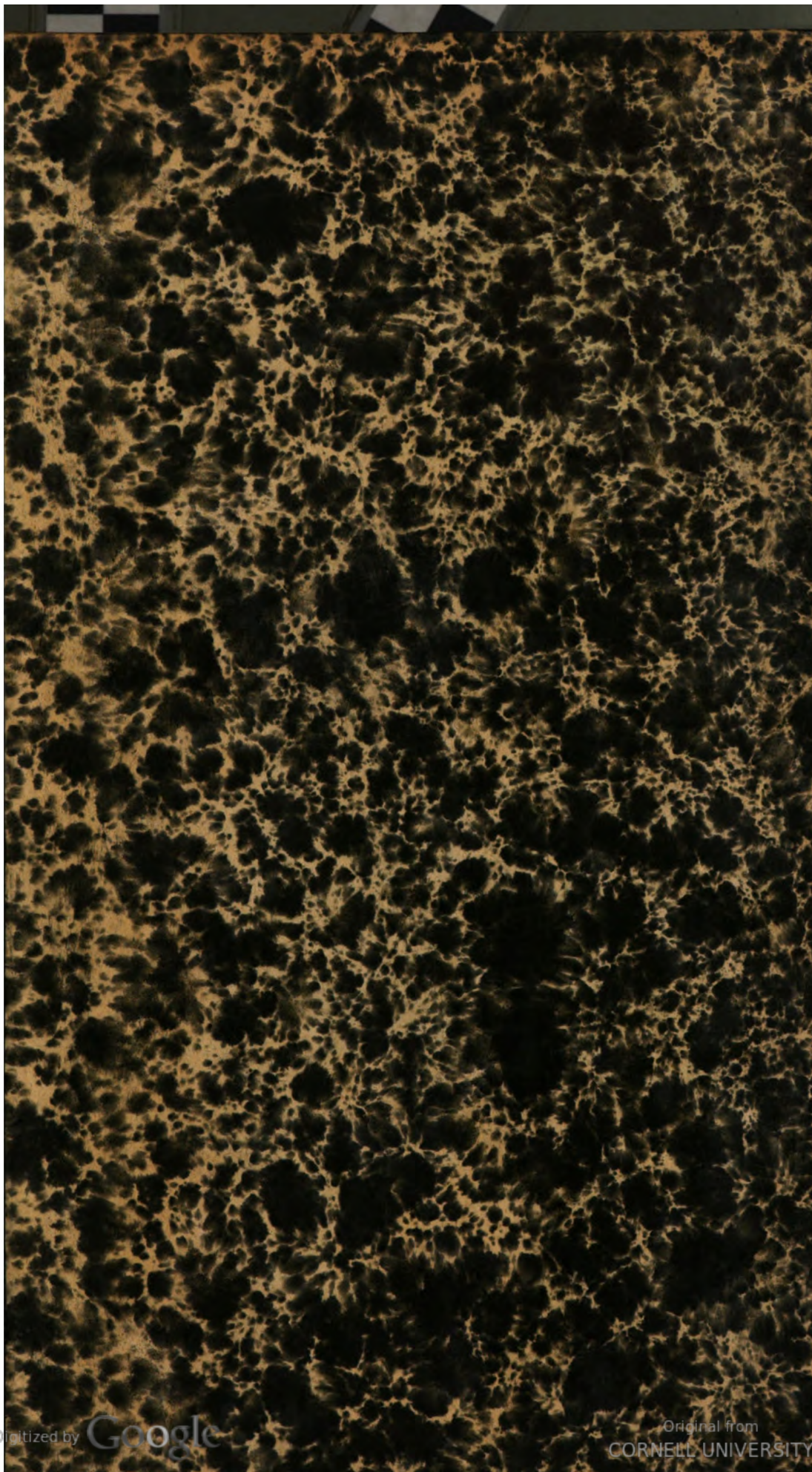


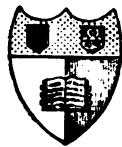
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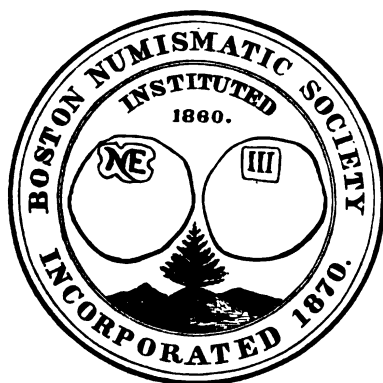
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VOL. XXVI.

JULY, 1891—JULY, 1892.



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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXVI.

BOSTON, JULY, 1891.

No. 1.

THE NEW DESIGNS FOR OUR COINAGE.

A VERY general interest has been felt by Numismatists in the steps which have been taken to improve the designs borne on the Silver Coins of the United States. The readers of the *Journal* are no doubt familiar with the earlier measures proposed,—inviting competitive designs. It was publicly stated, when these proposals appeared, that the inducements offered by the Government were not sufficient to elicit suggestions of value, much less complete designs for the purpose. Artists who might have given thought to the matter, complained that their time would be wasted, as they would receive nothing for their labor unless their models were accepted; and the result seems to have been, as was anticipated, a complete failure to produce anything that would unite beauty with utility and the practical necessities involved. When the Director of the Mint suggested to the engraver at Philadelphia that he get some one to assist him in some special work that was under way, he replied that he did not know of any one in the United States who was competent even to assist in this work. During the recent competition the celebrated sculptor, August St. Gaudens, who was one of the judges in the contest, told Mr. Leech that he knew of only four artists who were competent to do this class of designing, and that three of them were in France and he was the fourth. He could say this without egotism, for he made a special study of this subject before he attained celebrity as a sculptor. Admitting most willingly the pre-eminent genius of Mr. St. Gaudens as a sculptor, we fear that he can hardly be said to have shown equal talent for producing designs adapted to coinage.

We understand that the design favored by the latter gentleman was something after the rude but beautiful coinage of the Greeks. But these designs it would be impossible to follow, and Mr. Barber said in a recent interview, that there was no machinery in existence to coin such pieces as cheaply and as quickly as was necessary. Doubtless American ingenuity could overcome this difficulty, but there are others which cannot be overcome. No three coins could be piled with stability; the third would inevitably fall; their high

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relief would not sustain the constant wear of circulation without soon being defaced, the protecting rim on our present coins not being compatible with such devices; their irregularity, and that is one of the chief features advocated by those whose suggestions seem to have been sought, would prevent their use, and at the same time make an easy field for counterfeiters.

A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* writes (July 31): "It is not likely that another competition will ever be tried for the production of designs for United States coins," said Mr. Leech, the Director of the Mint, yesterday. 'The one just ended was too wretched a failure. Doubtless it was the first contest of the sort ever opened by any Government to the public at large. The result is not very flattering to the boasted artistic development of this country, inasmuch as only two of the three hundred suggestions submitted were good enough to receive honorable mention. . . . Anticipating a severe popular criticism, the chief engraver will do his utmost to render the five cameo pictures called for, as unexceptionable as possible, æsthetically speaking. No alteration is to be made in the gold coins, because they are really exquisite now and could hardly be improved upon. It is realized that the money of a nation is expressive of its art culture. Therefore, lest posterity imagine the present generation to have been barbarous, it is desirable that our silver pieces should be as handsome as may be."

"I have told our engraver," said Mr. Leech to another reporter a few days ago, "to prepare me a set of designs for the subsidiary coins to be submitted to Secretary Foster. I shall not do anything about the dollar for some time. There is no hurry about it, and the weather is too warm for us to worry ourselves about anything which does not require immediate attention. Our engraver at Philadelphia is the only competent person to prepare these designs, but it does not follow from the action I have taken that his work will be final. Of course, he receives no additional compensation for this. It is part of his regular work. I do not see any prospect of getting designs elsewhere in this country. We might get them in France. The French coin work is of the most artistic description. But the people of the United States would never forgive us if we went outside this country for our designs. To be sure, our designer is of an English family, but he is regularly in the employ of the Mint." [He came at an early age we believe, to Philadelphia, with his father, and upon the death of the latter was appointed to succeed him.]

The fact seems to be proved from this attempt, that there are no American artists, outside the Mint, who are competent to furnish designs which it would be possible to follow. Whether the Mint officials can supply an acceptable device, under the limitations provided by statute, remains to be proved. We understand that Mr. Leech is glad that he tried the experiment of inviting outside assistance, notwithstanding his regret at the failure of his efforts.

The final decision in such matters, too often rests in the hands of those whose taste has not been numismatically educated, and it would therefore not be surprising if a design of much greater artistic merit than that which shall be finally adopted, should be rejected, possibly on the ground of utility, as has been the case heretofore. "De gustibus non est disputandum." Even a Cabinet officer, with his multifarious talents, is not necessarily endowed with that discriminating taste in the choice of "the fairest" and most beautiful, so

happily possessed by the son of Priam. "The judgment of Paris" in awarding the apple of discord received the approval of mortals, though Olympus frowned : in like manner, the Secretary's ultimate decision, whatever it may be, will no doubt give popular satisfaction and incur the wrath of those who reign in the realm of art.

COPPER COINAGE.

A PAPER COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 15, 1790.

THE difficulties which have lately been felt at the Mint, as regards the proposed new coinage of silver, seem to have found their counterpart in some respects, in the early days of that institution. If it was found, as appears from the following paper, that our own country was then unable to supply native artists of equal ability to those abroad, the same seems to be true now. If Mr. St. Gaudens is correct in his statement that there are such artists abroad, it might be well to let history repeat itself, and endeavor, as has been done heretofore, to induce foreign talent to come over and make a home in America. We doubt if the law against importing "contract labor" would be applied in such a case. But that may fairly rest until it is seen what our Mint designers have to offer. The paper printed below, has a peculiar interest at the present time.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred, by the House of Representatives, the letter of John H. Mitchell, reciting certain proposals for supplying the United States with copper coinage, has had the same under consideration, according to instructions, and begs leave to report thereon as follows :

The person who wishes to undertake the supply of a copper coinage, sets forth, that the superiority of his apparatus and process for coining, enables him to furnish a coinage better and cheaper than can be done by any country or person whatever ; that his dies are engraved by the first artist in that line in Europe ; that his apparatus for striking the edge at the same blow with the faces, is new, and singularly ingenious ; that he coins by a press on a new principle, and worked by a fire engine, more regularly than can be done by hand ; that he will deliver any quantity of coin, of any size and device, of pure unalloyed copper, wrapped in paper and packed in casks, ready for shipping, for fourteen pence sterling the pound.

The Secretary of State has before been apprised, from other sources of information, of the great improvements made by this undertaker, in sundry arts ; he is acquainted with the artist who invented the method of striking the edge and both faces of the coin at one blow ; he has seen his process and coins, and sent to the former Congress some specimens of them, with certain offers from him, before he entered into the service of the present undertaker (which specimens he takes the liberty of now submitting to the inspection of the House, as proofs of the superiority of this method of coinage, in gold and silver as well as copper).

He is, therefore, of opinion, that the undertaker, aided by that artist, and by his own excellent machines, is truly in a condition to furnish coin in a state of higher perfection than has ever yet been issued by any nation ; that perfection in the engraving is among the greatest safeguards against counterfeits, because engravers of the first class are few, and elevated by their rank in their art, far above the base and dangerous business of counterfeiting. That the perfection of coins will indeed disappear, after they are for some time worn among other pieces, and, especially where the figures are rather faintly relieved, as on those of this artist ; yet, their high finishing, while new, is not the less a guard against counterfeits, because these, if carried to any extent, may be ushered into circulation new, also, and consequently, may be compared with genuine coins in the same state ; that, therefore, whenever the United States shall be disposed to have a coin of their own, it will be desirable to aim at this kind of perfection. That this cannot be better effected, than by availing themselves, if possible, of

the services of the undertaker, and of this artist, whose excellent methods and machines are said to have abridged, as well as perfected, the operations of coinage. These operations, however, and their expense, being new, and unknown here, he is unable to say whether the price proposed be reasonable or not. He is also uncertain, whether, instead of the larger copper coin, the Legislature might not prefer a lighter one of billon, or mixed metal, as is practiced, with convenience, by several other nations—a specimen of which kind of coinage is submitted to their inspection.

But, the propositions under consideration suppose that the work is to be carried on in a foreign country, and that the implements are to remain the property of the undertaker; which conditions, in his opinion, render them inadmissible, for these reasons:

Coinage is peculiarly an attribute of sovereignty. To transfer its exercise into another country, is to submit it to another sovereign.

Its transportation across the ocean, besides the ordinary dangers of the sea, would expose it to acts of piracy, by the crews to whom it would be confided, as well as by others apprised of its passage.

In time of war, it would offer to the enterprises of an enemy, what have been emphatically called the sinews of war.

If the war were with the nation within whose territory the coinage is, the first act of war, or reprisal, might be to arrest this operation, with the implements, and materials coined and uncoined, to be used at their discretion.

The reputation and principles of the present undertaker are safeguards against the abuses of a coinage, carried on in a foreign country, where no checks could be provided by the proper sovereign, no regulations established, no police, no guard exercised; in short, none of the numerous cautions hitherto thought essential at every mint; but in hands less entitled to confidence, these will become dangers. We may be secured, indeed, by proper experiments as to the purity of the coin delivered us according to contract, but we cannot be secured against that which, though less pure, shall be struck in the genuine die, and protected against the vigilance of Government, till it shall have entered into circulation.

We lose the opportunity of calling in and re-coining the clipped money in circulation, or we double our risk by a double transportation.

We lose, in like manner, the resource of coining up our household plate in the instant of great distress.

We lose the means of forming artists to continue the works, when the common accidents of mortality shall have deprived us of those who began them.

In fine, the carrying on a coinage in a foreign country, as far as the Secretary knows, is without example; and general example is weighty authority.

He is, therefore, of opinion, on the whole, that a mint, whenever established, should be established at home: that the superiority, the merit, and means of the undertaker, will suggest him as the proper person to be engaged in the establishment and conduct of a mint, on a scale which, relinquishing nothing in the perfection of the coin, shall be duly proportioned to our purposes.

And, in the mean while, he is of opinion the present proposals should be declined.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

April 14th, 1790.

At Queretaro, and other towns near Mexico, soap is the currency and a legal tender for the payment of debts. The cakes are about the size of common brown Windsor, and worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents apiece. Each cake is stamped with the name of the town where it is current, and of the person authorized to manufacture and utter it. Celaya soap will not pass current in Queretaro. It is by no means uncommon to use these cakes for washing the hands and face, and they never lose their current value as long as the stamp is preserved.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 96]

I have again to interpolate several medals that have come to my knowledge since their place in this enumeration has been passed.

I. CANADA.

E. *Medico-Ecclesiastical Medals.*

Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

181. *Obverse.* As that of No. 127, save that the upper and lower arms of the enclosure are rounded instead of pointed, and that in the exergue there is the letter M, surmounted by a cross. Inscription: SANCTUARY OF ST ANN OF BEAUPRE

Reverse. Enclosure as above. Inscription: GOOD ST ANN PRAY FOR US Brass. Shape and size like No. 127.

In my collection, from Mr. McLachlan of Montreal. It is the first that has appeared with an English inscription, and we may almost hope that it will be the last of the wearisome series.

III. CENTRAL AMERICA.

3. YUCATAN.

B. *Medical Colleges, Hospitals, etc.*

182. *Obverse.* Inscription: ESCUELA DE MEDICINA DE YUCATAN ★ 1883 ★ In field: A

Reverse. Inscription: A. FUNDADOR. IGNACIO VADO. 1833. Silver. 20. 31 mm.

183. As above, but R in field of obverse. Silver. 20. 31 mm.

184. As above, but S in field of obverse. Silver. 20. 31 mm.

The above pieces have been described to me by Mr. Henry Chapman, Jr., of Philadelphia, who saw them in a private collection in Germany.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

3. BRAZIL.

B. *Medical Colleges, etc.*

185. *Obverse.* Bust of Dom Pedro I.

Reverse. Aesculapius seated, with serpent-staff on his left arm, the right supporting a vase upon his right knee. At his feet, flowering plants; the sun, with elongated rays, above. Behind, an overturned vase, with outflowing water; palm trees in back ground. Inscription, below: SOCIETADE DE MEDICINA | DE | RIO DE JANEIRO | 1815. Silver. 34. 53 mm.

Debret, *Voyage Pittoresque et historique en Brésil*. Paris, 1834-39, tom. III, p. 155, pl. 17, fig. of reverse.

I owe knowledge of this very rare medal to Mr. Julius Meili of Zurich. Mr. C. A. Cutter, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, has been kind enough to send me its description from the almost equally rare work of Debret.

186. *Obverse.* Head of Dom Pedro I.

Reverse. The staff of Aesculapius, shaped like the club of Hercules. Above, a chalice, from which the serpent drinks. Inscription: ACADEM(IA) • MEDICO-CHIRURG (ICA) • I(ANEIRO) • FLUM(INE) • Exergue: MDCCCXXVI. Silver. 34. 53 mm.

Ibid., III, p. 155, pl. 17, fig. of reverse.

Upon the reorganization of the Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Rio de Janeiro. Even rarer than the preceding. Communicated to me by Mr. Meili, and description sent by Mr. Cutter.

187. *Obverse*. Head (of the Imperial Councillor, Manoel Feliciano), to right. Inscription: ★ ACADEMIA IMPERIAL DE MEDICINA ★ | RIO DE JANEIRO

Reverse. Within a circle, FUNDADA | EM | 8 DE MAIO | DE | 1835 Inscription: DECRETO Nº 9386 DE 28 DE FEVEREIRO DE 1885 ★ Wood. 28. 43 mm.

Meili, Die auf das Kaiserreich Brasilien bezüglichen Medaillen, Zurich, 1890, 4°, p. 17, No. 160, pl. XXVII.

Struck upon the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Academy.

188. Similar in all respects to No. 90 (the *Journal*, January, 1890, p. 60), upon laying the corner stone of the hospital Santa Casa da Misericordia, at Rio de Janeiro, save that beneath the bust upon obverse, there is AZEVEDO G.. Silver, bronze. 33. 51 mm.

Ibid., p. 11, No. 94a, pl. XVII.

189. *Obverse*. Charity, with outstretched arms, spreads her mantle over a group of eight invalids. Exergue: a mitre and cross, with the national and city shields, upon branches of laurel and flowers, bound by ribbon, which is transfixed by three upright arrows.

Reverse. Within branches of laurel and flowers, bound by ribbon: AO | BENEMERITO IRMAO | DA SANTA CASA | DA MISERICORDIA | DO RIO DE JANEIRO | MILITAO | MAXIMO | DE SOUSA | BARAO DE ANDARAHY | — | 1878 Bronze. 47. 73 mm.

Ibid., p. 21, No. 206, pl. XXXIV.

Conferred by the hospital (Santa Casa da Misericordia) upon the Barao de Andarahy.

190. *Obverse*. A hovering dove. Inscription: FONS SAPIENTIAE | STUDII PREMIUM.

Reverse. A pen obliquely across an open book, upon which: PETRUS | II — BRAZ. | IMP. Inscription: INSTITUTO DOS SURDOS E MUDOS DO BRASIL Gold, silver, bronze. 17. 25 mm.

Ibid., p. 23, No. 220, pl. XXXVI.

Medal of the Brazilian Deaf and Dumb Institute.

191. *Obverse*. Crossed laurel branches, upon which a closed book, surmounted by an open one. Inscription: ★ IMP. INSTIT ★ | DOS MENINOS CECOS

Reverse. Inscription: A° | APPLICAC, A° | 1° ANNO | —O— Bronze. 18. 27 mm.

Ibid., p. 23, No. 221, pl. XXXVI.

Medal of the Imperial Brazilian Blind Asylum. Similar medals, with merely a change of the numeral, are given for best application in the seven subsequent years, and another for superior conduct.

192. *Obverse*. Similar to preceding.

Reverse. Within laurel branches, a harp, etc. Above, a radiant star. Inscription: AO MELHOR TALENTO | —O— EM MUZICA —O— Bronze. 18. 27 mm.

Ibid., p. 23, No. 222, pl. XXXVI.

D. Epidemics.

193. *Obverse*. Inscription: EPIDEMIA | DE | 1855

Reverse. AO | EX^{mo} SENHOR | VISCONDE DE BAEPENDY | OS CAMPISTAS | AGRADECIDOS. Bronze. 24. 37 mm.

Ibid., p. 21, No. 203, pl. XXXIV.

Conferred for services during yellow fever.

194–195. Similar medals were also given to Visconde de Condeixa and D^{re} José Manoel da Costa Bastos, in each instance the name being apparently struck, and not engraved.

Ibid., p. 21.

4. PERU.

B. Medical Colleges, Hospitals, etc.

196. *Obverse*. The Italian arms, and inscription.

Reverse. Inscription. Silver. 24. 37 mm.

Weyl, Numismatische Correspondenz, 1890, Nos. 91–93, p. 20, No. 738.

In commemoration of the fourteenth anniversary of the Italian hospital at Lima. I have failed as yet to obtain its complete description.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. Personal.

(No. 115.)¹ The large medal (size 92) of Dr. Kane, as offered at the R. C. Davis sale, 22-26 Jan., 1890, No. 1857, and F. W. Doughty sale, 14-16 April, 1891, No. 1307, is now in my collection. In addition to my previous description, it has W. G. COURTS. RECIT (here Mr. Vattermare was wrong), and the edge within is pearled, with connecting lines, and without has a wreath of olive leaves. It is an obverse shell. Therefore the additional details given by Vattermare, which I have cited, must be of a reverse, which I have not yet seen.

The regular sequence, from the last number of the *Journal*, is now resumed.

C. Medical Events.

The only American medals that can be classed under this head would seem to be the following:

The death in a public capacity, of Dr. (Gen.) Joseph Warren (1741-1775) of Boston, at the battle of Bunker Hill.²

The introduction of water into the City of New York, 1842.³

The introduction of water into the City of Brooklyn, 1858.⁴

The foundation of the American Medical Association.⁵

The International Medical Congress at Washington, in 1887.⁶

The discovery of Surgical Anaesthesia. Of this there are two medals. The one, awarded to Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton by the French Academy, will be shortly referred to when describing the medals of dentists. The other, conferred upon Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson (1805-1880), of Boston, by the King of Sweden, is the following:

197. *Obverse*. Bust of the king. Inscription: OSCAR REX SUECIAE NORVEGIAE GOTH. ET VANDAL. L. N. DUNDOREN F.

Reverse. Within a circle, a crown and wreath. Beneath: JACKSON MED. DOCTOR. BOSTONII. AMER. SEPT. Legend: ILLIS QUORUM MERERE LABORES. Gold. 27. 42 mm. Storer, *The Sanitarian*, August, 1887, p. 167. No. 130.

An electrotype of this medal is in the Government (Lee) Collection. It could with propriety have been also included in the list of personal medals.

D. Epidemics.

1. The Plague.

I have elsewhere⁷ stated my impression that Snelling was correct when suggesting, in 1769, that the London Elephant token of 1694 was struck in memory of the great visitation of the plague in 1665, and that Crosby, while quoting this, was perhaps at fault in considering that the similar American pieces for New England and Carolina, from the same obverse die, and with their prayer upon the reverse for preservation by God, had entirely lost the legend's original meaning.⁸ It is not unreasonable to suppose that, even though struck as local medals, they were intended to convey the wish that New England and the Lords Proprietors of Carolina might be spared from the pestilence which had recently wrought such havoc at home.

¹ The *Journal*, July, and Oct., 1890.

² Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Feb. 1890, Nos. 1252-3.

³ *Ibid.*, August, 1887, No. 95.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. 96.

⁵ The *Journal*, April, 1891, No. 165.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Nos. 163, 164.

⁷ *The Sanitarian*, Nov. 1888, p. 442, Nos. 737-740.

⁸ Early Coins of America, p. 337.

2. Yellow Fever.

a. Norfolk, Va. (Epidemic of 1855.)

198. *Obverse*. Faith, Hope, and Charity. In background, at left, an altar; in foreground, an anchor, and at right, a lamb. Above, the All-seeing eye, and stars, irradiated. Beneath, W. N. DUNNELL, N. Y. Inscription, within a double circle: PRESENTED BY THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF NORFOLK, VA. | 1855.

Reverse. The Good Samaritan. Legend, within a double circle: I WAS SICK AND YOU VISITED ME. | MATT. XXV. XXXVI. Chased at edges. Gold, bronze. 22. 34 mm. Snowden, *loc. cit.*, p. 112, No. 23.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and that of the U. S. Mint. I have elsewhere given the official history of the medal.¹

b. Portsmouth, Va. (1855.)

The Yellow Fever medal of the Naval Hospital. Already described, No. 161 (The *Journal*, April, 1891). I have elsewhere given its history.²

c. By vote of Congress (1857).

199. *Obverse*. Bust of the President, with hair erect, to right. Beneath shoulder, Paquet F. Inscription: JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Reverse. Aesculapius, with patera and serpent, stands between Death, with hour-glass and scythe, and two sick men, one of whom clings to his robe. Beneath, to right, Paquet F. Inscription: TO D^r FREDERICK (HENRY) ROSE, ASSISTANT SURGEON, ROYAL NAVY, G. B. Exergue: FOR KINDNESS AND HUMANITY | TO OFFICERS AND CREW | OF THE U. S. STEAMER | SUSQUEHANNA. Gold, bronze. 48. 76 mm.

Loubat, *Medallic History of the U. S. of A.*, I, p. 362, II, pl. LXX; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, June, 1889, p. 532, No. 1078.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own. The ship was at Port Royal, Jamaica, completely disabled, and Surgeon Rose returned with it to New York.

In this connection, although not a Congressional medal, belongs the following:

200. *Obverse*. PRESENTED TO ASS^t SURGⁿ FREDERICK (HENRY) ROSE, R. N., BY THE REMNANT OF THE CREW OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA, WHO RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN SAID SHIP IN GOOD HEALTH, AS A MARK OF THEIR APPRECIATION OF HIS GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED THEIR SHIPMATES WHO WERE AFFLICTED WITH YELLOW FEVER. APRIL, 1857.

Reverse. The Steamship. Edge roped. Bronze. 47. 74 mm.

Ibid., No. 1079.

In the Government (Lee) Collection.

d. Chicago, Ill. (1873.)

201. *Obverse*. View of Exposition building, surmounted by flags. Beneath, at right, J. S. WEBER. Inscription: CHICAGO EXPOSITION. Exergue: 1873 | *

Reverse. The face of a watch. Upon it, ELGIN WATCH, between the following two lines, CONTRIBUTION TO 1873 | YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS. Inscription: MADE BY THE NATIONAL ELGIN WATCH CO | * IN EXPOSITION BUILDING * White metal. 19. 30 mm.

Ibid., No. 1080.

e. Savannah, Ga. (1876.)

202. *Obverse*. The Geneva cross. Inscription: SAVANNAH BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. 1876.

Reverse. The Good Samaritan. R. L. AUTENHEIMER.³ Legend: I WAS SICK AND YOU VISITED ME. MATT. XXV-XXXVI. Gold, bronze. 22. 34 mm.

Ibid., No. 1081.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and that of the Boston Numis. Society.

¹ *The Sanitarian*, June, 1889, p. 527, N. 1075.

² *Ibid.*, p. 530.

³ It is probable that this name should be R. Laubenthaler, (a New York die sinker.)

f. Memphis, Tenn. (1878.)

203. *Obverse.* Within a heavy laurel wreath: HOWARD | MEDICAL CORPS. | (flourishes.)

Reverse. AWARDED | FOR SERVICES | DURING THE YELLOW FEVER | EPIDEMIC IN | MEMPHIS | 1878. | A. D. LANGSTAFF | PRES^T HOWARD ASSOC^N | R. W. MITCHELL, | MEDICAL DIRECTOR. | (flourishes.) Heavy scroll work above and below, with pin attached above, upon which the name of recipient. Gold. 21. 33 mm.

Ibid., No. 1082.

In the Government (Lee) Collection. I have elsewhere given its official history.¹

g. Jacksonville, Fla. (1888.)

I was informed by Surgeon-Gen. Hamilton of the U. S. Hospital Marine Service that it was his impression that Asst. Surgeon J. Y. Porter, U. S. A., had received a medal from the citizens of Jacksonville for his services during the epidemic indicated.² Capt. Porter has informed me, however, that instead of a medal, it was a gold watch, chain, and charm, that he received from the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association.

In this connection, I might mention, though I do not number it, the following medal of Stephen Girard, who, during the Philadelphia epidemics of Yellow Fever, in 1793-8, with which Dr. Benjamin Rush³ was so honorably identified, performed the duties of a devoted nurse, and even, when such aid could not otherwise be obtained, those of a physician also.

Obverse. Statue of Girard, half facing, towards the left, upon a rostrum. Inscription: STEPHEN-GIRARD

Reverse. R. Lovett, Jr.'s card. In field, a plough. Exergue: a branch, to left. Edges lined. White metal, copper. 20. 31 mm.

In my collection.

3. Typhus.

I have recently ascertained that the medals presented in 1866 by the Trustees of the Baltimore City Almshouse to Drs. Keirle and Maughlin for devotion during an epidemic of typhus fever in that institution,⁴ were wholly engraved.

(To be continued.)

GOLD RUNNING TO WASTE.

"THREE thousand dollars for an old tin roof would be a pretty steep price, but the man who gets, for that sum, the battered roof from the old Tabernacle Church at Broad street and South Penn square, which is now being torn away, will be in great luck, says the Philadelphia Record. Some years ago the paint was scraped off the old roof and yielded \$5,000 in fine gold. It is almost certain to yield as much this time. The gold comes from the mint. When gold is being refined, a considerable quantity of it volatilizes with the smoke through the chimney, and as soon as it strikes the air it falls. Much of it falls on the roof of the mint, so much of it that the officials save even the water that falls upon it during a shower. All the drains from the roof are connected with large vats in the cellar of the mint. Before the water finally gets to the sewer it is strained through many blankets and sieves, which retain the gold. Notwithstanding all these precautions, the gold that is annually washed into the Delaware from the mint is said to be worth thousands of dollars. Every particle of dirt swept up about the mint is carefully stored away with the washings from the roof, and once every year it is sold to the highest bidder, as it cannot be used at the mint."—*Ex.*

If this is true, it might be worth while to invent some plan by which an exhaust fan could be applied to the chimney, and the smoke "de-volatilized" before it gets away with its treasure.

¹ *The Sanitarian*, June, 1889, p. 534.

² *Ibid.*, Feb., 1890, p. 170, No. 1266.

³ See *The Journal*, 1890, Nos. 123, 124.

⁴ *The Sanitarian*, Sept. 1889, p. 240, Nos. 1084-85.

THE FIVE FRANC PIECES OF FRANCE.

[FROM NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, LONDON.]

VERY nearly one hundred years have elapsed since the introduction of a decimal coinage on the Continent, and the various French Five-franc pieces, issued during that period, constitute an interesting series of coins; they are generally handsome, and carefully struck, and give a very concise history of the changes which have taken place in the ruling power of France during the past century.

The decimal system of weights and measures was inaugurated during the first French Republic, in the month then called "Germinal," of the third year of the Republic, say April, 1795, and on the 28th of the month Thermidor (August) of that year, it was decreed that the franc should weigh 5 grammes, and consequently, the five-franc piece 25 grammes, or nearly 386 grains.

The fineness was to be .935 and this is still the case for the five-franc pieces, although since the Latin union, the lower denominations of silver coins are only .900 fine.

The first five-franc pieces struck in the above year, had on the obverse Hercules uniting two female figures, Equality and Liberty, the legend being "UNION ET FORCE"; this type reappears slightly modified on the coins of the Second Republic, in 1848, after the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and on those of the last Republic, since 1871.

The inscription on the reverse of this first issue was simply "5 FRANCS" with the date between two branches, olive and oak, with "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" as the legend. The edge bears the inscription, "GARANTIE NATIONALE" in incuse letters.

On Bonaparte being created First Consul, in 1802, the coins bore on the obverse his bust, with "BONAPARTE PREMIER CONSUL." Two years later, when he was decreed Emperor, the inscription was changed accordingly to "NAPOLEON EMPEREUR," and a few years after, the bust was laureated.

The reverse of all these Bonaparte five-franc pieces differed very slightly from the preceding ones. The inscription "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" even remaining until 1809, when it was replaced by "EMPIRE FRANÇAIS." On the edge of Bonaparte's coins was inscribed "DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE."

In 1814, while Bonaparte was in Elba, and Louis XVIII appeared upon the throne, five-franc pieces were coined with the bust of the king, in embroidered uniform, on the obverse, and, on the reverse, a rectangular shield, bearing the arms of France, surmounted by the Bourbon crown, with the legend "PIECE DE 5-FRANC."

During the short interval when Bonaparte re-appeared upon the scene, between the flight of the king on the 20th March, 1815, and his return on the 8th July, after the battle of Waterloo, no five-franc pieces appear to have been coined. New ones of the king were then struck, but the bust was plainer, the neck bare, and on the reverse simply "5" and "F" on each side of the shield.

The coins of Charles X, who succeeded Louis XVIII, were similar to the later ones of his predecessor.

The inscription on the edge of the coins of these two reigns was "DOMINUM SALVUM FAC REGEM" still in incuse letters.

In 1830, when Louis Philippe drove Charles X from the throne, the legend on the obverse of his coins was, "LOUIS PHILIPPE I ROI DES FRANÇAIS," not "ROI DE FRANCE" as in the case of his two predecessors; the coat of arms on the reverse was again abandoned, the simple five-francs, with the date between two branches taking its place, and the incuse inscription on the edge was again "DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE"; later, when a new die was made, with an oak wreath on the king's bust, this inscription was struck in relief, and remains so to the present day.

When the Second Republic commenced, in 1848, the original Hercules type, as already mentioned, reappeared on the obverse in a modified form, the modification consisting in the revolutionary cap at the top of the staff held by Liberty being replaced by the hand of Justice, and the legend "UNION ET FORCE" being changed into "LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE"; but the next year, 1849, the well-known large Republican French head, with CONCORDIA inscribed on the frontal, and the legend, "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE," replaced the Hercules type, which two years later was again replaced by the bust of the third Napoleon, his title being first, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, then after the 2nd December, 1852, Napoleon III, first plain and later laureated, and on the reverse the Imperial arms.

During the German war, in 1870, as soon as the Republic was declared, the republican head made its reappearance on the obverse, but although all the lower denominations still retain it, the Hercules type was adopted a third time in 1871, for five-franc pieces, and has not been changed since; none of these latter coins, however, have been struck since 1878.

A number of mints, during the past century, have been in existence in various towns of France, and in other European towns which had become French at the time of the Empire. The mint-mark was generally a Roman letter, sometimes a double one; but for some years past, the only mint in operation has been at Paris, its letter being A.

An interesting description of the five-franc pieces of all nations was published in Paris in 1870, by Professor Lehr, of the Academy of Lausanne.

A. PREVOST.

MONKEYS AS COIN TESTERS.

It is said that the great apes of Siam are in request among the Siamese merchants as cashiers in their counting houses. Vast quantities of base coins are known to be in circulation in Siam, and, according to advices from that scorched-up little Oriental kingdom, no living human can discriminate between the good and bad coinage with as much accuracy as these apes. These monkey cashiers possess the faculty of distinguishing the rude Siamese counterfeits in such an extraordinary degree that no trained banker can compete with them in their unique avocation. In plying his trade the ape cashier meditatively puts each coin presented to him in his mouth and tests it with grave deliberation. From two to five seconds is all the time this intelligent animal requires in making up his decision. If the coin is all right it is carefully deposited in the proper receptacle; if base, it is thrown violently to the floor, while the coin tester makes known his displeasure at being presented with the counterfeit by giving vent to much angry chattering. — *Ex.*

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 104.]

DCCCLIV. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right; in very small letters under the arm, I. P. SCHONBERG F. [the die cutter.] Legend, on a slightly raised border, JONKH^r M^r JOHAN WILLEM VAN VREDENBURCH GEB: VI AUG: MDCCLXXXII. [Jonker John William Van Vredenburg, born Aug. 6, 1782.] At the close of the legend, at the bottom, the members' jewel of the Grand Lodge, (?)¹ in a small triangle. Reverse, A shield resting on an ornate scroll, and bearing per pale, dexter or, a double-headed eagle displayed (sable?), or color not indicated; sinister, per fess, in chief argent, an heraldic rose [gules?] in base gules, a seal proper, (?) over its head a crown or, or metal not indicated. Supporters, dexter, an eagle with wings expanded, his sinister talon grasping the shield; sinister, a lion rampant gardant. The shield is surmounted by a coronet more nearly resembling that of a viscount in English heraldry than any other. Over the coronet is a helmet grated, facing, surmounted by a crest on a small wreath. The device of the crest I am unable to name. It may be meant for two thorn bushes. Motto, on a ribbon depending from the ornamental scroll work below the shield, AGRO EVEILLITE SPINAS [Pluck up the thorns from the field.] No legend, but the field is surrounded by an elaborate border of gothic ornaments. Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 34 nearly.

THERE are a number of pieces, issued at various times in the Netherlands, which in appearance so closely resemble Masonics, that there seems to be a propriety in a brief reference to them. Of these I have seen engravings of six which bear the square and compasses arranged as they are displayed by Freemasons.

The first I mention has this device, with A D above, HAAN below, G on the left and P on the right, all in script; on the reverse a shield of arms; which is from Leeuwarden.

A second also has the square and compasses, in an ornamental border, a crown above, and a cornucopia below, with engraved reverse: from the same place.

A third has the square erect at the left, and the compasses slightly extended beside it on an elliptical shield, with 1763 in the legend, etc., and on the reverse a crowned shield of arms: from Harlingen.

A fourth has the square and compasses on the obverse, surrounded by a legend; reverse, a trowel, but no legend. This is of 1785, and is very deceptive.

A fifth somewhat similar, has the implements in a floreated border, on the obverse, and a trowel, above which MEESTER and below MESSELAAR (Master Mason) in script; legend, HENDRICK KAMPOFF DEN 23 FEBR. 1757 in script. Size 26 as engraved.

The sixth has simply the square and compasses on the obverse, without legend, and JAN | MEYER | 1768 on the reverse, in script; also size 26 as engraved.

The last three are from Groningen, and all have so striking a similarity to Masonics that it would be surprising if some were not inclined to consider them such; there is a possibility that the last three are Masonic, but as it is uncertain, and also because they appear to be engraved, I do not number them; the first three and it may be all, belong to the "Timmermans-Gilde," a society of Carpenters.

As to the fifth and sixth above described, both may be Masonics.

¹ There is no Masonic device on this Medal, unless the minute design on the triangle at the bottom of the obverse may be intended for the membership jewel, described as reverse of CCCCXCIV. See also DCCCLII. Van Vredenburg was Grand Secretary of the Grand

Orient of the Netherlands from 1812 to 1842, and the arms are perhaps those he bore. I have not been able to learn further particulars of this Brother, nor of the place and date of mintage. An impression is in the Lawrence collection.

There is also a medal of Middleburg, 1763, the obverse of which shows an old man facing, the compasses in his right hand and a long staff in his left, with legends, and on the reverse various implements, the square, compasses, gavel or hammer, and others peculiar to carpenters, such as a saw, etc. Both obverse and reverse of this are found muled with a piece having a legend around a field, otherwise plain for inscription. This I think must certainly be attributed to the "Gilde" just mentioned.

One more piece of Middleburg may be mentioned, struck by St. Luke's Guild, which has an emblematic shield alluding to St. Luke on the obverse, and three female figures on the reverse; one on the left holds up a square, one on the right has a setting-maul or mason's hammer and a small figure in her hands, while the third, in the centre on a high chair, has a long wand. These figures, as shown by a somewhat mysterious legend, *ATVRA PTVRA STVRA* which signifies *A(rchitec)tura*, *P(ic)tura*, and *S(culp)tura*, relate to the arts. A small castle on a shield at the bottom, detracts nothing from the Masonic effect, as it is a well known charge in the Masonic arms. The piece belongs to the seventeenth century, and has no Masonic allusion.

A Haarlem piece has on the obverse a Dutch figure of Liberty, standing, with hat on staff, her left hand resting on an oval shield bearing a triangular level and two right hands joined, but no inscription. Reverse, The arms of Haarlem, etc. This is probably a Beer token; it certainly is not Masonic, though it has once at least been so classed.

There are a few Swedish medals also of the Timmerman's-Gilde, which bear a similar close resemblance to Masonics. I have been so nearly deceived myself by some of these pieces, that I have thought it well to describe them more at length than I otherwise should have done. Many of the foregoing will be found illustrated in the volume of plates accompanying "De Noord Nederlandsche Gilde Penningen . . . door. Mr. Jacob Dirks, Haarlem, 1878."

DCCCLV. Obverse, Bust of Allard to right. Below, in small letters, *A. FISCH.* Legend, on the left *ERNEST*, and on the right *ALLARD*. Reverse, Inscription in fourteen lines, *AVOCAT A LA COUR D'APPEL | MEMBRE DU CONSEIL | DE DISCIPLINE DE L'ORDRE | MEMBRE DE LA | CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANTS | CONSEILLER COMMUNAL | FAISANT FONCTION | D'ECHEVIN DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE | —***— | VENERABLE DE LA LOGE | LES VRAIS AMIS DE L'UNION & LE PROGRES REUNIS | MEMBRE DU CONSEIL | D'ADMINISTRATION | DE | L'UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES ETC., ETC.* [Advocate of the Court of Appeals, Member of the Council of Discipline of the Order, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Communal Counsellor, discharging the duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Master of the United Lodges of True Friends of Union and Progress, Member of the Council of Administration of the Free University of Brussels.] Silver and bronze. Size 35 nearly.

DCCCLVI. Obverse, As the preceding. Reverse, legend surrounding the field, *SOUVENIR DE LA FETE FUN.: DU 30 J.: 9 M.: 5878 | ENLEVE A L'AFFECTION DE SES FFF.: LE 6^R J.: 6 M.: 5878.* On the field the inscription in eleven lines, *A LA MEMOIRE | DU T.: C.: ET T.: REG.: F.: | ERNEST ALLARD | VEN.: M.: DE LA R.: □.: DES VRAIS AMIS | DE L'UNION & DU PROGRES REUNIS | DE BRUXELLES | MEMBRE DE LA CHAMBRE | DES REPRESENTANTS | CONSEILLER COM^{AL} & ECHIEVIN INTERIMAIRE | DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE | DE LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES* [Souvenir of the Funereal Commemoration of November 30th, 1878, of Ernest Allard, removed from the affection of his Brethren, August 6, 1878. To the memory of the very dear and regular Brother, Ernest Allard, Wor. Master of the Regular United Lodges of True Friends of Union and Progress, of Brussels, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Communal

Counsellor, and Superintendent *ad interim* of Public Instruction of the City of Brussels.]¹ Silver and bronze. Size 35 nearly.

DCCCLVII. Obverse, A triangle on which is the tetragrammaton surrounded by formal rays, making a seven-pointed star. Legend, separated by a circle, DENIER DE LA VEUVE [The Widow's mite] at bottom. Reverse, Two right hands joined, each emerging from a cloud. Legend, separated by a circle, □ DES VRAIS AMIS DE L'UNION OR.² DE BRUX.³ ★ [Lodge of True Friends of Union, Orient of Brussels.]² Edges milled. Brass. Size 16.

DCCCLVIII. Obverse, Naked bust in high relief, in profile and facing observer's left; on the decollation in very small letters, incused, JOUVENEL. Legend, JEAN PIERRE STEVENS NE A BRUXELLES EN 1788 MORT A GRAMMONT EN 1855. [John Peter Stevens, born at Brussels, in 1788, died at Grammont in 1855. The letters on obverse and reverse have the proper French accents.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive with berries on the left, and laurel on the right, crossed at the bottom and tied with a small bow of ribbon, and only slightly open at the top, the inscription in seven lines, AVOCAT | A LA COUR D'APPEL | FONDATEUR | DES ECOLES GARDIENNES | CHIEF DE LA MAÇ. ECOSSAISE | EN BELGIQUE. [Advocate in the Court of Appeals, Founder of the Guardian Schools, and Chief of the Scottish Rite of Masonry in Belgium.] A border of small dots outside the wreath. This medal is beautifully struck and the bust very finely cut. The field of the obverse is slightly concave. Bronze, and doubtless in other metals.³ Size 38.

DCCCLIX. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G, which is surrounded by formal rays. Behind the square and compasses are a branch of oak on the right and acacia on the left, tied with a ribbon; on the joint of the compasses a five-pointed star. No legend. Reverse, Legend, extending around two-thirds of the circumference, R.⁴ □ DE BELGIQUE 5880. 50⁵ ANNEE DE L'INDEPENDANCE NATIONALE [The Regular Lodges of Belgium, 1880, the fiftieth year of National Independence] followed by a six-pointed star, on which is incused B. On the field an inscription in twelve lines, AVENIR SPA ★ | PARFAITE INTELLIGENCE ET | L'ETOILE REUNIES (*sic*) LIEGE ★ PARFAITE | UNION, MONS ★ CONSTANCE, LOUVAIN ★ | AMIS DE LA PARFAITE INTELLIGENCE, HUY ★ | AMIS DU COMMERCE ET LA PERSEVERANCE | REUNIS, ELEVES DE THEMIS, ANVERS ★ REVEIL | ALOST ★ VRAIS AMIS DE L'UNION ET DU PROGRES | REUNIS, AMIS PHILANTHROPIES, BRUX^{LES} ★ | SEPTENTRION, LIBERTE, GAND ★ TRAVAIL, | PHILADELPHES, VERVIERS ★ | BONNE AMITIE, NAMUR ★ The inscription gives the name and location of all the Belgian Lodges.⁴ The die shows slight cracks on the reverse. Bronze. Size 24.

DCCCLX. Obverse, A temple with vines on its sides and its top in clouds; over the entrance the letters O. M. Legend, on the left, ADORER on

¹ For my knowledge of these pieces, which are in the Lawrence Cabinet, I am indebted to Bro. Theo. H. Emmons, who has kindly furnished the descriptions. They are mortuary medals, and the legends, etc., sufficiently explain them.

² This appears to be a token of the Lodge which struck DCCLIII and others described. Its purpose I have not certainly ascertained, though I have been told they were issued to be exchanged for food in one of the distressing winters, at Brussels.

³ I describe this from a proof impression, which, though it appears to have been struck about thirty years ago as a mortuary medal, seems to have escaped notice of Masonic collectors until Mr. Low found it on

his recent visit to the Continent, and secured it for the Lawrence Collection.

⁴ It hardly seems necessary to translate the names of the Lodges as given on this Medal, an engraving of the reverse of which will be found in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, for 1881. It is sufficient to say that it names the Lodges at Spa, Liege, Mons, Louvain, Huy, Antwerp (2), Alost, Brussels (2), Ghent (2), Vervier (2), and Namur. The first, if literally translated, does not imply all that is signified by its name, which alludes to "the good time coming," rather than simply "the Future." For an opportunity to examine this medal I am indebted to Mr. E. Frossard of New York. The Lodge-mark is a double rectangle.

the right LE CREATEUR; in exergue, in three lines, LE DEVOIR | DE L'HOMME | ET [To adore the Creator is the duty of man, and — reading over to the reverse.] Reverse, A female figure to right with a cornucopia of fruit. Legend, FAIRE DU BIEN AUX HOMMES; in exergue, SON BONHEUR. [To do good to men his happiness.]¹ Size 21 nearly.

DCCCLXI. Obverse, A group of Masonic implements,—the compasses, rule, gavel, trowel and chisel on the centre of the field; under the rule at the bottom is a small blazing star of five points, on which, very small, is the letter G. Legend, separated from the field by a circle of dots, above, LE REVEIL DE LA COTE-D'OR and below, separated by the ends of the rule, which extends over the dotted circle, O. DE BEAUNE Reverse, Legend, above, INAUGURATION DU | TEMPLE and below, • SOUVENIR •; on the field the inscription in three lines, 17 | JANVIER | 1886 [Souvenir of the Inauguration of the Temple, January 17, 1886], a short dash below.² Copper and perhaps other metals. Size 19.

DCCCLXII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G in a star of six points of formal rays, the implements surrounded by two branches, acacia on the left and oak on the right, crossed and tied at the bottom. No legend. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, LES FR. MAÇ. DE | L'OR. DE PARIS | ET DE LA BANLIEUE | PROTESTENT | CONTRE LA PROPAGANDE | BOULANGISTE [The Freemasons of the Orient of Paris and the suburbs protesting against the Boulangist Propaganda.] A five-pointed star above and below the inscription. Legend, above, separated by a circle of dots from the field, CONGRES MAÇ. DU 3 JUIN 1888 and below, ★ VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE! VIVE LA FRANCE! ★ [Masonic Congress of June 3, 1888; Long live the Republic! Long live France!]³ Copper, bronzed. Size 24.

Obverse, The compasses somewhat extended, above which is a scroll on which are the words NE DECIPIAR [Let me not be deceived.] Reverse, A naked female figure standing with her left foot on a globe, her right slightly raised behind her; she holds with her right hand uplifted a banner which flies to the right above her, and the end at the right caught by her left hand, passes in front, partly concealing her figure. Legend above, SANS ME LA RIEN [Without me nothing.] The figure probably typifies Truth. Silver.⁴ Size 16.

Whether the engraving now to be described is of some medal which has thus far escaped the notice of collectors, or is merely a device embodying emblems of various degrees, I cannot tell. The design itself evidently is meant to represent a medal; the border is raised and has an ornamental edge. On the obverse, is an altar of three steps, surmounted by the open Bible, on which are the square and compasses; above it, the radiant sun, over which is the All-seeing eye in rays; the pillars, surmounted by pomegranates, on either side; the square, level and plumb in the foreground, at the foot of the steps; between the right pillar and the edge are three burning tapers, a ladder of three rounds, and a hand, holding an object too small to be distinguished; between the left pillar and the edge, a rule, sprig of acacia, gavel and trowel; on the

¹ This seems to be a medal of some Belgian, or perhaps French, Lodge, but its place of mintage is unknown to me; possibly the letters on the obverse above the door may point to its origin, "Orient de M. . ." (?Mons) or they may signify *Ordre Maçonnique*. In the Lawrence Collection.

² In the Lawrence Collection. This is a medal of the Lodge named, having its Orient at Beaune, an ancient town in the Department of Cote-d'or, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, and the occasion is sufficiently indicated by the medal.

³ This Medal, an impression of which is in the Lawrence Collection, was apparently issued to be sold on the streets, and not by authority of any Masonic body.

⁴ This medal may or may not be a Masonic, and I do not number it. I know nothing of its history; it strikingly resembles that described under CCCCXVI, but is not from the same dies, and both have been by some authorities classed as a mint master's token; I describe it from one in the Lawrence Collection, the only one I have ever seen.

left of the sun the crescent moon, and on the right a cluster of six stars. Reverse, A star of seven points on the centre of which is a circle with the motto, *IN HOC SIGNO VINCES* [In this sign conquer!] enclosing a cross, at the foot of which is a serpent; in the spaces between the points are Templar emblems; on the right of the upper point, a Maltese cross of eight points; in the next space below, the Paschal Lamb with banner; then, successively, a scythe, emblems of mortality, hourglass, cock, and triangle. There are no legends.¹ Size as engraved, about 24.

DCCCLXIII. Obverse, the square and compasses, the head of the latter irradiated, the right arm of the square longer than the left and both very narrow. A vine of conventional leaves, perhaps intended for rose leaves, fills the field, and the stem at the bottom is tied with a bow of ribbon. Legend, *TRIPLE* on the left, *UNION* on the right. Edge surrounded by dots. Reverse, A phoenix on a blazing pyre, his head to the left; the pile is composed of seven rows, the ends of the logs in alternate rows showing. Legend, above, *PERIT UT VIVAT* [It perishes that it may live.] In exergue, *D · A · | L ·* in two lines. A loop at the top on the planchet, which is very thin and elliptical.² Silver. Size 18 by 25.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

THE MINT CABINET.

MR. R. A. MCCLURE, the Curator of the Mint at Philadelphia, has printed a convenient little "Index to the Coins and Medals of the Cabinet," in that institution. This Cabinet was organized in 1838, and first recognized in an appropriation made by Congress March 3, 1839, "for specimens of ores and coins, to be preserved at the Mint," and which has been continued to the present time.

The first steps towards such a cabinet, as appears by Mr. McClure's preface, were taken by Mr. Adam Eckfeldt, who from year to year preserved United States coins, together with some foreign coins which were received as deposits and saved from the melting pot.

Many coins and medals have been added since the publication of the descriptive Catalogue prepared by Mr. George Bull, with the advice and assistance of Mr. Wm. E. Dubois, at the time Assistant Assayer and Curator of the Cabinet. This was issued in 1860, under the title of "Coins of All Nations" and is a valuable work, but too expensive for general use by the numerous visitors to the Mint.

In the selection of additions to the Cabinet, their historical interest has been considered of most importance. The coins of all countries, ancient and modern, are arranged chronologically, and numbered in their respective cases. By the assistance of this publication by Mr. McClure, which gives the numbers that include the different countries, and also biographical and geographical indexes, the value of foreign coins, and other matters relating to coins, it is thought the interest of the visitor will be much increased.

¹ This device certainly looks as if intended to represent a medal that has been struck, while the general style of it is similar to the engraved pieces so frequently used at the time by English Masons. It is on an engraving dated 1802, which forms the frontispiece to "A Selection of Masonic Songs, arranged with choruses in parts, etc.... Dublin, printed by S. Holden at his Music Warehouse, Parliament Street." No date on title. The frontispiece has many Masonic emblems of the Lodge, Chapter, etc., and a card advertising "Masonic Jewels, Medals, and K. T. Stars..by Bros. James

Brush & Son, Masonic Jewellers to the G. L. I." (Ireland.) They also advertise other medals. The book which gives the engraving is said to be quite scarce.

² This medal I have been unable to place. It is apparently quite old, and probably dates from near the close of the last century, and judging by the legend and device, was struck by one of the Scottish Directories. A Lodge of the same name at Rheims has struck a medal already described. Whether this is to be attributed to the same source I cannot say. An impression is in the Lawrence Cabinet.

THE END OF THE TRADE DOLLARS.

THE trade dollar bullion, which is to be coined into standard silver dollars, is stored in the mints of Philadelphia and New Orleans. It results from the melting into bars of the trade dollars, redeemed at their face value under the Act of March 3, 1887, providing for the redemption of all such coins not mutilated, defaced or stamped, presented within six months from the date of the Act. The total number of redeemed coins was 7,689,036, a portion of which have already been coined into subsidiary coin. The Act of March 3, 1891, provided, however, that the rest should be coined into standard silver dollars only, and that this should be done "as soon as practicable." Owing to the mandatory coinage of 2,000,000 ounces of silver, or \$2,585,000 a month, until July 1, under the Act of July 14, 1890, it has been impracticable up to this time to coin the trade dollar bullion into standard dollars. The recoinage will make a net profit of a little over \$600,000. The trade dollar weighed 420 grains, while the standard dollar weighs 412 1-2 grains, leaving a margin of profit of 7 1-2 grains on each dollar recoined; but as a matter of fact the pieces were abraded by wear about five grains each.

A large amount of subsidiary silver and mint coins will also have to be recoined at Philadelphia during the same period. The last Congress made an appropriation of \$150,000 for the recoinage of the uncurrent fractional silver coin now in the Treasury, abraded below the limit of tolerance. This is about as much as has been appropriated for the last six or seven years altogether. It is estimated from what has already been recoined that the loss which this appropriation will reimburse will be about five per cent, that is, it will pay the loss on the recoinage of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. The call for subsidiary coins, especially of dimes, has for some time been more than the mint was able to supply.

WORK AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

THE demand for dimes continues unabated, and most of the recoinage for the present at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, will be of that denomination. The coinage of dimes during the last three years has been \$3,156,476, or 31,564,762 pieces, the principal part of which was executed at Philadelphia, taxing that mint, with its cramped space, to its utmost capacity. It is proposed to distribute this recoinage between the mints at San Francisco, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. By law, the coinage of minor coin — 1 cent and 5 cent pieces — is confined to the mint at Philadelphia. This coinage has been heavy for several years past. During the last three years the coinage of five-cent pieces amounted to \$2,092,163, and the coinage of one-cent pieces to \$1,395,364, making a total coinage of 181,379,671 pieces. This has all been absorbed by the public, and there is every indication that the demand for these coins will continue large for months to come, and add considerably to the work of the Philadelphia mint. The coinage at the mints of San Francisco and Carson City after July 1 will be confined to gold pieces and such recoinage of subsidiary silver coins as may be required on the Pacific coast.

This mint has recently installed an Eddy electric motor of twenty-five horsepower, which is run by wires from the street. Lack of space has compelled Mr. James, the master mechanic, to utilize every possible situation. Power is conveyed from the

motor on a twelve-inch pulley, making 1,050 revolutions a minute over a six-inch belt to a pulley making 275 revolutions; thence to the machine shop, where the revolutions are reduced to seventy per minute, and last by a belt along the east wall to a shaft on the basement line which drives the coinage presses. A 2,000-pound hoisting machine, and fan used in ventilating the front offices, will also be driven by the motor, which is designed for use while the steam plant is being repaired and in case of accident. This is the first instance of an electric motor being used for coinage purposes.

A REVOLUTIONARY PEACE MEDAL.

IN the *Journal* for November, 1867, Mr. W. S. Appleton described a series of Revolutionary Peace Medals, among which was one struck at Leeuwarden, (No. 3.) A letter lately published in the *Boston Journal*, from a correspondent in Holland, has a description of an impression of this medal (substantially as given by Mr. Appleton), which is preserved in the Museum of Antiquities and History in that city, and adds some account of the manner in which the recognition of the United States, by the Government of Holland was received by the people. We take the following clipping from the letter referred to.

Let us go into the Museum of Antiquities and History, which this city [Leeuwarden] of thirty thousand people is so justly proud of, and see what suggestions of America's natal day there are here. In one of the cases so richly filled with coins of many nations and ages, and of medals illustrating Dutch history, is one struck at Leeuwarden in 1782. It represents a tall Frisian in ancient costume, grasping friendly hands with a graceful maiden on his right hand, while waving away with a gesture of contempt the female figure on his left. The lady whom he greets kindly has three plumes, like an Indian, on her head, while beneath her feet lie a pair of broken manacles and a sceptre on which she tramples. The other female figure vainly holds an olive branch towards the Frisian, while at her side is a most savage looking bull dog baring his teeth. Out of the clouds descends a winged angel bearing the hat of liberty, a symbol common in the rich medallic history of the Dutch Republic. Both female figures have shields resting on the ground by their side. On that of the lady honored by the Frisian we read, "De Vereenig de Staaten van Nord America" (the Union of the States of North America). On that of the woman spurned by the Frieslander we read, "Groot Britanen" (Great Britain). On the reverse we translate, "To the States (the Legislature) of Friesland, in grateful recognition of the act of the Provincial Assembly in February and April, 1782. Presented by the Civic Club. For Liberty and Glory. Leeuwarden."

All this is evidence in silver of the two facts, that after France, Holland was the first nation in Europe to recognize the independence and the political existence of our nation; and that of the States of the Dutch Republic, Friesland was the first to do so. In taking so important a step, which of itself meant war with Great Britain, though the States General had already actually declared war, the individual States must first take action before the matter could come up in the National Legislature. While John Adams, our Minister, was eagerly hoping and waiting the action of the Dutch Republic, the State of Friesland acted, on the 26th of February, 1782, by passing a motion to recognize him as Ambassador, and thus to acknowledge the independence of the United States of America. One by one the other State Legislatures followed the example of the most northern province, and on the 19th of April (eventful day in American history) the vote in the States General was taken, the older and patrician welcoming the new and democratic republic. The next day Mr. Adams presented his credentials, and was warmly received by the President of the States General. The news of the action of their National Legislature was everywhere received by the Hollanders with satisfaction and rejoicing.

At Franeker, an interesting old city a few miles eastward, there was an especial manifestation of joy. At that time the University of Franeker (not yet suppressed by Napoleon) was at the height of its prosperity. The students set apart the day and night for poetry, songs, processions and fireworks in honor of the new American republic across the sea. Oratory, eloquence and gunpowder ruled the day and night. Some of the speeches and the poems are still preserved in the Museum, and in the recently published history of the University, one of them (in Latin) reads in English: "One day's freedom is worth more than a century passed under the tyrant's yoke."

The American Minister at the Hague, Hon. Samuel R. Thayer, a Minneapolis man of New England descent, had his attention called to the medal to which I have referred. It was struck by the Civic Club at this city of Leeuwarden, with the sanction of the Friesland "States," or Legislature. From the medal at the Hague Mr. Thayer will have copies made for the State Department in silver, and in bronze for some of our historical societies. Mr. Thayer has been persistent in earnest efforts to unite the two nations in closer bonds of friendship, and to illuminate the points of contact between the history of the two peoples.

DOUBLE DENOMINATION BILL.

THE following account of a curious mistake in printing Bank-notes in the Government Office, we cut from a New York newspaper.

The officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington not long since received from the Cashier of the First National Bank at Washington, N. J., a bank-note of two denominations. By some remarkable mistake the face of the note contained the figure and devices of a twenty dollar bill, while the reverse was that of a ten dollar national bank note.

With the curiosity, the cashier of the Bank of Washington sent a rather sarcastic note, intimating that his bank was not going into the freak business, and adding that as the note had been counted as a twenty dollar bill, he would thank the Treasury Department to send in place of it a bill of that denomination about which there could be no question.

Upon receiving the letter and enclosure, the Treasury officials requested General Meredith, the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to have a most searching investigation made. General Meredith was at first alarmed at the evidence of some glaring oversight on the part of some of his subordinates. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has always been considered a marvel of perfect surveillance and continual check and counter check on every little detail. In all its history it has never lost by theft a single note, and a mistake of the nature described was considered among the impossibilities. The mistake having occurred in one instance, however, General Meredith feared that it might have been repeated in others. All bank notes are printed in blocks of four on one sheet and 250 sheets are in a bundle, so that there are always 1,000 notes worked off at one printing. The thought occurred to the chief that perhaps the entire last issue of tens and twenties for the New Jersey bank was made up of the hybrids.

The investigation was prosecuted with vigor, and at last the cause of the trouble was discovered. It appears that in printing the tens and twenties the four notes struck off at one time are not all of the same denomination. There are always three of one kind and the fourth of another; in this instance three tens and one twenty. The plate printers were examined and one of them recollected that when the particular notes were being printed one sheet of three tens and one twenty, after having been printed on one side only, had fallen to the floor. The explanation of the misprint was then easy. The assistant pressman who picked up the sheet had misplaced it on the bundle. When the second impression was made, on the face of the twenty was printed the reverse of a ten, and *vice versa*; the face of one of the three tens was backed by the reverse of the twenty; hence there were two ten-twenties in the lot.

It was some months after the detection of the mistake that the mate to the note was discovered. It turned up in Newark, N. J., after having been in circulation for some time. It was paid into the office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is now in the possession of Mr. Howard Bailey of Newark, who has refused to part with it at any price.

WASHED PAPER MONEY.

HAVE you ever washed filthy lucre? I never heard of such a thing until recently, when I happened to be making a social call at the home of a well-known physician in this city. Pausing a moment at the open door of his office to give him a friendly greeting, I noticed a row of "greenbacks" hanging on a string that was stretched from the washstand to the chimney-piece. "I am washing some money," he said. "Have you ever seen it done? I do it because I get money from all kinds of people, and it is often so horridly dirty that I know it is a breeding-place for microbes, so I wash every grimy and ragged bill that comes to me. Give me one of yours, and I will show you."

With some misgivings I handed him a \$10 bill, which was excessively dilapidated. The physician lathered its face generously with soap, and began a vigorous rubbing. Then rinsing it off in cold water he squeezed it dry, and, smoothing it out again, hung it in the warm sunshine. To my surprise in a few moments it stiffened itself up and became a clean, crisp, new, self-respecting product of the United States treasury, instead of the limp disgrace that I had been carrying about in my pocket-book. If you don't believe that this is true, try it. — *Chicago News*.

If our readers try this, we advise a fine toilet soap, as the lye in ordinary soap will tend to remove the ink. Avoid too "vigorous rubbing," and the effect on the paper is quite remarkable.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

IN connection with the article on designs for our silver coinage on another page, Mr. Henry Mitchell, the well known die sinker of Boston, who was one of the Commissioners to consider the designs submitted, is quoted as saying: —

There is one element in the artistic world that clamors for a return to the old Roman style of coinage, with its abraded and dull surfaces and irregular edges. They consider a polished coin as inartistic in the extreme, and suggest that it is indicative of the general unpolished taste of this country, which runs to things glaring and flashy. To adopt the Roman style would be to offer a premium to counterfeiting. With our improved methods of casting, any schoolboy could compete with Government, and professional counterfeiters would live in clover, defying detection, with ordinary caution.

When the Commission arrived in Philadelphia, it was informed that nearly three hundred designs had been submitted. It thought it had a week's work before it, but an examination of the designs showed but few worthy of any special consideration. Some of the designs were excellent in an artistic sense, but not at all suitable for the purpose intended. The designing of coin dies is largely mechanical for this reason: The Government has coining machinery costing \$1,500,000, which is adapted to a certain kind of coinage—low relief—and can be used for no other, and all designs must be made with that point in view. The coin must be stamped by a single blow or pressure, and the milled edge must be higher than the design, in order that the coin, when completed, may be perfectly flat. Few of the competitors considered this point, and while their designs would be suitable for medals, they were useless for coinage. No designs were accepted, and another opportunity will be given for competition under different conditions. What those conditions will be is not known at present, as the commission of artists in whose hands the matter is left will fully consider the subject before meeting again. None of the more noted artists entered this competition, nor will they compete for prizes alone. They demand compensation for their time and labor, whether their designs are accepted or not, and the next invitation of the Government will be extended to these artists alone, and will be more in the form of an order for work.

AN ANDRE MEDAL.

MR. ISAAC F. VAN WART, only grandson of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of André, died in Greenburg, N. Y., Thursday, August 6th, aged 71. The silver medal, attached to the

identical ribbon and rosette as they were given by Gen. Washington to Isaac Van Wart more than 110 years ago, were in Mr. Van Wart's possession when he died. The ribbon and rosette are, of course, faded, but still retain a remnant of different colorings that look as if the original tints might have been red, white and blue. By common precedent the medal falls to the oldest living male, and will descend to Mr. Jacob R. Van Wart of New York.

AN ANTIQUE GODDESS.

AN amusing incident in connection with the labors of the Commission to obtain designs for the silver coinage is related by Commissioner Mitchell. A woman 70 years of age sent three photos of herself in as many different positions as the goddess of Liberty, together with a model and suggestions as to the most effective use of her likeness.

CHINA has just coined a silver dollar which will be accepted in trade in place of the Mexican and Japanese coins heretofore used.

A MEDAL is to be struck in gold by the Corporation of the City of London, as a memento of the recent visit of the Emperor of Germany, to England. Only a very limited number are to be issued.

COIN SALES.

THE following list of recent Coin Sales will be useful for reference. An account of the Nagel Sale is given below. The sale of Mrs. Warner's Cabinet, by the Messrs. Chapman, which was peculiarly rich in Masonics, will be noticed at length in our next number.

March 7. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York. 531 lots. Catalogue by Ed. Frossard.

March 30, 31. Thos. Birch's Sons, Phila. 847 lots. By order of J. Colvin Randall.

April 6, 7 and 8. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London. 494 lots. Property of the late Hon. George Wood, M. L. C.

April 6 to 13. G. Theod. Bom & Zoon, Amsterdam. Upwards of 3000 lots.

April 9. Christie, Munson & Woods, London. 180 lots.

April 14, 15 and 16. Bangs & Co., New York. 1539 lots. Property of F. W. Doughty and others. Catalogue by New York Coin & Stamp Co.

May 11 and 12. Thos. Birch's Sons. 1529 lots. Property of the late George F. West.

May 25 and following days. Adolph Hess, Frankfort a/m. 4443 lots. Collection of Aug. Delbecke and others.

June 2. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York. 579 lots. Catalogue by Ed. Frossard.

June 11 and 12. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London. 420 lots. The property of David Farrar, Esq., deceased.

June 15 and following days. L. & L. Hamburger, Frankfort a/m. 2460 lots. Collection of Fred. von Schennis, Dr. Lippert and others, 2 plates.

June 16 and 17. Thos. Birch's Sons, Phila. 1091 lots. Catalogue by Chas. Steigerwalt.

June 22. Bangs & Co., New York. 457 lots. Property of E. L. Nagel of Terre Haute, Ind. Catalogue by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. Ltd.

July 2. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London. Greek, Roman and Medieval. 168 lots.

July 3, 4 and 6. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. 508 lots. Properties of the late Charles Reach Smith, J. W. Rawlings, R. K. Soden Smith and others.

July 15, 16 and 17. Davis & Harvey, Phila. 2000 lots. Property of Mrs. Thomas Warner and others. Catalogue by S. H. & H. Chapman.

THE NAGEL COLLECTION.

THE collection of Mr. E. L. Nagel, of Terre Haute, was sold at Bangs & Co.'s rooms, New York, on Monday, June 22. The catalogue was prepared by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Ltd. The collection contained some remarkable pieces, among which may be mentioned three \$50 gold slugs, two of which sold for \$74, and a round one, in fair condition, brought 86.50. An unpublished \$20 gold piece by Wass, Molitor & Co., brought but \$30, and a medal of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a revolutionary General, also unpublished, realized only 5. Other lots we quote as follows: Hindostan, Zodiac Mohur with

Capricorn, 11.75. *Half Dollars*.—1796, 15 and 16 stars, both very good, 41 and 45.50; 1797, good, 33.75. *Dollars*.—1798, small eagle rev., v. good, 5.20; 1836, Gobrecht on base, proof, 12.75; 1858, proof, 40. A very good specimen of the 1804 Cent, 12.50. Oak tree Shilling, good, 5.10: do., Two-pence, 3; a Six Thaler piece of 1666, Augustus, Brunswick-Luneburg, fine and rare, 26.25; the large Rembrant medal with rev. representation of his celebrated painting "The Round of the Night," 9; Washington Inaugural Centennial Medal, 1887, given to the Committee, 5.10. The Fractional Currency and Broken Bank Bills brought good prices, showing that interest in the collecting of paper money is increasing. This has marked all the sales during the past year. The rare Confederate notes sold as follows: \$100, Richmond train of cars *L.*, 7; \$100, Montgomery train of cars *r.*, 6, and the \$1000 Montgomery, 25. All these were in very fine condition. The sale realized \$1,397.

"MILLING" AND "REEDING" OF A COIN.

The following, from a California paper, corrects a popular misapprehension of a common term.

WHAT is the "milling" on a dollar or other coin? There is a popular belief that the corrugations on the rim of a dollar are the milling. The point happened to arise in a conversation with a coiner at the San Francisco Mint the other day. The coiner picked up a "blank," a round piece of silver cut out of a silver bar. It had gone through one machine, which had slightly rounded the edges. The blank was dropped into a milling machine, and when it came out a second or two later, the rim was flat and the edges of the rim were raised a little above the level of the sides. The "milling" is this plain raised rim, without reference to any corrugations anywhere. The purpose of the milling is to protect the surface of the sides from wear. The milled blank was dropped into a stamping machine, from which it came a perfect dollar. While in the machine the piece dropped into a corrugated collar and, the piece expanding under great pressure, the rim was forced into the corrugations and became similarly corrugated. These parallel notches or corrugations on the edge, which are generally erroneously called the milling, constitute the "reeding."

BOOK NOTICES.

MR. J. N. SVORONOS, in the course of his researches in various Museums, undertaken under the auspices of the Berlin Academy, has put together some valuable notes on coins in a work entitled *Νομισματα ἀνάλεκτα*. [*Numismata Analekta, i. e., "Numismatic Fragments."*] These relate mostly to coins of Byzantium, which bear interesting types, many of which have been previously wrongly described or incorrectly explained. In an interesting review of the work by Mr. Barclay V. Head, in the "Numismatic Chronicle," he mentions the following:

Byzantium. The young horned head with flowing hair, described by me (B.V. H.) [Hist. Num. p. 231] as that of the river Lycus (?) is shown to be that of Keroessa, the daughter of Io, and the mother of Poseidon of Byzas, the founder of Byzantium. Similarly in connection with the Io myth the so-called *Bull* standing on a dolphin, the well-known type of early coins of Byzantium, is explained by the author as a representation of Io in the form of a cow crossing the Bosphorus, which is symbolized by the dolphin. On the other hand, the cow or heifer on the reverse of the coin bearing the head of Keroessa is distinguished from the ordinary Byzantine type by the absence of the dolphin. It is supposed by Mr. Svoronos to be the monument which was set up by Chares, the Athenian general, on the bank of the Bosphorus, on the spot where he buried the faithful girl who had accompanied him in the capacity of Hetaira, on his expedition in aid of Byzantium, during the war with Philip of Macedon. The pet name of this young lady was Bordion, and her tomb had a poetical inscription of eight

lines (all hexapent.) This coin is thus a counterpart of the well-known Corinthian piece on which the tomb of the Hetaïra Lais is represented. [B. M. Cat. Corinth, p. 92, and Pausanias, ii, 2, 4.]

Another discovery of considerable archaeological interest is the fact that on a coin of Deultum in Thrace, the type of Perseus rescuing Andromeda is copied even in its minutest details from a Pompeian wall painting.

THE COINS OF WANG MANG by J. A. Brudin is a very neat 11 page illustrated reprint from the *Numismatist*. The descriptions are brief and clear. The 24 illustrations seem to be all that could be desired. Those who are interested in this particular series will find it useful.

CANADIAN COMMUNION TOKENS, by Robert Wallace McLachlan, is a 64 page reprint from the *Canadian Antiquarian*. The extent of these pieces may be partly understood when it is said that the index shows 192 different towns in which they were issued. The work is well done, and a very attractive feature of it is the historical notes accompanying the descriptions, to which a distinction is given by setting them in different type from the body of the work.

REPORT of the Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia for the years 1887-1889. 86 pp. Illustrated with plate and figures. Among the papers is one from Rev. W. M. Beauchamp on Early Medals, Rings, etc., found in Onondaga and Cayuga Counties, N. Y. Our Canadian friends will find some information regarding two rare medals.

STATISTICS OF THE COINAGE FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, by R. W. MacLachlan, is an eight page pamphlet with accompanying table. It is full of information as to the coinage of each year, for the different Provinces, from 1858 to 1890 inclusive. As the years when coins were struck are not consecutive, there is quite an amount of detail to master in this series, which ranges from Half Cents and Cents in copper, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50c. silver, to \$2 in gold.

OBITUARY.

MR. BYRON REED, of Omaha, a well-known lover of the Numismatic art, and long a subscriber to the *Journal*, died at his late residence, corner of Twenty-fifth and Dodge Streets, on the 6th of June last, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Reed was born March 12, 1829, at Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y., of Puritan stock, and removed when a boy of thirteen, with his father's family to Wisconsin,—the town where they settled being named for his native place. In 1856 he settled at Omaha, and engaged in the real estate business, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He had a fine library of rare books and manuscripts, and his collection of coins is said by those familiar with what it contained, to rank among the five or six finest and most complete in the United States. It comprises about all that have ever been struck in this country, and many of other lands, including many of the rarest Ancient Greek and Roman coins, and his treasures of old books and the like, include some rare and beautiful Missals, and historical papers of great value.

He was a Corresponding Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and his knowledge of coins was recognized a year ago by his appointment by President Harrison, as a member of the United States Assay Commission for 1890.

He was well known to the Eastern Coin dealers, for it has long been his habit to visit the Atlantic coast annually, and sometimes oftener, in order to add to his collection of coins and medals.

Mr. Reed was a public spirited citizen, one of his last acts in a series of unostentatious gifts which especially marked his later years, was to bequeath to the city of

Omaha land for a site for the free public library building, which shall also contain an art gallery and a museum to be under control of the Public Library Board, and to be fully accessible to the public. He also gave in his will his collection of coins, books manuscripts and rare historical documents. These are now contained in a huge vault off his library. The value of his bequest to the city is estimated by competent authorities at from \$80,000 to \$100,000. Mr. Reed's estate is estimated at fully \$2,000,000, and he has attested his confidence in his son by making him his sole executor.

Mr. Reed married in 1862, Miss Mary M. Perkins, of Iowa, who, with two children, survives him. His funeral was attended from Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, on the 8th of June, and was conducted by Capitol Lodge, F. and A. M., of which for many years he was Master.

EDITORIAL.

THE *Journal* will hereafter be conducted by a new Board of Editors, whose names appear elsewhere. The senior editor has been connected with its publication for more than twenty years, and no change in the plan of the Magazine is contemplated, except to improve it wherever possible. The descriptive lists of Medals which have given the *Journal* a special reputation, will be continued, and we have the promise of assistance from many of those contributors whose names are familiar to our readers. While attention will be given to American numismatics, and more particularly in the present volume to the early history of the U. S. Mint, it will be our endeavor to keep our subscribers informed of the latest advances in the science abroad. In our notices of Coin sales, it may be proper to add, to prevent any possible misapprehension, the strictest impartiality to all dealers will be carefully maintained. We shall welcome notes and contributions from all lovers of numismatics, and queries will receive careful attention. We hope to retain our old subscribers, and shall be obliged to any of our friends who may aid in increasing our circulation. The *Journal* is not published as a money-making magazine, but simply for the benefit of the science, and its entire income will be devoted to increasing its value and interest to its readers.

THOSE subscribers who may be in arrears for preceding volumes are requested to remit whatever may be due, to Mr. JEREMIAH COLBURN, 18 Somerset Street, Boston. Bills for the current volume which as heretofore, are payable in advance, are enclosed in this number, and remittances should be made to W. T. R. Marvin, 73 Federal St., Boston.

IN the Circular sent out to friends of the *Journal*, we named the 15th of August as the approximate date when the first number would be issued. The difficulty in obtaining paper of the right size, weight, and color, has made us a few days behind. By some accident, the paper after it was manufactured was delayed in reaching us. It is intended that future numbers shall be ready at their dates.

CURRENCY.

A SILVER dollar has gone out of circulation in Ohio, a boy having swallowed it! If the result is fatal it will create another dolor.

THE day of the goose that laid a golden egg has, alas, departed, but here is a *hen* worth having; and Spriggins hopes that no shorted-sighted love of immediate profits will prevent the "Portsmouth woman" from "setting" a few nestfuls of these wonderful eggs. "A Portsmouth, (N. H.) woman recently found a one cent piece in an egg which one of her hens had laid, and later on the same hen laid an egg with a ten cent piece in it."



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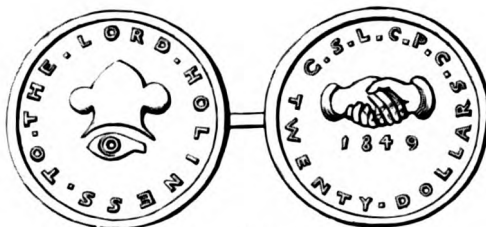
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PRIVATE ISSUES OF AMERICAN GOLD COINS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXVI.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 2.

THE INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

SOME months ago we printed the notice of a call for an International Numismatic Congress to be held at Brussels in July last. The Congress was duly held in accordance with the announcement. Its sessions were well attended and the results very satisfactory. By the kindness of Doctor Solone Ambrosoli, who was present as a representative of "Rivista Italiana di Numismatica," one of the leading periodicals on Numismatics (published quarterly at Milan, Italy), and to which he contributed a very full account of the Proceedings, we have been enabled to give the following brief outline of the meetings.

The Congress assembled at Brussels, on the fifth of July; about two hundred numismatists had expressed the hope to be present, but at the last, quite a number found themselves prevented. Eighty or more were in attendance, and participated in the discussions. Besides those from Belgium and Holland, representatives came from France, Switzerland, Germany, and from Sweden, the home of the distinguished Numismatist and Archaeologist Hildebrand. For some unexplained reason the English representatives who were expected, did not arrive, but Italy sent Count Nicolo Papadopoli, and Signor Arturo G. Sambon, of Naples, as well as Doctor Ambrosoli.

The inaugural session was opened in the grand marble salon of the Palace of the Academy. His Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the patron of the Congress, being unable to attend, the Minister of the Interior and Superintendent of Public Education, M. de Burlet, the Governor of the Province of Brabant, and M. Buls, Burgomaster of Brussels, were honored with the Presidency of the Congress.

At this session an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Baron F. Bethune, Viscount B. de Jonghe, Senator the Count de Limburg-Stirum, G. Cumont, A. de Witte, and Ed. Vanden Broeck; to these gentlemen was added the venerable Dr. Dirks, of Leeuwarden, in Frisia, the senior Honorary Member of the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society, and the well known author of a work on Dutch Guild tokens, which has been cited in

the *Journal*. The Minister of the Interior, in assuming the Chair, made a brief speech of welcome to the visitors, and took occasion to express the thanks of the Congress for a special memorial issue of the *Rivista Italiana*, which was distributed to the members.

Following the opening speech, the Rev. Father Bethune gave an historical address on Belgian Numismatics and the Royal Belgian Society. It was an erudite and vigorous paper. He also paid a fine tribute to the memory of Joachim Lelewel, the first Honorary President of the Society (whose place is now filled by Father Bethune), and described the operations and progress of the Society. He closed with a Eulogy on Prince Balduin, whose early and lamented death was so deeply mourned by his associates in the Belgian Society. The paper was most favorably received. Immediately after its conclusion a Jeton de Presence, bearing the bust of this distinguished nobleman, whose loss had been so feelingly mentioned, was distributed among the members.

Following this address numerous Numismatic papers were submitted to the Congress, and a grand Medallion, commemorative of the occasion, bearing the busts of Lelewel and of Renier Chalon, was distributed to subscribers.

Later in the day an elegant Banquet was served in the Hotel Mengele, which was attended by the Minister and by many invited guests. The banquet was marked by the sincerest cordiality on the part of the hosts, and by a warm recognition of their hospitality from the delegates. Speeches were made by the visitors from the different nationalities represented, and many compliments were paid to the Belgian Society for its successful inauguration of the Congress. Toasts were drank to the "Prosperity of the Society," and to the "Union of Numismatists of all nations."

On the following day, at the second session of the Congress, various papers and memoirs of value to the science were presented. On the seventh of July the Congress made an interesting and instructive excursion to the neighboring city of Antwerp, where they were welcomed with the most distinguished attentions. The Municipal authorities conducted the members to various places of historic interest in that ancient Flemish city, among them the Museum Plantin, with its curiosities, showing the state of the art of printing in the seventeenth century, where many of the relics and some of the rooms in the original building once used as his printing office still remain in the precise condition in which they were left so long ago, having been most carefully preserved, and appearing as if the workmen were about to resume their interrupted labors. The superb art collection of Antwerp was unfortunately inaccessible for the time being, as it was in process of rearrangement; but the famous picture of Rubens, the Descent from the Cross, was "fortunately always visible," says Dr. Ambrosoli. In the Museum of Antiquities they were shown a fine Cabinet of coins and medals, especially rich in pieces of local interest.

On the closing day, the Burgomaster of Brussels gave the Congress an invitation to visit him at the beautiful City Hall, a wonderful creation of mediæval architecture; in the National Cabinet they were greeted by the courteous Curator Picqué, one of the most distinguished connoisseurs of the medals of the Renaissance, who exhibited to them a choice collection of numismatic treasures, especially rich in Flemish art, which the brief time

remaining at the disposal of the Congress did not permit them to examine with the care these gems deserved.

The Congress was unable to hear all the papers which had been prepared for their discussion,—nearly or quite one-third of which, as we learn from Dr. Ambrosoli, were submitted by Italian Numismatists. On the last day of the session an interesting memoir was presented on Foreign money carried to Sweden in the middle ages, which was written by the eminent Swedish antiquary Hildebrand.

Future conferences of leading Numismatists were provided for by action of the Congress, and various suggestions were made looking towards suitable methods for advancing the interests of the science. One of these suggestions was that impressions of various coins should be placed within reach of young people in the public schools, for comparison and study, and Hildebrand remarked that in Sweden there were a number of the secondary schools which now have Numismatic collections.

Inaugurated to commemorate an event of special interest to the Royal Belgian Society, its results eminently justify its claim to the title of "International"; it has been highly successful in carrying out the hopes of its promoters, and cannot fail to increase not only the love of the science which is already so widely diffused on the Continent, but that fraternal fellowship among its students which gives it an added charm.

THE DERBY MEDAL OF THE BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL.

A BEAUTIFUL Medal has recently been struck by the Boston Latin School Association, to carry out the terms of a bequest by the late Hon. E. Hasket Derby, of Boston, a scholar in the School in 1819, and a graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1824, deceased in 1880. By his will he left to the Association the sum of \$1000, from the income of which Medals were to be struck as prizes, to be awarded for excellence in certain subjects named in the Will; these were a Latin Essay; a Latin Poem; an English Essay; an English Poem, a translation of the Classics; or for excellence in Declamation. The first gold medal was awarded to Carleton Eldredge Noyes, of Boston, a member of the Graduating Class in June last (1891), of the Latin School, for a Latin Essay.

The Medal bears on the obverse a fine portrait bust (clothed) to left, of Mr. Derby, with the legend, above, THE GIFT OF ELIAS HASKET DERBY, and below, completing the circle, DOCTRINA VIM PROMOVET INSITAM which may be literally rendered, "Learning increases the powers implanted by nature." The reverse bears the legend surrounding the field, THE PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON. The field is plain for engraving the name of the recipient, except that at the top are the words in a curving line, AWARDED TO

The Medal is to be struck in gold, or other metals, as may be determined by a Committee in charge of its award, and is of size 22 nearly, American scale. The dies were cut by Mitchell of Boston, and the Medals we understand are to be struck at the United States Mint. For an opportunity to examine and describe the piece we are indebted to Mr. Grenville H. Norcross, the Treasurer of the Association.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MINT.

As was mentioned in the July *Journal*, we propose to print, in the present volume, extracts from official papers relative to the establishment and early days of the United States Mint. The first paper of the series was printed in our last number. Below we give some extracts from a long document submitted to the House of Representatives January 28, 1791, by Alexander Hamilton,—then Secretary of the Treasury,—relating to the “establishment of a Mint.”

A plan for an establishment of this nature, involves a great variety of considerations—intricate, nice, and important. The general state of debtor and creditor; all the relations and consequences of price; the essential interests of trade and industry; the value of all property; the whole income, both of the State and of individuals, are liable to be sensibly influenced, beneficially or otherwise, by the judicious or injudicious regulation of this interesting object. . . .

The immense disorder which actually reigns in so delicate and important a concern, and the still greater disorder which is every moment possible, call loudly for a reform. The dollar originally contemplated in the money transactions of this country, by successive diminutions of its weight and fineness, has sustained a depreciation of five per cent., and yet the new dollar has a currency, in all payments, in place of the old, with scarcely any attention to the difference between them. The operation of this in depreciating the value of property, depending upon past contracts; and (as far as inattention to the alteration in the coin may be supposed to leave prices stationary), of all other property, is apparent. Nor can it require argument to prove that a nation ought not to suffer the value of the property of its citizens to fluctuate with the fluctuations of a foreign mint, and to change with the changes in the regulations of a foreign sovereign. This, nevertheless, is the condition of one which, having no coins of its own, adopts with implicit confidence those of other countries.

The unequal values allowed in different parts of the Union to coins of the same intrinsic worth; the defective species of them which embarrass the circulation of some of the States; and the dissimilarity in their several moneys of account; are inconveniences, which, if not to be ascribed to the want of a national coinage, will at least be most effectually remedied by the establishment of one—a measure that will, at the same time, give additional security against impositions by counterfeit as well as by base currencies.

It was with great reason, therefore, that the attention of Congress, under the late Confederation, was repeatedly drawn to the establishment of a mint; and it is with equal reason that the subject has been resumed, now that the favorable change which has taken place in the situation of public affairs, admits of its being carried into execution. . . .

The Secretary then discusses various particulars as to the nature of the money unit, the proportion between gold and silver, and of the alloys to be used, the methods of meeting the expense of coinage, the numbers, denominations, devices, and sizes of the coins, and whether foreign coins shall be permitted to be current. Much of his discussion of some of these points applies with great force to the “silver question” to-day.

The greater stability of value of the gold coins is an argument of force for regarding the money unit as having been hitherto virtually attached to gold, rather than to silver. Twenty-four grains and six-eighths of a grain of fine gold have corresponded with the nominal value of the dollar in the several States, without regard to the successive diminutions of its intrinsic worth. But, if the dollar should, notwithstanding, be supposed to have the best title to being considered as the present unit in the coins, it would remain to determine what kind of dollar ought to be understood; or, in other words, what precise quantity of fine silver.

The old piaster of Spain, which appears to have regulated our foreign exchanges, weighed 17 dwt. 12 grains, and contained 386 grains and 15 mites of fine silver. But this piece has been long since out of circulation. The dollars now in common currency, are of recent date, and much inferior to that, both in weight and fineness. The average weight of them, upon different trials, in large masses, has been found to be 17 dwt. 8 grains. Their fineness is less precisely ascertained; the results of various assays, made by different persons, under the direction of the late Superintendent of the Finances, and of the Secretary, being as various as the assays themselves. The difference between their extremes is not less than 24 grains in a dollar of the same weight and age; which is too much for any probable differences in the pieces. It is rather to be presumed, that a degree of inaccuracy has been occasioned by the want of proper apparatus, and, in general, of practice. The experiment which appears to have the best pretensions to exactness would make the new dollar to contain 370 grains and 933 thousandth parts of a grain of pure silver.

According to an authority on which the Secretary places reliance, the standard of Spain, for its silver coin, in the year 1761, was 261 parts fine, and 27 parts alloy; at which proportion, a dollar of 17 dwt. 8 grains, would consist of 377 grains of fine silver and 39 grains of alloy. But there is no question that this standard has been since altered considerably for the worse: to what precise point, is not as well ascertained as could be wished; but, from a computation of the value of dollars in the markets both of Amsterdam and London (a criterion which cannot materially mislead), the new dollar appears to contain about 368 grains of fine silver, and that which immediately preceded it about 374 grains. . . .

In the suggestions concerning a coinage for the United States, though not without much hesitation, arising from a deference for those ideas, the Secretary is, upon the whole, strongly inclined to the opinion, that a preference ought to be given to neither of the metals, for the money unit. Perhaps, if either were to be preferred, it ought to be gold rather than silver. . . . The revolutions, therefore, which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver, will be changes in the state of the latter, rather than in that of the former. . . .

One consequence of overvaluing either metal, in respect to the other, is the banishment of that which is undervalued. If two countries are supposed, in one of which the proportion of gold to silver is as 1 to 16, in the other as 1 to 15, gold being worth more, silver less, in one than in the other, it is manifest, that, in their reciprocal payments, each will select that species which it values least, to pay to the other, where it is valued most. Besides this, the dealers in money will, from the same cause, often find a profitable traffic in an exchange of the metals between the two countries. And hence it would come to pass, if other things were equal, that the greatest part of the gold would be collected in one, and the greatest part of the silver in the other. . . . Facts, too, verify the inference: In Spain and England, where gold is rated higher than in other parts of Europe, there is a scarcity of silver; while it is found to abound in France and Holland, where it is rated higher, in proportion to gold, than in the neighboring nations. And it is continually flowing from Europe to China and the East Indies, owing to the comparative cheapness of it in the former, and dearness of it in the latter. . . .

The component ingredients of the alloy in each metal will also require to be regulated. In silver, copper is the only kind in use, and it is doubtless the only proper one. In gold, there is a mixture of silver and copper; in the English coins consisting of equal parts; in the coins of some other countries, varying from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ silver.

The reason of this union of silver with copper is this: The silver counteracts the tendency of the copper to injure the color or beauty of the coin, by giving it too much redness, or rather a coppery hue, which a small quantity will produce; and the copper prevents the too great whiteness which silver alone would confer. It is apprehended, that there are considerations which may render it prudent to establish, by law, that the proportion of silver to copper, in the gold coins of the United States, shall not be

more than $\frac{1}{2}$, nor less than $\frac{1}{3}$; vesting a discretion in some proper place to regulate the matter within those limits, as experience in the execution may recommend.

A third point remains to be discussed, as a pre-requisite to the determination of the money unit, which is, whether the expense of coining shall be defrayed by the public, or out of the material itself; or, as it is sometimes stated, whether coinage shall be free, or shall be subject to a duty or imposition? This forms, perhaps, one of the nicest questions in the doctrine of money.

The practice of different nations is dissimilar in this particular. In England, coinage is said to be entirely free: the mint price of the metals in bullion, being the same with the value of them in coin. In France, there is a duty, which has been, if it is not now, eight per cent. In Holland, there is a difference between the mint price and the value in the coins, which has been computed at .96, or something less than one per cent. upon gold; at 1.48, or something less than one and a half per cent. upon silver. The resolution of the 8th of August, 1786, proceeds upon the idea of a reduction of half per cent. from gold, and of two per cent. from silver, as an indemnification for the expense of coining.

[To be continued.]

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 9]

F. *The Tokens of Dentists, Irregular Practitioners and Pharmacists.*

a. Dentists.

BEFORE mentioning these in detail, I may state that there are certain medals having direct interest for American practitioners of this department of medicine.

Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia (Nos. 123 and 124, the *Journal*, July, 1890), published upon "The Cure of several diseases by the extraction of decayed teeth."¹

Dr. John Hunter of London, of whom there is an American medal (No. 141, the *Journal*, Jan., 1891), wrote upon "The Natural History of the Human Teeth."²

Dr. W. T. G. Morton of Boston, whose Montyon medal has been referred to under the head of Medical Events, was a dentist. It is preserved in the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society,³ and is as follows. For the description, I am indebted to Dr. S. A. Green, of Boston.

Obverse. A head, enclosed within oak branches. DUMAREST F. Inscription: INSTITUT NATIONAL DE FRANCE

Reverse. ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES; PRIX MONTYON MEDECINE ET CHIRURGIE; CONCOURS DE 1847 ET 1848; W^m T. G. MORTON 1850 Gold. 64.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, February, 1890, No. 1263.

Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827), of Philadelphia, practiced also at one time as a dentist. The following pieces commemorate him.

Obverse. Bust to left. Inscription: CHARLES WILLSON PEALE FOUNDER Exergue: 1784.

Reverse. Inscription: PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM within rosettes | INCORPORATED 1821. Within wreath: ADMIT | THE | BEARER. Bronze. 20.

Haseltine, Centennial Catalogue, Part II, 17*18 July, 1876, No. 295; *Ibid.*, Catalogue, 21-22 May, 1877, No. 462.

Obverse. As preceding.

¹ "Medical Inquiries and Observations," Vol. I.
² London, 1771-8, 4^o.

³ Proceedings Mass. Historical Society, Jan., 1870, pp. 197, 198.

Reverse. Also, but field blank.¹ Silver; but five said to be known in this metal. 20.
Ibid., No 462.

The medals of the New York College of Dentistry (No. 145, the *Journal*, January, 1891), the St. Louis Dental Society and the Dental Department of St. Louis Medical College (No. 141, *Ibid.*) have already been given. That of the Louisville College of Dentistry (the Dental Department of Central University), which I have recently received, proves to be engraved.

The tokens are as follows :

In this, and the following two lists, want of space will compel me to omit descriptions, save when the pieces seem to have been unknown to previous writers. As the references given are to works indispensable to American collectors, they can be readily verified.

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|---|---|
| <p>Belknap, B. P.
204. Copper. 12.
Weyl, Fonrobert Catalogue (Nord-Amerika), No. 5620.
Brown & Dills, "Drs." Piqua, Ohio.
205. Copper, brass. 12.
<i>Ibid.</i>, No. 4755; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 133, No. 2.
In my collection.
206. Copper. 12.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4756.
207. Copper. 12.
<i>Ibid.</i>, No. 4757; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 133, No. 1a.
208. Copper. 12.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4759; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, No. 1b.
209. Copper. 12.
<i>Ibid.</i>, p. 133, No. 1c.
210. Copper. 12.
<i>Ibid.</i>, p. 133, No. 1d.
Burras, "Dr." T. H. New York.
211. Vulcanite. Oval. 23 x 29.
Mercer, Numismatic Directory, 1884, p. 41.
In the collection of Dr. B. P. Wright, of Syracuse, N. Y.
Cefandorf, G. A. New York.
212. <i>Obv.</i> G. A. CEFANDORF 233 E. 77TH ST. —O— DENTIST. (Incused.)
<i>Rev.</i> The same. German silver. 13.
Very rare.
In my collection.
Dodge, J. Smith. New York.
213. Brass, and silvered. 16. Rare.
Neumann, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 21755; Bushnell, <i>loc. cit.</i>, p. 27, No. 62; Cogan, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 92; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, X, 1885, p. 69.
In my collection.</p> | <p>Griffith, A. E. Marion, Ohio.
214. Copper. 12.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4693; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 126.
Hause, "Dr." E. Tecumseh, Mich.
215. Copper. 13.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 2593; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VII, 1882, p. 175, No. 1a.
216. Copper. 13.
<i>Ibid.</i>, p. 175, No. 1b.
Jennings, "Dr." D. R. Ravenna, Ohio.
217. Copper. 12.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4770; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 134, No. 2.
218. Copper. 12.
<i>Ibid.</i>, p. 134, No. 3.
Kelsy, C. M. Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
219. Shell (\$20).
Mercer, <i>loc. cit.</i>, 1884, p. 50.
Snow, S. F. West Unity, Ohio
220. Copper. 12.
Weyl, <i>loc. cit.</i>, No. 4859; <i>Coin Collectors' Journal</i>, VIII, 1883, p. 149, No. 1a.
In my collection.
221. Copper. 12.
<i>Ibid.</i>, p. 149, No. 1b.
Stoughton, "Dr." Philadelphia, Pa.
222. <i>Obv.</i> TEETH \$5 to \$15 PER SET.
 FILLING 75c. to \$1. EXTRACTING 25c.
 D.^R STOUGHTON. 1117 VINE ST.
<i>Rev.</i> View of the building. Inscription :
CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON Edges milled.
White metal. 14.
In my collection.
Dealers in dental supplies should be noticed in this connection.
Geer, S. L. Norwich, Ct.
223. <i>Obv.</i> As above.
<i>Rev.</i> GEER'S PHRENOL DENTIFRICE
Wood. 20.
Woodward twenty-fifth Catalogue, 16-19
Dec. 1879, No. 2600.</p> |
|---|---|

¹ Still a third variety has numbers engraved upon the field of reverse.

- Higby & Stearns. Detroit, Michigan.
 234. DENTAL STOCK | TEETH FOIL. (etc.)
 Vulcanite. 20.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 43.
 In the Wright Collection, and my own.
 Ruggles, Robert B. New York.
 225. DENTISTS GOLD | AND TIN FOIL. (etc.)
 Copper. 18.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3470; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 21815; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 317; Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, p. 21, No. 37; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, 1885, p. 151, No. 248.
 226. Copper. 18.
 Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 318.
 227. Copper. 18.
Ibid., No. 316; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 21816.
 In my collection.
 228. Copper. 18.
 Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 315; Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, p. 21, No. 36; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, 1885, p. 151, No. 247.
 In my collection.

Taylor, A. B. Philadelphia, Pa.

229. *Obverse*. Inscription: THE BEST PREPARATIONS | FOR THE TEETH. Within field: TAYLOR'S | ORILOTE | AND | DENTICRETE

Reverse. Inscription: COR. OF WALNUT & NINTH STS. | PHILADA: Within field, A. B. TAYLOR | DRUGGIST | & | APOTHECARY. Edges milled. Nickel, bronze. 12. Thick and thin planchets.

In my collection.

230. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. A. B. TAYLOR | .WALNUT & NINTH ST. Within field: SODA WATER | 1860 | PHILADA. Edges milled. Nickel. 12.

In my collection.

231. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. A. B. TAYLOR. | 1015 CHESTNUT ST. Within field: SODA WATER | 1861 | PHILADA: Edges milled. Nickel. 12.

In my collection.

The above are also included among the tokens of pharmacists.

Welch Dental Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

232. *Obverse*. Independence Hall. Beneath, at left, G. B. SOLEY; at right, PHILA Inscription: BIRTH PLACE OF AMERICAN | INDEPENDENCE | 1776

Reverse. A vulcanizing machine. Inscription: FOR PERFECTION IN VULCANIZING USE THE RISHEL AUTOMATIC VULCANIZER. | MANUFACTURED BY — WELCH DENTAL CO. Edges milled. Silvered card. 24. From its beauty, I presume it exists in metal also.

In the collection of Mr. John M. Holt of Newport, R. I.

White, Samuel S. Philadelphia, Pa.

233. *Obverse*. An upper dental set. Above: FOR DENTAL | & OTHER ART PURPOSES Below: PREPARED FOR | SAMUEL S WHITE Inscription upon raised edge: (rosette) MODELLING COMPOSITION (rosette) | PHILADELPHIA — NEW YORK — BOSTON — CHICAGO

Reverse. Reticulated. Composition. 57.

In my collection.

Lanphear, W. K. Cincinnati, Ohio.

234. Copper. 12.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4112; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, 1883, p. 90.

Mr. Lanphear was a die cutter, and the device upon the reverse of the above, a dental set, with instruments, was a bid for the patronage of dentists who might wish to advertise by tokens.

b. Irregular Practitioners (or those presumably such).

Several of the present list are pharmacists who have taken to themselves the professional title.

- "Dr." Bennett. Cincinnati, Ohio.
235. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3881.
236. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3882; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 39266; *Numismatische Zeitung*, 1867, p. 40.
In my collection.
237. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3883.
238. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3884.
In my collection.
239. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3885.
240. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3886.
In my collection.
241. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3887.
242. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3888; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 39265.
In my collection.
243. Copper. 12.¹
Weyl, *loc. cit.* No. 3889.
244. Copper. 12.
As the last two, but still another variation.
Communicated to me by Mr. Edward Groh.
245. Copper, brass, tin. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3890-92.
In my collection.
246. Copper. 12.²
Ibid., No. 3893; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 39264.
247. Copper, brass, tin. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3894-96.
In my collection.
- "Dr." E. Carpenter. Waterloo, N. Y.
248. Shell (\$20).
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 48.
- "Dr." E. Dillon & Son. Fremont, Ohio.
249. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 4627-28; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, 1883, p. 123.
A. C. Dutton, "M. D." Eaton Rapids, Mich.
250. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2455-56; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 153.
- "Dr." D. L. Flemming. Philadelphia, Pa.
251. Tin. 15.
Woodward, Sixty-ninth Cat., 13-18 Oct., 1884, No. 1414.
- "Dr." J. G. Hewett. New York.
252. Copper. 18. Thick and thin planchet.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 56; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 163.
In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own.
- "Dr." H. H. Hill & Co. Cincinnati, O.
253. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4045; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, 1883, p. 68.
In my collection.
254. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4046.
255. Copper, brass, tin. 12.
Ibid., Nos. 4047-49.
In my collection.

"Dr." Hopkins. Charlestown, Mass.

256. *Obverse*. DR. HOPKINS | CATARRH | TROCHES. | CURES | CATARRH COLDS | & HOARSENESS | CLEARS THE THROAT | FOR SINGERS | & SPEAKERS | TRY THEM | 188 MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Reverse. DR. HOPKINS' | ELECTRIC | HAIR | RESTORER | TURNS GREY HAIR. | CURES | SCALP DISEASES | REMOVES | DANDRUFF | IS THE BEST STRENGTHENER & DRESSING USED | PAT. APRIL — Edges milled. Brass shell. 29.

In my collection.

"Dr." Kidder. Boston, Mass. (?)

257. DR. KIDDER'S | FAMILY PILLS
Counterstamp.

In my collection, upon obverse of a U. S. Cent of 1837.

¹ There are two other varieties of this reverse, consisting of different coaptations of the last star, and feather of the Indian head. They have been communicated to me by Mr. Edward Groh, of New York.

² There are two other varieties of this reverse, with variation as to last star, and feather of the Indian head, communicated to me by Mr. Edward Groh, of New York.

"Dr." C. Kinderman. Columbia City, Ind.

258. Copper. 12.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1676; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 43.

259. Nickel. 12.

Obverse as above, but *reverse* an Indian head and thirteen stars. 1864.

Communicated to me by Mr. Edward Groh.

"Dr." H. W. Lobb. Philadelphia, Pa.

260. *Obverse*. D^R H. W. LOBB | MEDICAL | OFFICES | 329 | N. FIFTEENTH ST | PHILADELPHIA

Reverse. OFFICE | HOURS | 11 A. M. TO 2 | AND | 7 TO 10 P. M. Edges milled, White metal. 16.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

"Dr." C. McLane.

261. *Obverse*. FOR SICK HEADACHE USE DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS FLEMING BROS. PITTSBURG PA

Reverse. A mirror. Shell. 30.

In the collection of Dr. B. P. Wright, of Syracuse, N. Y.

"Drs." Rhode & Hicks. Green Bay, Wisconsin.

262. Copper. 12.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5354; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, 1883, p. 193, No. 5.

"Dr." Ridge.

263. *Obverse*. Divided into degrees, with the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 at equal distances. Inscription: DR. RIDGE'S FOOD FOR | * INFANTS AND INVALIDS *

Reverse. WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE & MUSICAL FESTIVAL | DR. RIDGE'S FOOD FOR | INFANTS & INVALIDS | * 1872 * Upon each face a small central boss. Pewter.

22. Very rare. [In my collection.]

"Dr." L. C. Rose. Detroit, Mich.

267. Copper, brass. 12.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2347-9; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 129.

268. Nickel. 12.

As preceding, but with date 1864.

Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.

"Dr." G. W. Spencer. Pittsburg, Pa.

269. Shell (\$20).

Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 52.

"Dr." S. C. Todd. Kenton, Ohio.

270. Shell (\$20).

Ibid., 1884, p. 53.

"Dr." Van Valkenburgh. White Water, Wis.

271. Copper, brass. 12.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5609.

In the collections of Dr. B. P. Wright of Syracuse, N. Y., Mr. T. C. Browne of Framingham, Mass., and my own.

272. Copper. 12.

Coin Collectors' Jour., VIII, 1883, p. 208.

In my collection.

"Dr." Williams. Philadelphia.

273. White metal. 14.

Ibid., I, 1876, p. 166, No. CCXCII.

274. White metal. 14.

Ibid., No. CCXCIII.

275. White metal. 14.

Ibid., No. CCXCIV.

276. White metal. 14.

Ibid., No. CCXCV.

"Dr." Selleck.

Copper, brass, silvered. 18.

Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 21,749; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 69.

In my collection.

Brass. 18.

Ibid., No. 21750.

In my collection.

The last two are both tokens of Chesebrough Stearns & Co., of New York. Particulars as regards this Selleck I have as yet failed to ascertain. I do not therefore number them.

There is, besides, a "Dr." Mack, known in connection with "his little men." In the *Journal* for April, 1890, I gave full information as to this piece, from Mr. Charles H. Wright, of New York, in answer to an inquiry I had made in the previous number (*Ibid.*, January, 1890). It proves to be a musical, not a medical, medal.

[To be continued.]

PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD COINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Contributed to the Journal.]

THERE are quite a number of "Private" issues of gold coins by citizens of the United States, which are sought by collectors, and a brief account of them will, we believe, be of interest. Private issues in other countries have generally been Necessity pieces, which were usually of copper or base metal, though sometimes of silver, put forth for convenience, when the ordinary money in circulation was insufficient for popular requirements, or struck for the individual profit of those who uttered them. In this respect they differ in character from Siege pieces and the like, which are usually issued by military authority. The last are properly true "Necessity Money," and perhaps the Copper-heads of the early days of the Civil war, which were poured upon the people in such immense quantities, in place of the Cents from the Mint, may by a charitable construction be called Necessity money also; the latter were actually almost worthless as compared with the value they claimed to represent, and were doubtless quite profitable to those who had them struck and put them into circulation.

Some of the private gold coins of California may also fairly be called Necessity money, as at the time of their issue there was no Mint under Government control within reasonable distance, capable of striking them. As a class they were intrinsically worth all they professed to be. Of others, such as the Bechtler issues, this cannot be said with truth, though a portion of the latter fell but little short, perhaps about three per cent, of being up to their face value.

The first we mention are the "Carolina Dollars," struck about 1830; none of them have a date, but simply the legend BECHTLER above and RUTHERF (for Rutherford) below; on the centre the value is given. These were of two denominations, the Dollar, and the Quarter-eagle, or Two-dollars-and-a-half, which bears the figures 250 on the centre. Some purport to be of "Carolina Gold"; some of "North Carolina Gold," and a few of "Georgia Gold;" the latter are much the rarest. Rutherford is a small and somewhat mountainous town on the border between North and South Carolina, but belonging to the former State, and gold was found in its neighborhood nearly seventy years ago. [Fig. 1.]

Somewhat later probably, the coins bearing the names of A. Bechtler and C. Bechtler were issued; these also came from the Rutherford mint if we are correctly informed. The first has A. BECHTLER above, and DOL: ★ below a large figure 1, and CAROLINA GOLD on the reverse. A Five-dollar piece of similar design, with and without the date 1834 are found; of these the piece bearing a date is the rarer. The coinage of C. Bechtler has only the inscription "N. Carolina Gold" on the Dollar only; "North Carolina Gold" on both the Dollar and Two-dollar-and-a-half pieces, and also on the Five; of the latter coin there are at least three other varieties, reading CAROLINA GOLD, GEORGIA GOLD, and 1834 CAROLINA GOLD. They were extensively circulated at the South and West. All of these are rare in good condition, and of about equal market value, which is usually about double their face, and somewhat more than twice their intrinsic worth. The further striking of these pieces was forbidden by statute about 1849. [Figs. 2, 3, and 4.]

About the same time (perhaps somewhat earlier as there are coins dated 1830) one Templeton Reid, of Georgia, struck pieces of the nominal value of Two Dollars-and-a-half, and Five, dated, and with the inscription GEORGIA GOLD, and a Ten Dollar piece without date, but of similar design. These are so rarely offered that it is difficult to name any price at which they could be obtained. He is said to have gone to California when gold was found there, where he struck Eagles and larger coins on quite an extensive scale.

Nearly twenty years elapsed after these pieces first appeared; before the discovery of gold in California. The miners who flocked to the river beds for the precious metal, found themselves in need of a circulating medium, and without waiting for the Government to come to their aid, established private mints almost immediately. The

earliest issue we have noted is a Quarter-eagle, with a head, and the date (1848?) on the obverse, and an eagle on the reverse. This is rarely seen now, but a few have been preserved by collectors; a similar piece of the same value, but dated 1851, and having an inscription on the reverse, instead of the eagle, is also occasionally met with. It is possible that others might be found, but we have noted only a Five-dollar piece bearing on the obverse an eagle with expanded wings, and the legend above, CALIFORNIA GOLD and below, WITHOUT ALLOY. On the reverse N. G. & N. | 1849 | SAN FRANCISCO in three lines, the first and last curving, all within a circle of stars, and near the edge the legend FULL WEIGHT above, and HALF EAGLE below. Who "N. G. and N." were, if a firm, we have been unable to learn: it has been suggested the letters may mean Native gold & Net; this piece in good condition is now worth about double its face value. [Fig. 5.]

Templeton Reid's California issues represented values of Ten and Twenty-five dollars. The smaller had the date 1849 and the inscription only, CALIFORNIA GOLD, and the larger was similar, with XXV.

The "Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company," a body formed chiefly of emigrants from that city, struck Eagles and Half-eagles, which bear an Indian head, and date, 1849, and an eagle on the reverse. The "Columbus Company" struck Five-dollar pieces, having date and inscription, but no other device; J. J. Conway & Co. struck pieces of half the value of the last, having a somewhat similar device or inscription. There were also other Companies,—the "Pacific" which struck Dollars, Five and Ten-dollar pieces, dated 1849 and showing an eagle with Liberty cap on reverse; the "Massachusetts Co." which struck a Half-eagle with arms, date (1849), and wreath; the "Miner's Bank" which issued Eagles without date, but having an eagle and inscription; and various firms, among them Moran & Clark, of San Francisco, who issued Eagles, Dubosq & Co., who issued Eagles and Half-eagles, Dunbar & Co., who struck Half Eagles only, and possibly some others went into the business of minting. All these bore a close resemblance to each other in general design, giving the value, the weight in some cases, and the names of the parties who struck them.

Larger coins were struck, representing from Ten to Fifty dollars, the latter usually octagonal, by Augustus Humbert and Kellogg & Co. Those of Humbert bear an eagle resting on a rock; his wings expanded, points upward; in his beak a scroll inscribed LIBERTY and before him the National shield. The legend is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and beneath the device as if in exergue, but not separated, 50 D C [Fig. 6.] Those of Kellogg are dated 1854 and 1855; they have a head, presumably intended to represent Liberty, and an eagle on the reverse, on the Twenty-dollar pieces, and a similar type on the Fifty-dollar coins, the latter very rare, which are all of 1855, and are round. There are also round Fifty-dollar pieces dated 1854 and 1855 issued by Wass, Molitor & Co., of San Francisco, with a head on the obverse, and the value in a wreath on the reverse. Smaller pieces of the value of Five and Ten dollars, bearing a head on the obverse and an eagle on reverse with initials W. M. & Co. are believed to have been struck by the same firm.

In Oregon the discovery of gold was nearly simultaneous with the opening of the California mines, but so far as we know only a single type was struck by private enterprise. This has on the obverse a beaver, with the letters K. M. T. A. W. R. G. S.; under the beaver T. O. and below, completing the legend, 1849 with a little branch on either side. What these letters denote, has never been stated, to our knowledge; it has been suggested that they are the initials of some motto used by the Oregon Exchange Company, whose name forms the legend of the reverse, and incloses the inscription in four lines, 130 G | NATIVE | GOLD | 5 D A Ten-dollar piece of the same character and origin has been found, but is extremely rare. [Fig. 8.]

In Colorado, several years later,—the exact date of issue has not been certainly ascertained,—John Parsons & Co. of Oro City, uttered Half and Quarter-eagles. They bear a stamping machine on the obverse, and an eagle, but no date, on the reverse. We do not recall any sale of this piece, and its value, if judged by its rarity, would be very likely double the face; they certainly are very rare.

The Mormon coinage should also be included among private issues. The striking of these pieces was in spirit an act of sovereignty, and whether by design or ignorance, was an evidence of the desire, if not of the determination, of the leaders of "The Latter-Day Saints" to manifest their independence. They were shrewd enough to take advantage of the unsettled condition of things growing out of the rush to the Pacific coast, and followed with coins of their own, the mintage described above. At Salt Lake City they struck Eagles and Half and Quarter-eagles of the same general type; they bear two right hands joined, over the date, 1849, and on the reverse an eye. A Double-eagle, or Twenty-dollar piece, has the clasped hands over the date, 1849, on the field; above are the letters G. S. L. C. P. G. (Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold), and below, completing the circle of the legend, TWENTY DOLLARS. On the reverse is a curiously shaped device, suggesting a trefoil, but which is intended to represent the mitre, or cap, worn by their chief hierophant; it has a pointed top, but two circular projections on the sides remind one of the medieval Fool's-cap; under this is the eye, as on the smaller denominations; the legend is HOLINESS TO THE LORD [Fig. 10.] In 1850 a Five-dollar piece of the same type was issued, but with stars on the reverse field.

In 1860 the "Deseret Assay Office" struck Five-dollar pieces. This office was under Mormon control, and the piece shows its origin to have been the Mormon Church authorities. On the obverse is a lion couchant, his head to the left; a legend in cypher, which purports to be made of the characters found on the mystic "plate of gold," which lies at the foundation of the Book of Mormon, and the various kindred humbugs; below is the date 1860. On the reverse is an eagle with drooping wings, holding the olive-branch and arrows, but with a bee-hive (another Mormon emblem) on his breast, instead of the National shield; the legend is DESERET ASSAY OFFICE PURE GOLD and 5 D. at the bottom. [Fig. 9.]

It has often been stated by those in a position to know, that several of the early "Prophets" of the Mormon Church had been connected with the Masonic Fraternity, and had used some of its emblems and signs, as well as some of its traditions, in the secret work of their "Endowment House." It is a curious fact that there is something on each of these Mormon coins that lends an air of probability to the story; the bee-hive, the clasped hands, and the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, are favorite devices in "Latter-day Saint" theology—perhaps we should say mythology; these, with the All-seeing Eye, are also familiar to Masons; on the piece of higher value we also find an emblem and legend associated with one of the higher Masonic degrees; whether a common origin really exists between the two sets of emblems, so far as they have been adopted by Mormons, we must leave for others better informed to determine.

Beside the foregoing should also be mentioned the tiny gold pieces which purported to be of the value of "One Dollar," struck on round and octagonal planchets, and the Half-dollars and Quarter-dollars of similar type. These are quite scarce. They were used for currency, but those more frequently met with kept as "charms," and worn on a watch-chain. Many of this kind were exported, and it is said complaints were made to our Government from abroad, as their intrinsic worth was far below their face value. All were finally forbidden by law. [Fig. 7.]

CYCLOPS.

ARE MONOGRAMS ON COINS ILLEGAL?

WOULD it be legal for a jeweller to smooth the face of a coin and engrave thereon a monogram or figure? That is the interesting and practical question which has been presented at the United States Courts by two lawyers, who wished to know if that would be considered as a mutilation of the national coin and therefore a violation of the law. The reply was made that any person who treated a coin in the manner suggested, did so at his peril, as it was not at all clear that it was not a violation of the statute which imposes a punishment of fine and imprisonment on any person who "fraudulently" mutilates or defaces a coin. It is said that it may be difficult for an arrested person to prove that what he did was not in law "fraudulent."

EARLY CANADIAN PAPER MONEY.

THE use of Paper-money, while not strictly a branch of Numismatics, yet bears so close a relation to the science, that the following communication from a Montreal Correspondent will be read with interest.

The discovery recently made by Mr. Sicotte, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, of Montreal, Canada, of Paper-money issued by certain Montreal merchants, before the founding of Canadian banks, is quite interesting to collectors, and one which should not be passed without some mention. It is known to all those who have devoted themselves to the study of the history of this country, that before the conquest by Great Britain, while Canada was under the French Regime, there was what was called "carte-monnaie" or card money; but it is almost unknown, that after the conquest some Montreal merchants circulated notes called "pitons" to replace in some degree the lack of coin, which was very scarce at that time. The series found by Mr. Sicotte is composed of four sets: 15 sols, 30 sols, 3 livres, and 6 livres, and are in French as follows:

" Montreal, 1^{re} Mai 1790

" Livres 6.00 ancien cours.

" A vue, nous payerons au Porteur du Présent la somme de six livres ancien cours de la Province.

" No 116

Dobie & Badgley."

Mr. Dobie was a Montreal merchant in 1763, at the time of the surrender of Canada, and Mr. Badgley was the father of the late Mr. Justice Badgley, who died about two years ago.

Mr. Sicotte also has a cheque on the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank for \$50, signed by James L. Allen, 29th December, 1818, and some others on the Bank of Canada before its amalgamation with the Bank of Montreal.

HONORS TO THE FIRST DEFENDERS.

THE "Medals of Honor to the first defenders" are in process of manufacture at the Mint. They are the medals which the Pennsylvania Legislature ordered to be given to the surviving members of the first five companies which went to the defence of the national capital in 1861. The medals are of gold, about one and one-half inches in diameter, suspended from a bar on which are the words "First Defenders." Separated by a keystone, on which will be enameled the State coat-of-arms, is a light blue ribbon, which is gathered into a ring, from which the medal hangs. The medal is in the form of a Greek cross, with the exception that the arms of the cross are partially enclosed in a radiant circle. In the centre of the cross is a picture of the national Capitol. In raised letters above this is the inscription, "First in Defence of the Capitol." Underneath is the date April 18, 1861. The reverse side bears this inscription in a very ornamental design, "Medal of Honor, Presented by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Washington Artillerists, National Light Infantry, Ringgold Light Artillery, Logan Guards, Allen Infantry." Of these companies, comprising 530 men, the Washington Artillerists and National Light Infantry were from Pottsville, the Ringgold Light Artillery from Reading, the Logan Guards from Lewistown, and the Allen Infantry from Allentown. The members of the First Defenders have recently received copies of the resolution passed by Congress July 22, 1861, printed on parchment, thanking these five companies for going to the defence of the national capital April 18, 1861.—*The Times, Phila.*

THE SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS.

COLLECTORS of the Old Colonial and Continental Paper Money cannot have failed to notice that they were made "Redeemable in Spanish Milled Dollars." These coins seem to have been a sort of universal standard of value, all over the world. Wherever the commerce of old Spain, once so extensive, gained a foot-hold, the "milled Dollar" became the circulating medium to such an extent that it often displaced every other. In India, where silver has so long been the favorite metal, they were hoarded in preference to other coins. In China, they are still preferred to any other; our own Trade Dollars, though intrinsically the more valuable, were unable to displace them there, and the vain efforts of our Government to put the "Trades" in circulation among Chinese merchants, and thus find a market for some of our over-production of silver, are still fresh in the memory. They were current everywhere. Even the Bank of England used them for planchets for their Dollars, or Five-Shilling pieces, and there are numerous examples where other countries have struck over these coins. Instances like these afford an excellent illustration of the commercial power of a shapely coin of established value.

In the reign of Philip V, of Spain, the Mint in the City of Mexico began to strike these coins, and they at once took the place of the irregular, uneven and clump-shaped pieces which had previously been used. Other countries had attempted a similar coinage years before, but they did not have the metal in sufficient quantity from which to coin them; Spain did, and her rulers were wise enough to see their opportunity, and to make the most of it. About twenty years later, the Mint of Guatemala began the same style of coinage, and before the end of the eighteenth century the Mints of Nicaragua, Potosi, Lima and Santiago, (five in all) were fully equipped for striking them, and liberally supplied this popular issue. Before the end of the Spanish rule in America no less than nine mints were pouring out these coins. Even then, some of them still continued to strike off the older and irregular shaped pieces, for which there remained a certain demand in Mexico. Some known to be of comparatively recent mintage bear the date of 1736, and the mint-mark of Guatemala.

HACIENDA TOKENS.

THE Mexican Hacienda Tokens have lately been attracting the attention of collectors in a somewhat greater degree than formerly; these pieces, as no doubt many of our readers are aware, are found in a great variety of forms—such as animals, birds, heart-shape, etc. They are of some antiquity, a few having been met with which are dated as early as 1760. They were at one time in extensive circulation and were redeemable at a known value, on presentation to the proprietor who had issued them. They bear monograms, or letters, and occasionally a device suggestive of a trade-mark, by which their place of issue was readily learned. From an interesting work entitled "The Haciendas of Mexico," compiled and published by the John P. Cochran Co. of New York, we take the following which gives an account of these large estates, which first put them into circulation.

Mexican haciendas vary in extent and importance, but as a rule they are estates of immense size and of great value. The original haciendas were the royal grants made by the Spanish Government to the settlers. Each of these contained five square leagues (or sitios) of land, and it is claimed that in this way nearly all the choice agricultural lands were divided amongst the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. To a large extent these estates retain their original names and dimensions, and in some cases remain the undivided properties of direct descendants of the first owners. Some have been divided into "ranchos" or farms.

The name "hacienda" is now used to denote these estates having their own manufacturing establishments, such as sugar mills, flour mills, cotton factories, distilleries, etc., etc.

THE NEW SILVER COIN.

THE Director of the Mint has prepared new designs for our silver coins, which have met with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The new designs are intended for the subsidiary silver coins, the half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime. The new designs may be described as follows : Obverse, an ideal female head of Liberty, to the right, with a calm and dignified expression, with an olive wreath around the head and a Phrygian cap farther back than formerly. On the band, or fillet, over the forehead is the word LIBERTY; over the head, at the top of the coin, is the motto, IN GOD WE TRUST. Around are thirteen stars, and at the bottom the date. Reverse, The seal of the United States, which may be described as follows : An eagle displayed, on the breast a shield argent, six pallets gules, a chief azure, and holding in the dexter talon an olive branch, representing peace, and in the sinister a sheaf of arrows denoting war. In its beak the eagle holds a scroll containing the motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM, ensigned above and about the head with thirteen stars environed by clouds. Legend, above, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and below, the value. This will be the design of the half and quarter dollar, while the dime will have a similar obverse to the larger pieces, except that in the place of the stars will be the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST will be omitted. The reverse will be the same as at present in use. The design for the reverse of the half-dollar and quarter-dollar is a substantial return to the design of the first coinage of the country, while the female head on the face of the coins is said to be far more beautiful than any which has yet appeared on our coins ; but as to this tastes differ.

In making the dies for the new coins the government has adopted an entirely new process, and the aid of a machine will be called on to execute work that would be impossible for the most expert die-sinker to accomplish. In making the first models of the design the artist takes a quantity of white wax and mixes it with a proportion of resinous gum. To this mass is added vermilion enough to give it a brilliant red color, and then the mixture is kneaded under warm water until it is perfectly homogeneous. When this bright red wax is ready for use, the artist sketches the groundwork of his design on a large piece of slate and proceeds to make a cameo many times the size of the die he intends to produce. With skillful fingers he moulds the wax until it approximates the contemplated design, and then he brings a number of little boxwood gravers into play. With these he brings his wax model up to a high state of finish, but even then he is not satisfied, and to complete the work no tool is delicate enough. The gravers are thrown aside, and with the nails of the thumb and little finger of the right hand, which are allowed to grow very long, and are pared to the desired shape with a razor-like knife, the work is completed. With these two nails the hair of the female head is finished up, the expression of the eyes is corrected and the fine line work of the design on the reverse side of the coin is made.

The artists who do this work are as careful of their hands as a piano virtuoso. They never dream of carrying anything as heavy as an umbrella for fear that its weight would injure the delicate sense of touch necessary for the use of the thumb and little finger nails. After this design is completed it is taken to the electrotyping room, where it is given a hard copper surface. After this process it is ready for the mechanical engraver. The machine in use was designed particularly for the government and is an amplification of the pantagraph, used on plane surfaces by artists and draughtsmen for reducing or enlarging drawings. The ordinary pantagraph will only work on a flat surface, but that used to make the dies for coins is so graduated that it also has a counter-balanced horizontal motion.

The diamond takes the place of the drawing point, and the gem, set in a delicate spindle, is revolved many thousand times a minute by an electric motor. When the machine is adjusted for work, the tracing point is placed on the electrotyped model and the diamond point on a piece of soft steel of the finest quality. The operator guides the tracing point into every depression of the model and the diamond cuts away the steel and makes a reduced copy in miniature many times smaller than the first cast.

The process is almost the same as the reduction of a rough drawing by photography. All the defects of the original are imperceptible in the die, and the model, which was as perfect as art could make it, is reduced by a machine, almost as perfect as the camera lens, to a copy which, excepting under the most powerful microscope, is absolutely faultless. The reduction is from four to six diameters, the model for a dime being about six inches across its axis, and those of the other coins in proportion.

After the die is finished it is tempered as hard as possible. Of course it is a cameo or raised figure like the model, and the coin stamping die must be an intaglio or depressed figure. To accomplish this the cut die is placed in a hydraulic press, with a piece of soft steel as a blank. Thousands of tons of pressure are applied, and the soft metal is forced into every depressing and tracing of the cameo. When this is accomplished, the die, after being hardened, is ready for the coin press, and the silver blanks are given the official stamp of the government, which raises their face value about twenty per cent. at the rate of a hundred a minute.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A REGULAR Meeting of the Society was held at 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 18th May, 1891, President Parish presiding. The Executive Committee reported the receipt of acceptances from Life Member John S. Kennedy and Resident Member Rev. Arthur Brooks. Charles Steigerwalt of Lancaster, Pa., was elected a Resident Member. Attention was called to the death of Resident Member Oliver P. Hatfield. The Curator reported donations of twenty-eight pieces since the last meeting. A letter was read from Max Ohnefalsch Richter of the Royal Berlin Museum, Berlin, Germany, Permanent Corresponding Member, announcing his proposed visit to this country, and that he would read a paper before the Society in January, 1892, on the Antiquities of Cyprus, etc. The Society then adjourned.

A Numismatic and Archaeological Meeting took place on Monday, June 8, 1891, at 8 P. M., at the Society's Rooms, when a paper was read by Mr. E. Irenaeus Stevenson, entitled "The Story of Castine, Maine; an Old American Town." This was followed by a discussion and an exhibition of U. S. Colonial Coins. To this meeting ladies as well as gentlemen not connected with the Society were invited. The rooms of the Society are at 101 East 20th Street, and are open every Thursday Evening.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*.

WHERE DO THE PENNIES GO?

It seems to be with them very much as it is with pins—nobody knows where and how they disappear. Yet they vanish in some fashion. Last year the Philadelphia Mint coined 94,000,000 of pennies. It would take a good-sized building to hold so many, but they did not begin to supply the never satisfied desire for more. Just now the establishment referred to is hard at work manufacturing further supplies, and so it will continue.

Bronze cents are subject to more accidents than happen to any other United States coins. It is said that a penny changes hands in trade ten times for once that a dime passes from one pocket to another. Being of small value, these little pieces are not taken much care of. There are a thousand ways in which they get out of circulation, and thus the minting of them has to be kept up continually.

A recent newspaper item states that the "nickel in the slot" machines have gathered in enormous numbers, which are held in New York, and are about to be forwarded by the authorities to various places, in anticipation of Christmas calls.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 16.]

DCCCLXIV. Obverse, Two pillars, one on either side of a flight of three steps; above the steps and between the pillars is a radiant triangle bearing the letter G. Legend, above, L. □ LES VRAIS AMIS DE L'ORDRE and below, completing the circle, O. O. DE BRUXELLES [The Lodge of the True Friends of the Order, Orient of Brussels.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving.¹ Silver and copper. Size 11 nearly.

DCCCLXV. Obverse, Within a wreath of two acacia branches, open at the top and tied at the bottom with a bow of ribbon, are the square and compasses (the latter with curved legs, resembling callipers) and enclosing a radiant star of five points, on which is the letter G. Legend, □ L'ETOILE POLAIRE O. O. DE PARIS [Lodge of the Polar Star, Orient of Paris.] Reverse, A wreath of oak on the right and olive on the left, open at the top and tied at the bottom. There is no legend, and the field is plain for engraving. Silver. Size 20, nearly. The planchet has a knob, pierced for a ring, at the top.²

DCCCLXVI. Obverse, As the obverse of DCCLXXXIX. An angel with long wings, standing erect, with uplifted hands, etc. Reverse, A large square and compasses enclosing a radiant star of five points, on which is the letter G. The emblems are surrounded by two branches, which form a wreath, and are tied at the bottom by a ribbon. No legend. Silver. Size 32.³

DCCCLXVII. Obverse, As the obverse of CCCLXXVI. A pillar on a platform of seven steps, with a crown on its capital, and surrounded by rays and a triangle. Reverse, As the reverse of the same number, (inscription in six lines) but with the legend above, ZUR 125 JAHRIGEN FEIER and below in two lines, 1869 | P. F. F. (On the 125th anniversary.) Bronze. Size 18. Apparently from the same dies as the former number, with the legend added.⁴

DCCCLXVIII. Obverse, The compasses, square, and gavel suspended at the apex of a triangular planchet. Inscription in three lines, ORIENT DU LOCLE [Orient of Locle, Switzerland.] Reverse, The All-seeing eye surrounded by rays which fill the field; on the edge which is raised, VRAIS on the right, FRERES on the left, and UNIS on the base of the triangle. [True United Brothers.] Silver. Length of side, 20 nearly.⁵

I have previously given descriptions of a number of the jewels worn by English Lodges, or those under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of England, which are known as Centenary Medals, and indicate that the Lodge has passed its Centennial Anniversary. Many of these, as has been already stated, are perhaps more strictly badges than medals, having been struck from dies, and then portions of the field removed or filled with enamel; it is therefore difficult to decide in all cases in which class they should be placed in this volume, where it has been my aim to number only those that are distinctly Medals, while giving descriptions (but without numbering) of those which appear to have been struck, with sufficient minuteness to enable a collector to identify them.

¹ This seems to be a Member's jewel of the Lodge named. The specimen in the Lawrence collection, from which I describe this, has the ribbon of the Lodge attached, — black, with a narrow white edge.

² In the Lawrence collection. The inscription sufficiently explains the piece, which is doubtless a Member's jewel.

³ This is another Medal of the Lodge 'Amis du Progres, of Paris, and I describe it from an impression

in the Lawrence collection. It is of comparatively recent issue.

⁴ This is in the Lawrence Collection. It was struck as the inscription, with the legend shows, to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar, of Brunswick.

⁵ This is in the Lawrence Collection, from which I describe it.

United Mariners' Lodge, No. 30, of London, wears a Centenary jewel, which is clearly a badge, and composed of silver, enamel, etc. The obverse shows an outer circle of gold on which is a wreath of flowers; within is a raised disc of blue enamel on which is a silver "foul-anchor." Legend around the anchor, UNITED MARINERS and 30 at the bottom, attached by a silver square and compasses, enclosed in a circular wreath, to a blue ribbon having two clasps of gold representing a cable in the form of the figure 8 on its side. Size as engraved, 14.

There has recently been published by George Kenning, of London, a very valuable little work by Wor. Bro. John Lane,¹ which describes the Special Centenary Medals worn by those Lodges who secured the necessary permission before the passage of a law adopting a uniform pattern for such jewels; this law was printed for the first time in the Constitutions of 1871, but seems to have virtually gone into effect as early as May 3, 1867, when Cadogan Lodge, No. 162, of London, was the first authorized to wear the "Ordinary" Centenary Medal. Previous to December, 1865, any Lodge which had passed its Centennial, and which requested the privilege, was allowed by a Special Warrant, (the issue of which was one of the prerogatives of the Grand Master,) to wear such a jewel, the design having first been duly approved. No permission for a special jewel seems to have been issued except for particular reasons after December 19, 1865, when St. George's Lodge, No. 140, of London, received such a Warrant. (This Medal I have heretofore described without numbering.) It should be said, however, that four Lodges have received Special Warrants since 1872, to wear a jewel of different form from the "Ordinary" pattern, but special reasons existed in each case: one of these was the Old Union Lodge, No. 46, of London, whose Medal I have described (CCCCLXVII); another was the Lodge of Industry and Perseverance, No. 109, of Calcutta, whose Medal is described below; this Warrant was not granted until after three applications, the last having been personally made by the Dep. Dist. Grand Master, and the reason for the final grant was apparently because the Lodge was "Foreign." A third was granted in June, 1884, to Jerusalem Lodge, No. 197, of London, which celebrated its Centennial in 1871, and had the honor of the presence on that occasion of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master, and an Honorary Member of the Lodge. In this case the Warrant expressly states that the reason for the concession is not to be considered a precedent. This is described below. The fourth and last is The Prince of Wales's Lodge, No. 259, of London, warranted in 1787, which already had the honor of a "Royal" Medal (CCCCLVI). Of this Lodge the present M. W. Grand Master has been presiding Master since 1874, and the Special Warrant was dated July 1, 1891. This jewel seems to be rather a badge than a Medal. I describe it without numbering. It would seem therefore that future *special* Centenary Medals of English Lodges will not be granted except for extraordinary causes, and the List of these may be considered as substantially complete.

Whether the following is struck or not, I am uncertain; it is clearly a badge rather than a Medal, and I do not number it. The description I copy from W. Bro. Lane's work:—Obverse, "A five-pointed star of formal rays, on which rests a circle or band inscribed CENTENARY at the top and '1861' at the bottom. Within the circle the square and compasses enclosing the number of the Lodge, 17. [Reverse, Plain

¹ "Centenary Warrants and Jewels: comprising an account of all the Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England to which Centenary Warrants have been granted, together with Illustrations of all the Special Jewels. By John Lane, P. M., P. Z., etc., Past Senior Grand Warden of Iowa, U. S. A., Past Prov. Grand Registrar of Devonshire, etc. . . . with an Introduction by William James Hughan, Past Senior Grand Warden of Iowa, U. S. A., Past Senior Grand Deacon of England, etc., etc. London, George Kenning, 16 Great Queen Street, 1891." This volume is illustrated by a frontispiece in color, showing the "Ordinary" or Regulation Centenary Jewel, and by 12 lithographic plates, showing 48 of the Special Medals or jewels: Bro. Hughan gives in his Introduction a very interesting account of

the difficulties which attended the preparation of Mr. Lane's volume, which like all his work is very carefully and thoroughly done. To this handsome little book, (a large 12mo of 128 pages beside the plates,) I am indebted for the additional descriptions now given. The historical sketches of these old English Lodges are most interesting, their only fault being they are too brief; but they are sufficiently full to show the title of the various Lodges to their jewels, and perhaps this is all that should be expected, in a work of this kind; but the history he gives is so attractive it makes us wish for more. I am indebted to Bro. Hughan for a copy of this work, as well as for many other similar favors, in preparing my notes on English Masonics.

for engraving.] It is worn suspended by a ring from a sky-blue ribbon" attached to a clasp. Gold? Size as engraved, (length from point to point of the star) 24.¹

DCCCLXIX. Obverse, A pyramid in the desert with three palm trees on its left, and the rising sun in the distance at the left; in the foreground a large bee-hive, and in exergue a tessellated pavement on which are the square and compasses on a white ground. Legend, INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE and at the bottom, completing the circle, ★ NO. 109 ★ Reverse, Probably plain, for engraving member's name, etc. Gold. Size as engraved, 18, nearly. Worn by a ribbon of blue from a plain clasp.²

DCCCLXX. Obverse, A representation of the Rock of Gibraltar, enclosed in a circle, outside of which is the legend, above, INHABITANTS LODGE and below, completing the circle, · 179 · Reverse, Plain for engraving. Gold. Size as engraved, 16. The Medal³ is surmounted by the square and compasses, which are attached to the planchet by the points of the compasses and the angle of the square, and is worn with a sky-blue ribbon attached to a bar on which · EST. 1762. ·

DCCCLXXI. Obverse, A representation of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, the first home of the Lodge, and formerly part of the house of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Legend, above, NO. 409. A. D. 1771. NO. 197. A. D. 1871. and below, completing the circle, ★ DOMUS NATALIS ★ [Birth-place.] Reverse, "A copy of an ancient Jewish coin in the British Museum, representing the porch of the Temple at Jerusalem and King Solomon's Seat." Over the Porch is an eight-pointed star, and on each side characters, perhaps of ancient Hebrew. Legend, above, HIEROSOLYMA and below, completing the circle, ★ MATER COMMVNIS ★ [Jerusalem, the common Mother.] The planchet is surmounted by the royal coronet of the Prince of Wales. The medal is worn suspended by a ribbon from a buckle clasp. Gold. Size as engraved, 16 nearly.⁴

The following is rather a Badge than a Medal, though it appears to have been struck; I therefore describe it without numbering, to complete the list of Centenary jewels. Obverse, A circle of gold, containing in the centre a pierced quatrefoil, resting on the points of which is a "royal lion" standing on a crown.⁵ On the circle is

¹ This is the jewel worn by Albion Lodge, Quebec, Canada. The Lodge has an interesting history, but as W. Bro. Lane shows, it was never entitled to its Centenary Warrant, whilst upon the English Register, its Centenary not having been completed until 1881. I give this description here, as its jewel is worn under the permission granted while on that Register; the Lodge apparently claims to be the regular successor of earlier Lodges, which had been warranted by the "Ancients."

² This Lodge, having its East at Calcutta, India, was warranted as I learn from W. Bro. Lane, Feb. 7, 1761, as the eighth Lodge at Calcutta in the East Indies, and numbered 275 when placed on the Register in 1762; it was named in 1790, and was on the point of closing in 1800, but continued working until December, 1804; it was then dormant until Dec. 4, 1812, and received a Warrant of confirmation dated April 30, 1844. It does not appear to have celebrated its Centenary.

³ I describe this from the engraving in Wor. Bro. Lane's work. The Lodge was an "Ancient" Lodge, warranted Nov. 18, 1777, in the garrison of Gibraltar, and named in 1804, or earlier; it was dormant for some years, and on its revival worked under the warrant of an extinct "Modern" Lodge, bearing the same name, which had been warranted July 12, 1762. This older

Lodge however had become extinct about 1800, and was erased in 1813; it was evident therefore that the original Warrant granted in 1862 was based on an error, and it was cancelled in 1875, but a new one, permitting the Lodge to wear the "Ordinary" jewel, was issued in 1877. Probably the original jewel is quite rare.

⁴ This Lodge was warranted and named Feb. 2, 1771, at the sign of St. John of Jerusalem, as No. 408 (not 409 as on the Medal), and celebrated its Centenary Feb. 24, 1871. The Grand Master attended the Centennial Festival, being the first visit of His Royal Highness to a Lodge under the English Constitution. It was in recognition of the honor thus conferred that the Warrant granting the right to wear a special jewel was issued, although a uniform device for all Lodges desiring a Centenary Medal had been previously adopted, as mentioned above.

⁵ The "royal lion" is statant guardant, crowned, and is the same as that used over the crown on the Royal arms of England. The Lodge was warranted Aug. 20, 1787, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's St., London, as No. 503, and celebrated its Centenary, Mar. 13, 1890; special permission to wear this Medal was granted July 1, 1891.

the legend, THE PRINCE OF WALES' LODGE and below, completing the circle, 1787. 259. 1887. Enclosing the number 259 at the bottom, is a large C in gold. On the top of the jewel is the plume of the Prince rising from a coronet, and his motto, ICH DIEN on a ribbon. The jewel is worn suspended by a ribbon of garter blue, attached to a clasp in the form of a scroll or ribbon, on which 13TH MARCH 1890. Gold. Size. as engraved, 21.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

HOW SILVER IS PREPARED FOR COINING.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper describes the methods used in preparing silver for coining, which we clip for the *Journal* readers:—

The treatment of the silver used by the Mint is peculiar. The authorities do not trust to the assay of the bullion as it comes from the smelting furnaces of the mines, but have all the precious material thrown into nitric acid and dissolved. The product looks like plaster of Paris, and is perfectly pure. This is again melted in black lead crucibles, and the metal, after ten per cent of copper is added to it, is cast into bricks. These bricks are shaved into thin strips, which are rolled to the required thickness for the coin. The strips are then punched to the required size and go to the machine which raises the "mill." This "mill" is not the corrugated edge of the coin, as is popularly supposed, but the flat raised band of metal around the edge of the coin which protects the design from wear [as was mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*.] The corrugations are put on by the dies which complete the coin, and are technically known as the "knerl." The pieces are then softened by being heated, and come from the ovens looking like so many white poker chips. A bath in a "dipping" solution and a shaking up with sawdust in a revolving cylinder restores their polish, and then they are ready for the official stamp of Uncle Sam.

The new coins [of which we have given a description elsewhere] will probably be jingling in the pockets of our people in less than two months, and if they are favorably received, Director Leech will begin on the designs for the new silver dollar. He is confident of one thing, and that is that the work will be so perfect that it will be impossible to counterfeit it successfully.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE following extract is found in "The National Gazette and Literary Register" (Philadelphia), March 7, 1825. The medals referred to are well known to collectors, and commemorate George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Paul Jones, William Washington, Daniel Morgan, and John Egar Howard.

"A friend [Joshua Francis Fisher?], recently on a visit to Europe, has brought with him a tasteful selection of Coins and Medals, struck in France, a few of the latter of which we have copied, in the full confidence that they will be welcome to all who feel an interest in American Revolutionary History."

Mr. Fisher was a Philadelphian by birth, and a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1825. In December, 1836, he communicated a description of thirty-eight medals relating to Washington or to America, which is published in the sixth volume of the third series of the Massachusetts Historical Collections.

Is he the "friend" to whom the editor refers?

G.

FROM the "London Chronicle," Dec. 21, 1776. Letters from an officer of the 64th Reg. in York Island to his friend in town.

"The Congress have established a Mint at Philadelphia, where they coin copper and silver pieces about the size of half a crown: In silver go for twelve shillings, in copper for fourteen pence."

G.

MONTREAL BANK TOKEN.

IN the October, 1887, number of the *Journal*, in the account of the Coin Sale of Mr. W. Elliot Woodward, No. 1518, a Penny Token of the Bank of Montreal sold for \$80, date 1838. Would the same coin with date 1837, almost uncirculated, be equally valuable? S.

INDIAN BROOCHES OF COINS.

INDIAN silver brooches of certain patterns have quite a wide range territorially, and some have been dug up in Chicago precisely like those yet used by the Onondagas. It is not very long since the Indians made these, but they have already passed out of general use, and are now difficult to obtain. They have been found as a relic of the Onondaga town burned in 1696. They were hammered out of silver coins. — *American Antiquarian*.

It would be of much interest to know of what coinage they were made. Possibly some lettering or dates might be discovered upon them, as probably they were rudely made. Can any one inform us.

J. C.

NICKEL CENTS OF 1883.

In answer to a query of a subscriber, we give the following as the varieties of the Nickel Cents of 1883.

No. 1. 1883. Same designs as on the issues of 1882.

No. 2. New type, having the numeral V.

No. 3. Variety of the preceding, with the word "Cents" and a change of designs on the reverse.

No. 4. (Dies cut in 1882.) Intended "for a pattern piece," and accepted for regular issue. Same as No. 2.

No. 5. Similar to No. 4, but with a slight change in legends.

J. C.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES.

As a party of miners were prospecting among the mountains near the Gila River in Arizona, writes a correspondent of the *Troy Times*, they were attracted by the peculiar arrangement of some rocks, and on opening the pile with their picks discovered a sepulchre in which were a number of mummies in a remarkable state of preservation and of a make-up superior to those of Egypt. There were mummies of all sizes and both sexes, and so perfect had been the process of their embalming that the hair was intact and the muscles still stood out prominently. Each figure was wrapped round and round in cloth that yet retains its brilliant coloring, though so ancient that the outer layers crumbled when touched. The features were unmistakably of the Aztec type. Some of the wraps were decorated with feathers and embroidery, and there were rows of shells hung around the neck of one of the figures.

At Boe, in Asia Minor, near the ancient silver mines of Bulgar Maden, which are still worked after a fashion by the Turks, a silver seal was lately seen by two English travelers. The interest in this seal consists in the nine characters around the field, which are called Hittite, or the writing of the Kheti. Attempts have been made by Lieut. Conder, Mr. Wright, Prof. Sayce and others, to find a clue to the so-called Hittite hieroglyphics found in Syria, but so far the results have not convinced people. The seal, with a short inscription round a standing figure, offers just such a problem as a student of old scripts likes to attack. Unfortunately, there is no second inscription in a known character to point the direction for the searcher. The seal is a little larger than an English shilling and is held by three lions' paws which meet above in a ring for convenience of handling and for suspension. The draped figure has on a close-fitting cap, and extends its arms as it walks to the left. It is said to come from the silver mines of the Kara Dag, or Black Mountain, north of Karaman. A Hittite seal purchased at Smyrna, by the Rev. Greville I. Chester, is the text for a paper by Prof. Sayce in a recent number of the *Archaeological Journal* of London.

COIN SALES.

THE last number of the *Journal* mentioned the Sale announced by the Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, of the Cabinet of Mrs. Thomas Warner, of Cohocton, N. Y. The sale took place on the afternoons of July 15, 16, and 17, in the rooms of Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, and was well attended by buyers or their representatives. The Catalogue, just 100 pages, contained 2,000 lots. It included a large collection of ancient Greek and Roman Coins, many English, Foreign, and American Coins and Medals, an extensive variety of Masonics, and the "largest collection of Communion Tokens in America, if not in the world." Mr. Warner was well known as one of the most enthusiastic lovers of coins, and his tastes were largely shared by his wife; the dispersion of Mr. Warner's Cabinet, some time since, was noted in the *Journal*, at the time, and, as will no doubt be remembered, it was peculiarly rich in Masonics, and in Ancient Coins. This cabinet of his widow was of very similar character, and contained the largest collection of Masonic Medals that has been put on the market since his death. The Communion Tokens, a department in which Mr. Warner was *facile princeps* as an authority, had been gathered by

him for many years, and had formed the subject of a very valuable monograph; this he was planning to re-publish in a much larger and more extended form, adding descriptions of pieces obtained since that work was published; the Messrs. Chapman wisely decided that the value and interest of this collection was so great that it ought to be kept together; it numbered 1,185 pieces, and (beside 65 paper cards) was made up of 219 American and Canadian Tokens and 874 of other countries, which will be a surprise to many, as the Foreign Communion Tokens have generally been thought to be limited to Scotland, almost exclusively, and to the Presbyterian Church; this cabinet shows that they have a much wider range; this department brought \$437.50, and was purchased by a buyer whose name was not disclosed.

We note a few prices obtained for various pieces. A "Shekel of Israel," (Madden, p. 68, No. 3) ex. f. and v. r., 23; an *Aes grave* of Rome, B. C. 385, weight 9 oz., 6.50; Denarius of Cleopatra and Marcus Antonius, v. f. for this rare coin, 15.50; one of Claudius and Agrippina, Jr., g. and v. r., 6; Aureus of Nero, 9.50; among the English coins a Penny of Stephen brought 5; Crown of Edward VI, 1551, fine and well-struck, 6.50; the Commonwealth coinage brought the usual high prices, and the Half Crown by Simon, 1658, v. f. and v. r., 12.75; an octagonal silver medal for Arctic discoveries, 1855, sold for 6.50; an oak-tree Shilling, "the only one showing all the inscription," brought 23; an uncirculated oak-tree Sixpence (Bushnell No. 153), 26, an advance over its previous price; four Pine-tree Shillings, large size, all v. f., sold from 9 to 19 each; and one of small size, said to be the finest known of the variety with wide, open, bare branches, and with a sharp, even impression, brought 22; Immunis Columbia, with New Jersey rev., only 7 known, 51; Half Dollar of 1797, v. g. but slightly scratched, 30; Quarter of 1804, ex. r., beautiful specimen, 32; Dime of same date, 13 stars over eagle, 20; Proof Dollar of Henri Christophe, Haiti, 8.25; an American Medal of Abp. Tillotson with rev. James Oglethorpe, never offered before in this country, 17; "Charlestown" S. C. (Bushnell No. 331 and illustrated), dated 1713, brought 17; the first two Indian medals struck in America, in pewter, sold for 6.50 and 7; the Oregon-Boston Medal, 9.50; there were many others which we should be glad to notice but we must mention briefly the Masonics; of these the rarest were bought for the superb cabinet of Gen. Lawrence of Boston; a unique Washington, in copper, and in proof condition, by Wright, no inscription, brought 21; the Anti-Masonic "Gormogon," a curious piece, in silver, size 47 by 26 (Fonrobert 7168), 7.50; the "Nelsonic Crimson Oaks," rejected as Masonic by Marvin, although bearing many Masonic emblems, 11. Some of the Canadians also brought very good prices. The Catalogue was prepared by the Messrs. Chapman in their usual good taste.

THE THOMPSEN COLLECTION.

OCTOBER 15, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold at their rooms in New York the second part of the Thompson Collection, consisting of Coins and Medals in gold, silver and bronze, rare Confederate Notes, etc. The Catalogue, 19 pages and 492 lots, was prepared by Dr. Geo. W. Massamore of Baltimore. We note a few prices below:—A proof Dollar of 1858 sold for \$37.50; a Half Dollar of 1815, unc. and sharp, but stained, 4.60; Cents of 1793, one chain, and "Ameri," 16.75; another, chain and "America," 10.75; Wreath, sharp, evenly struck and very slightly circulated, 12.25; 1794, Maris No. 33, thought to be the finest of this variety known, 17.50; 1799, date unusually good, 15.25; some early U. S. Gold brought good prices. Eagle of 1797, four stars opposite face, rev., small eagle, v. r. (one in his 27th sale brought 70.50), sold for 23.50; C. Bechtler Five Dollar issue, 11; another, same obv. but rev. "Georgia gold," 9.50; these the Cataloguer said were the best impressions he had ever seen of these issues; a bronze Season Medal, "Woman spinning," etc., 12.75; a very rare Confederate Note for \$1,000, written dates, 1861, Montgomery issue, 29.

FROSSARD'S ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH SALE.

THE Coin sales held in October fell so nearly on the same dates that we fear the prices were unfavorably affected thereby. Mr. Ed. Frossard held a sale at Leavitt's, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 16; the Catalogue had been prepared and partly printed, but the fire in the office of his New York printer destroyed everything.—copy, proofs and corrections; only an imperfect set was saved, but by this Mr. Frossard was able without great delay to reproduce the Catalogue, though in the unavoidable haste some errors escaped his careful supervision. It contained 23 pages, and 488 lots. It embraced a variety of Ancient and Modern Coins, Medals, etc., Numismatic Literature, and some antique curiosities. We note a few prices, furnished by a gentleman at the sale, though no Priced List has yet reached us, and our comments are briefer than we should be glad to give. A Dollar of 1839, catalogued as "lettered edge," by one of the errors resulting from the unfortunate fire no doubt, but which had a *milled* edge, we understand, brought \$14; a Quarter of 1796, 8.60; Dime of 1804, X cut over head, otherwise very fair, 4.10; "Confederate Half Dime" so-called, of 1861, pierced twice, 7.50.

Mr. Frossard has issued another number of Numisma, much larger than usual, containing a priced list of a very choice collection of Ancient Greek, and some fine Roman coins, which can be had on application to that gentleman.

THE OLIVER COLLECTION OF WAR MEDALS.

ON Friday, July 31, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, of 13 Wellington St., Strand, London, sold a valuable collection of English and Foreign Military War Medals, and Decorations; they were styled "the property of a lady," but it is evident from an inspection of the Catalogue (23 pages and 173 lots) that whoever might have been the nominal owner, they were from the Oliver Cabinet. As we figure the priced Catalogue sent us, we make the receipts £878 15s, or about \$4,400. No. 7, with bar "Martinique," brought \$42 (we base quotation of prices on the rate of \$5 to the Pound). No. 9, with one bar Chateauguay, about 38; another, a trifle less; No. 11, Chrystler's Farm (from the Hyde Greg Sale), in mint state, 53; another, equally fine and rare, 40; No. 13. Chrystler's Farm, with brooch pin and three

additional engraved bars on ribbon for Queenstown, Fort George, etc., 63; two others, of Fort Detroit, 53 each; No. 22, two bars, Fort Detroit—Chrystler's Farm ("only one man of the R. A. and one of the 49th Foot claimed for both these clasps"; the Medal is said to be "unique, and came from the Hyde Greg Collection"), brought 285; another, lot 27, with three bars, Fort Detroit, Chateauguay, Chrystler's Farm, of excessive rarity and unique as far as known, 325. Some Naval medals of interest to American collectors were sold as follows: Lot 110, single bars Endymion with President (the former rare), 43; Lot 112, single bar Shannon with Chesapeake, only 49 issued, 85; 117, Phoebe (which captured the Essex, near Valparaiso in 1812), very rare, 76. The other pieces brought very good prices, but for some reason those relating to this country seem to have attracted the most attention.

BOOK NOTICE.

NUMISMATISCHE SAMMLUNG | VON | JULIUS MEILI. | DIE AUF DAS KAISERREICH BRASILIEN BEZUGLICHEN MEDAILLEN. | (1822 bis 1889.) | (here cuts of obverse and reverse of D. João VI of Portugal, 1820) | (Zurich) 1890. 4°. This is the front title. Another, at the end, is COLLECAO NUMISMATICA | DE | JULIO MEILI. | AS MEDALHAS REFERENTES AO IMPERIO DO BRAZIL | (1822 ATE 1889.) | (here cut of the reverse of an unfinished medal upon the inauguration of an equestrian statue of Dom Pedro I at Rio de Janeiro) | 1890.

Mr. Meili was formerly Swiss Consul at Bahia, and since his return to Zurich retains an active interest in both Brazilian and Portuguese numismatics. The present work comprises the medals of the Brazilian empire, from its inception in 1822 to its close. There are thirty-seven photographic plates, with figures of two hundred and twenty-nine medals, besides the two upon the title pages. In addition, others are described in the text. The medals of Dom Pedro I are grouped under the heads of persons, events, and military decorations; those of Dom Pedro II under the royal family, the abolition of slavery, expositions (international, national, provincial and municipal), the visits of notabilities, public institutions (their dedication, erection and anniversaries), campaigns, military decorations, masonic, literature and philosophy, religion, sport, and education (public and private).

Now that the interest of the United States in all that pertains to the other American Republics has so very greatly increased, Mr. Meili's work will prove a welcome and very valuable addition to the libraries of American numismatists. H. R. S.

EDITORIAL.

WE are pleased to announce that we shall resume the publication of Mr. David L. Walter's valuable paper on the Medals relating to Comets, in the next number of the *Journal*. The portion already printed has attracted much attention from the lovers of numismatics, not only in the United States, but abroad. Mr. Walter has recently added some curious examples of these pieces to his Cabinet, which show that the ancient superstition has not yet entirely vanished.

It has been a matter of great annoyance to the Editors and publishers that they have been prevented from sending out the numbers of this volume on the dates announced. The change of ownership, and revision of the old subscription list is partly the reason, and other difficulties not necessary to be mentioned have arisen. It is hoped that "the Rubicon has been crossed," and that no further delay may be caused.

CURRENCY.

"Has Jones any money to live on?" "Nothing but the *cents* of humor."

SPRIGGINS inquires if it is hard for a razor to raise money. To whom Socrates:—"Probably: it is so often strapped."



Yours truly
J. D. Brown

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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No. 3.

IN MEMORIAM.

JEREMIAH COLBURN, A. M., for twenty-one years, from 1870 to 1891, one of the "Committee of Publication" of this Journal, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1815, and died in this city, December 30, 1891. His father, Calvin Colburn, was a native of Leominster, Mass., and his mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Sibyl Lakin, was born at Groton, May 30, 1785. They were married at Groton, April 20, 1800. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Colburn, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Colburn received his education in the public schools of Boston. His first attendance at a primary school was when he was five years old. At one time he attended the Mayhew Grammar School. When a youth he entered as a clerk the hat store of Mr. Seth J. Thomas, whom he succeeded in 1840. He carried on this business at No. 60 Washington Street, until the year 1852. On the 8th of March in that year, he was appointed by President Franklin Pierce, United States Appraiser in the Custom House for the Port of Boston. He retired from this office in June, 1860, and since then has spent his time chiefly in literary and antiquarian pursuits.

At the age of fifteen he began to form a collection of coins. Subsequently, without abandoning his former pursuit, he turned his attention to minerals and shells, and lastly to books, autographs, manuscripts, portraits and other engravings relating to America, including Colonial and Continental money, supplemented by the early and recent issues of paper tokens from one penny upwards. His collection of medals and coins contained some of the finest and rarest of early American issues, (most of which he disposed of in 1863), as well as coins and medals of more ancient date. He had also a very valuable collection of books and pamphlets relating to American history, and of autographs and prints.

On the 4th of November, 1857, he was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. From 1862 to 1889, he was a member of the Board of Directors. He also served at various times on the Committees on Finance, the Library, and Publication, having been Chairman

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of the former two. He was one of the founders of the Prince Society, organized in 1858, of which Samuel G. Drake, A. M., was President. Mr. Colburn was chosen one of the three Vice Presidents. In 1863, he resigned this office and was elected Treasurer, which position he relinquished in 1873 after ten years' service.

He was one of the founders and original members of the Boston Numismatic Society, formed in 1860, of which Winslow Lewis, M. D., was the first President. In 1865, Dr. Lewis resigned, and Mr. Colburn was chosen President, which office he held over a quarter of a century till his death. In July, 1870, some members of the Society assumed the publication of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and Mr. Colburn became one of its editors. He continued as the business manager and one of the editorial committee till April, 1891.

Mr. Colburn was one of the founders of the Boston Antiquarian Club, formed in 1879 to promote the study of the history of Boston. This Club was later changed into the Bostonian Society, incorporated December 2, 1881, into whose custody the city of Boston has entrusted the Old State House. He was either a Corresponding or Honorary Member of the following State Historical Societies, and probably of others: Virginia, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. He was elected an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, Dec. 23, 1867. In 1869 Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He began in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January, 1867, the publication of a series of articles entitled "Bibliography of the Local History of Massachusetts," which was completed in April, 1871, and reprinted that year with the same title, in a royal octavo volume of 119 pages. Besides these articles Mr. Colburn contributed valuable papers to the *Register*, to the *Historical Magazine* and to other periodicals.

He married, April 30, 1846, Miss Eliza Ann Blackman, daughter of Mr. John Blackman of Dorchester, Mass., who survives. Their only child died in infancy. Mr. Colburn was a man of strong attachments and always loyal to his friends. He was much consulted by persons in search of facts relating to family or local history and other antiquarian subjects, and at all times his services were readily and cheerfully given. His charming manners and agreeable ways will long be remembered, and his loss will be felt in many circles. In his death a gentleman of the old school passes away.

J. W. D.

A NEW USE FOR COINS.

If a man who is pretending to be deaf is approached from behind while standing on a stone floor or sidewalk, and a coin is dropped so as to ring, he will invariably turn sharply around with a view to picking it up. This simple device is frequently resorted to in countries where conscription is the rule, and where deafness or any other infirmity relieves a man from army service. I saw it tried in Paris on six alleged deaf youths in succession, and much to the examining physician's amusement it succeeded in exposing the sham every time.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS,
AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

[Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 97.]

THE COMET OF 1744.

CHESEAUX COMET.

THIS great Comet, discovered by Klinkenberg at Harlem, December 9, 1743, surpassed in brilliancy stars of the first magnitude. On January 9, 1744, the head or nucleus of the Comet was equal to a star of the second magnitude. In February it was brighter than Sirius, and during the last days of February and the beginning of March, it became so bright that it could be seen by daylight, in the presence of the sun.

Arago says, that Heinsius, who observed this Comet at St. Petersburg, saw nothing extraordinary about it on January 5th, but on the 25th he discovered a luminous aigrette in the form of a triangle, the apex of which was at the nucleus, while the opening was toward the sun; the lateral edges of the aigrette were curved, as if driven in from the outside by the action of the sun. On February 2, these edges, still more curved, formed the two sides of the commencement of a tail, which became more distinct on the following day.

According to Cheseaux, who observed it at Lausanne, and after whom the Comet is named by astronomers, it had six tails (see engraving, Guillemin 211). On March 8, according to the same authority, these tails were most noticeable. The six divergent branches of the tail proceeded from the nucleus in luminous curves, the outer radii of which included an angle of about 60°, the lowest being toward the concave portion. Cheseaux saw the Comet rise before the sun, and its large fan-like tail appeared above the horizon before the nucleus was visible. I know of but one medal on this Comet, which was probably struck at Breslau, or some Silesian city, although described also by Gaedechens, who does not however claim it as a Hamburg medal.

Obverse. The Comet in a starry sky, travelling due south (on coin) with its tail split into many branches (as described). A flat wintry landscape with three leafless trees. Exergue, 1744.

Reverse. Inscription in six lines WER HAT | DES. | HERRN | SINN | ERKANNT. | RÖM XI-34 (Who hath known the mind of the Lord. Romans xi: 34.) Silver. 21 mm. 14 A. S.

Our plate V, No. 2, from specimens in my collection.¹ Compare engraving in Gaedechens II, 28, sub anno. I am informed it also occurs in *gold* as a ducat.

There are quite a number of small stars on these medals which appear to differ in almost every specimen; I suppose the die has been touched up, and used at different times, as other trifling varieties occur in the *rim*, etc. I have had several of these medals at different times, and own two at the time of writing. I consider them (in silver) the least rare of all the medals described in this treatise.

THE COMETS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1848-49.

I have lately acquired a very curious medal, struck in memory of the events of those stormy years, and of the Comets (not notable ones) seen that year. The events of 1848-1849 which set all Europe in a turmoil, the rising

¹ This plate will appear in the next number.

of the peoples and the temporary downfall of the rulers, are too recent to need recapitulation here. The medal we describe seems to recall all of them.

Obverse. A wonderful piece of engraving; at first sight it seems to be only a confused mass of figures; when the eye becomes more accustomed to it, it is seen to represent. First, An angel and a devil in combat (in upper left side); to the right, a figure of a soldier with high cap; an Austrian is about to cut down a Hungarian; to the left again the Pope, tiara-crowned, is seen with the cross behind his back in a beseeching attitude before a soldier with spiked helmet, while a wild anarchistic bare head is seen between them; then to the right again, a figure of a soldier bayonets another in the back, as the latter falls; between them a face, and on the lower part of the coin five prostrate figures, including a priest, a parson, and a king or two, from whose heads the crowns have fallen, are being trampled on by the crowd above. Rim of several lines. No inscription or legend.

Reverse. The polished inner field covered with immense Comets, of which some are seen wholly and some only partially; altogether fifteen Comets, including two of which only part of their tails are visible. Legend, on a raised outer circle, on either side of legend a thunderbolt and lightning, MDCCCXXXVIII MDCCCXLIX. White metal. 26 A. S.

Our plate V, No. 3.

This curious medal, which was brought to me from England, is nowhere described to my knowledge; it looks to me as if it might be of English workmanship, and the Roman numerals tend to confirm that impression. I have never seen a specimen other than the one in my collection.

MODERN COMETS.

The discoveries of Comets by modern astronomers, aided in their researches by instruments and appliances unknown to the ancients, have been so numerous that Comets have ceased to be objects of wonder or superstition, simply because they have ceased to be considered as appearing at great intervals only. When no Comets were known except those which were visible to the naked eye, the people had of course no conception of the number of these heavenly bodies really existing: hence their fear of such phenomena and the popular superstitions attendant thereon.

With the idea of their being regular celestial bodies, whose movements could with some certainty be calculated, came naturally a disbelief of their being special tokens of divine displeasure, or signals or forerunners of direful events to come. We have thus seen how the superstitions as to these celestial bodies may in a measure be said to symbolize and typify the condition of the popular mind, at various epochs. The graceful fancy of the ancients saw in the Comet the deified soul of the hero or demi-god, shining in the heaven to which god or goddess had translated it; or a warning sent not in anger or wrath, but as a timely harbinger to an Augustus or a Caesar of his approaching death. "Truly," said Vespasian, when informed by a courtier that a Comet had appeared to denote his approaching demise, "you must be mistaken; this hairy star has nothing to do with me: it must be for the Parthian king, for he is hairy, but I am bald."

The Church, or rather the Churches, which for ages filled men's minds and souls with nought but gloomy superstition, persecution for religion's sake, slaughter, burning, and torture of unoffending creatures for the greater glory of God, which made of the Almighty Father a gloomy and blood-loving persecutor and revenger, changed all this: The Comet was the rod of God,

to smite the world; the sword of blood, pointing to the earth; the sign of pestilence, famine, earthquake, ruin and war. The well known prayer, "God save us from the devil, the Turk, and the Comet,"¹ shows the spirit of those ages of childish ignorance and fiendish cruelty, of *auto da fes* and an imprisoned Galileo. In vain might scientists even then assert that Comets were simply natural objects. While a Newton was watching and calculating, a Kats could write about "The Celestial Trumpet of the Comet," at the request of the States-General of Holland. In vain was it for Mazarin, when told that the Comet predicted his approaching end, to say with his mocking Italian sarcasm, "that the Comet did him too much honor!" In vain did men like Voltaire, like Bayle, astronomers like Kepler and Copernicus, write scientific or learned treatises: the Churches wanted their terrible warnings, and their miracles, and so in the minds of men permeated with the distorted religious tenets of the time, the Comet remained the terrible sign of impending divine chastisement. The infallible Pope alone issued his Bull against the Comet, which the Comet did not appear to notice.²

Then followed the scare which might be called the scientific one, that a Comet might strike the earth and destroy it. Even in 1816 there was such a scare, which produced a letter in the *Journal des Debats*, in which Hoffman predicts such a "smash-up" in three or four thousand years.³

The decay of the priestly grasp on men's souls and minds, and the rising of the class who seek truth by investigation instead of blind faith or dogma, is seen by the disposition to use the Comet as a favorable omen when it suited the occasion. Even this passed away, and what a fall from the terrible rod of divine vengeance; — in 1816 the last survival of popular theories was shown by some Rip Van Winkle of the period, who gravely writes to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, "that through the influence of the Comet of 1811 the winter following was mild, the spring wet, the summer cool, very few wasps appeared, the flies became blind (!) and disappeared [Compare Comet 1665]: a number of females produced twins, while a shoemaker's wife had four at a birth!"³

The funniest thing about it all is that Mr. Glaisher, the translator of Guillemin, who quotes the above, gravely says that the writer of this tract was "an unscientific person."

And have the superstitions all died out? Not quite. The Comet the soul of a hero? Nonsense! The sign of Divine wrath? Rubbish! Anything in the wasp and fly and twin theory? Humbug! *But!!* that the wine of the years when great Comets appear, particularly 1858, etc., is better than that of any others, — because of the influence of the Comet on the vines — is not that a *fact* known to every gourmet? So it is: our prosaic and utilitarian age, that uses fire but to roast its meat, instead of heretics, and presses in "the wine-press of the Lord" only grapes to make glad the heart of man, instead of the blood of the unbelieving, has reduced the "fearful" Comet to the office of ripening the fruit of the vines.

¹ This will be commented on later.

² It is asserted by many astronomers that the earth actually passed through the tail of a Comet June 28, 1861.

³ This superstition as to the connection of Comets and births of twins was wide-spread, and so well known

that the Vienna Coin and Medal Club, in the year 1890, struck, evidently in remembrance of the old superstition, a medalet commemorating the Comet year and the birth of twins to one of its members. See below under the year 1890.

The Comet is therefore a favorite brand or trade-mark for wines, particularly Champagne wines in Europe; and even many of the manufacturers of the carbonated grape-juice known as "American Champagne," brand their corks and label their bottles with very elaborate Comets.

These are hardly numismatic objects, but a wine dealer (?) in Rheims has even struck a very neat little medalet, which, as I have always found it pierced, I presume is to hang on the necks of bottles. The two varieties are described as follows:—

1. *Obverse.* A Comet consisting of a five-pointed star and tail of five lines, traveling due north (on coin). Legend, * B D' HAUTESERRE * — REIMS.

Reverse. A coat of arms crowned, within a double wreath which almost encircles the shield (not crown); from the lower part of the wreath depend two crosses and one star of some Order. Exergue, SYSTÈME CH. BENOIT FILS. Brass, gilt. 12 A. S.

In my own collection.

2. Variety. Same as last, but in exergue of *reverse*, *very small*, SYSTÈME CH. B. F. Brass, gilt. 12 A. S.

Our plate V, No. 4.

[To be continued.]

THE NEW SILVER COINS.

THE new silver coinage of Half and Quarter Dollars, and Dimes, was put in circulation early in January. The Dollars have not yet made their appearance. It is not certain that they will, at present. These coins differ in their devices from previous issues, in bearing a bust of Liberty instead of the seated figure used for so many years, which is a return to the type used early in the present century, and the eagle has its wings raised, somewhat as on the gold coins. Below we give descriptions:—

Obverse. Bust of Liberty, facing the observer's right; she wears the Phrygian cap, of somewhat modified form from that on earlier issues; it does not come so far forward as on the old heads of 1807-36, but more nearly resembles that on the Dollar. The hair is brushed up from the forehead; the wreath on the edge of the cap is of olive, tied with a ribbon, two ends falling behind the neck; a band, inscribed LIBERTY in incused letters, as a frontal; thirteen stars, seven facing, of six points, separated at the top by the motto IN GOD WE TRUST; the date at the bottom; on the decollation of the bust a minute B incused. [The initial of Barber.]

Reverse. An eagle with wings displayed, his head to the left; he holds in his beak a scroll with E · PLURIBUS · on the left, and UNUM on the right; the ribbon of the scroll passes behind his head; in his dexter talon he holds an olive branch, and in his sinister a clump of thirteen arrows, barbed and feathered. On his breast a shield bearing paly of thirteen pieces argent and gules, a chief azure; over the head a constellation of thirteen mullets. Legend, above, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and below, completing the circle, · HALF DOLLAR ·

The Quarter closely resembles the Half, with the difference in value stated. The obverse of the Dime is of the same type as the larger coins, but



THE NEW SILVER COINS

UNITED STATES ISSUE OF JANUARY, 1892.

in place of the stars and motto is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the date below the bust. The reverse has ONE | DIME within a wreath of oak and tobacco leaves, corn, wheat, etc.

The general effect is pleasing; of the three the Dime is to many the most attractive piece. The head of Liberty is dignified, but although the silly story has been started that the profile is that of a "reigning belle" of New York, she can hardly be called a beauty; there is a suggestion, difficult to define, yet perceptible, of the classic heads on some of the Roman coins, and a much stronger suggestion of the head on the French Francs of 1871 and onward; but there is a fullness in the upper lip, which detracts from the expression, and a slight swelling on the back of the neck, that led one irreverent critic to remark "she is going to have a boil," and another to say "the throat is that of a gladiator"! The eagle is a compromise between the buzzard on the Dollar, and the heraldic eagle on the gold coinage: the wings are not so erect, and are more widely expanded, and their tips extend nearly to the rim: it has not the slender neck and body of the conventional eagles on the German coins, nor their serrated pinions, but the legs and talons are wide-spread, and decidedly heraldic in their treatment; the head is spirited and well drawn.

The relief on these pieces is about the same as on previous issues; the limitations of the modern method of striking, and the impossibility of piling coins where the device is in high relief, as noted in a former number of the *Journal*, have prevented the carrying out of the frequent suggestions to make the devices stand out more boldly than heretofore.

From this description it may be fairly inferred that in many respects these coins are an advance on what has hitherto been accomplished, but there is yet a long distance between them and the ideal National coin. Perhaps that will never be reached; the mechanical difficulties are numerous, and there has as yet been no way discovered by which these can be overcome and the proper thickness, weight, and size required for coins of such general circulation be preserved. It must be admitted that if coins should approach more nearly to medals in the matter of "relief" they would rapidly lose their beauty and suffer serious loss by attrition. The American genius for invention has not yet turned itself in this direction to any extent, but those who have studied the problem most carefully, seem to have come to the conclusion that coins of the highest type of art will be struck for popular use about the same day that the quadrature of the circle shall be exactly accomplished.

M.

ART CLUB MEDAL.

THE Art Club of Philadelphia has presented to F. Edwin Elwell of New York City, a gold medal, in recognition of his notable work as a sculptor. The medal is considerably larger than our silver-dollar piece. Upon the obverse is the figure, in relief, of a woman, typifying the genius of art. Above is the legend THE ART CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, and below, upon a scroll, F. EDWIN ELWELL, 1891. On the reverse there is another figure of a woman, around which are the words SCULPTURE, ART, ARCHITECTURE, with the words ARS OPUS above. The Art Club has bestowed, as we are informed, only one other similar medal, and that was given three years ago to Mr. St. Gaudens.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 34]

I have again to insert, subsequent to their proper place, several medals that have been communicated to me during the progress of this investigation.

I. CANADA.

B. 2. Hospitals.

a. Montreal.

277. *Obverse.* View of the building, cornerwise, with trees at left. Inscription: MONTREAL | GENERAL HOSPITAL

Reverse. Field blank. Inscription: TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES. Exergue: rosette, flanked at sides by three dots. Gold, silver. 15.

In my collection. I have the above from Mr. R. W. McLachlan, who informs me that in addition to the long series of medals of Ste. Anne de Beaupré (medico-ecclesiastical) which I have already described, there have been struck nearly twenty new varieties during the present year, and that "another is expected in a few days." There is reason in all things, and with reference to the health resort in question, I have, for the present at least, to draw the line at this point.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

3. BRAZIL.

A. Personal.

278. Dr. N. Thouget. 1886.

279. Dr. H. Naegeli. 1871.

280. Dr. C. L. Droguet-Landré. 1873.

I have learned of these from Mr. Meili of Zurich, at present in Rio de Janeiro, and shall hope to be able hereafter to give their descriptions.

C. Medical Events.

281. *Obverse.* Bust of Dom Pedro II.

Reverse. (Presented to Dr. by the Brazilian people out of gratitude for saving the precious life of their paternal emperor.) Gold.

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Nov. 12, 1891.

Three of the above have been struck, — for Drs. Semmola and Charcot, of Paris, and the Comte de Motta-Maia, of Rio de Janeiro. They were not conferred till some time after the expulsion of the ex-emperor, and then by himself personally.

D. Epidemics.

282. Campinas. 1889. Yellow fever.

283. Paranaguá. 1889. Yellow fever.

These also have been communicated to me, as yet thus briefly, by Mr. Meili.

4. PERU.

A. Personal.

284. *Obverse.* The staff of Aesculapius between laurel branches; at sides, surgical instruments. Inscription: AD AUGUSTO NELATON E A FERDINANDO ZANETTI. Exergue: GLI ITALIANI INCOLI DEL PERU RECONOSCENTI DD. 1862.

Reverse. Bust to left. Beneath, L. SEREGNI F. Inscription: GIUSEPPE GARI-BALDI. Bronze.

Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 8; *Ibid.*, Cat., 2 Nov. 1869, No. 272.

This medal will be again referred to hereafter.

In resuming the regular series,¹ I trust that I shall not be considered disrespectful if I here include, though do not number, an American medal and token of the great apostle of Methodism. Mr. Wesley, however, like Bishop Berkeley of Ireland, whose West Indian medal has already been described,² was anxious to be considered a physician, and he could hardly have been mentioned in any connection preceding the present. His work, "Primitive Physic, or an easy method of curing most diseases," was published at London in 1747, and there have been many American editions of it.

Obverse. Within a corded circle, bust of Wesley to left, with bands and flowing hair. Beneath arm, W. H. KEY F. Below, 1866. Inscription: "THE WORLD IS MY PARISH." | FOUNDER OF METHODISM.

Reverse. Within similar circle, buildings; a person leaving the chapel, two others by the parsonage, at right, and an elderly man with cane, seated at left. Beneath, OCTOBER 30, 1768. Inscription: WESLEY CHAPEL & PARSONAGE. JOHN ST. N. Y. | DEDICATED BY PHILIP EMBURY. Bronze. 32. Thick planchet.

In my collection.

Obverse. Head of Wesley, to right.

Reverse. Inscription: JAMES HARMSTEAD, BOOKSELLER NO. 40 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILAD. Brass.

Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, p. 50, No. 4.

Mr. Wesley will be again referred to under England.

There is another token to be classed under section *b*, of which I have learned since the others were published.

285. *Obverse.* DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, TRUSSES, BRACES & C. 140 WOOD STREET PITTSBURG, PA.

Reverse. PROPRIETOR OF PECTORAL SYRUP AND IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER Gutta percha.³ 20.

In the collection of Mr. Geo. W. Rode of Pittsburgh, who has communicated to me its description.

F. c. Pharmacists.

The medal of the N. Y. College of Pharmacy has already been given (*The Journal*, Jan., 1891, No. 142). Those of the California and Philadelphia Colleges are engraved, as are also, so far as I have yet been able to ascertain, those of the Cincinnati and Maryland Colleges, the Department of Pharmacy of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, the Alumni of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and the American Pharmaceutical Association, except the following.

286. *Obverse.* View of the Block House, Pittsburgh (an outpost of Fort Pitt, erected in 1764). Below: THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE

Reverse. Pharmaceutical implements. Above, A(merican); at sides, P(harmaceutical) — A(ssociation) Glass (colored). 26.

Issued at the Convention of the Association at Pittsburgh. In the collection of Mr. George W. Rode.

It may here be mentioned that the device upon the very rare "Good Samaritan" Shilling is considered by Dr. S. A. Green, of Boston, to have been "undoubtedly the work of some English apothecary."

¹ In the July number of the *Journal*, I mentioned, relatively to yellow fever, a medal of Stephen Girard, by R. Lovett, Jr. There is another and more interesting one of Girard, a mortuary medal, also by Lovett. Silver, copper, brass. 20. Weyl, Fonrobert Cat., Nos. 4992-4.

² *Journal*, January, 1890, No. 80.

³ With reference to this and other pieces described by our contributor, see Editorial.

⁴ *The Journal*, October, 1870; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, May, 1889, Nos. 11-14.

The following are the American druggists' tokens of which I as yet have knowledge. Among them might also be included several of those already given in subdivisions *a* and *b* of the present group.

- Allen. Cleveland, Ohio.
287. "A's Compound."
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 47, No. 26.
- Allen & Co. Cincinnati, O.
288. Metallic shell, like silver dollar.
Ibid., 1881, p. 47, No. 25; 1884, p. 47.
- Ames, George B. Belvidere, Ill.
289. Copper, brass. 14.
Weyl, Fonrobert Cat., Nos. 1520-21.
In my collection.
- Anistaki, J.¹ New York?
290. Lead. 12. Extremely rare.
Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1887, No. 184.
In my collection.
- Arnold, O. Ligonier, Ind.
291. Copper. 12.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VIII, 1882, p. 68.
In the collection of Mr. F. C. Browne of Framingham, Mass.
- Atherton. See Hall, E. W.
- Aulick, James. New York?
292. German silver. 11. Very rare.
Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 185.
In my collection.
- Ayer, (James C.) Lowell, Mass.
293. "Ayer's Cathartic Pills."
294. "Take Ayer's Pills."
295. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla To Purify The Blood."
Metallic shells, with mica face, enclosing stamps of different values. 15.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 48, No. 64; 1884, p. 46.
The three are in the Government (Lee) Collection at Washington, the second and third in that of Harvard University and my own, and the last in that of the Newport Historical Society.
- Baker, R. L. Charleston, S. C. 1837.
296. German silver. 12. Very rare. It has been said that but three are known.
Ibid., 1881, p. 55, No. 9; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 186.
In my collection.
- Baker & Thomas. Belleville (N. J. ? Not Ontario).
297. Brass. 14.
Woodward, twenty-first Cat., 31 March-2 April, 1879, No. 1067.
- Barrell. See Cary.
- Barry & McDannel. Knoxville, Tenn.
298. Without date. Copper, brass. 12.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VIII, 1883, p. 188, No. 1; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 187.
In my collection.
299. With date, 1864. 12.
Coin Collectors' Journal, VIII, 1883, p. 188, No. 2; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 188.
- Benson, C. Winona, Minn.
300. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2610, 2611.
- Bernacki, Charles W. East Saginaw, Mich.
301. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 2447.
302. *Obv.* as the last. *Reverse.* Arm and hammer. CHILDS MANFR. 1861. Copper. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Edward Groh of N. Y., who has been at much pains in assisting me to make this list as complete as possible.
- Brigham & Jarvis. Cooperstown, N. Y.
303. Nickel, copper, brass, german silver, tin. 12. Both thick and thin planchet.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2830-5.
In my collection.
304. Nickel, etc. 12. Both thick and thin planchet.
Ibid., Nos. 2836-41.
In my collection.
305. Nickel, etc. 12.
Ibid., Nos. 2842-7.
In my collection.
306. *Obv.* as above, but *rev.* G. L. BOWNE (etc.)
Nickel, etc. 12.
Ibid., Nos. 2848-54.
In my collection.

¹ Mineral waters, whether natural or artificial, give their venter entrance to this list.

- Birge, R. H. Oberlin, Ohio.
307. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4742; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VIII, 1883, p. 132.
In my collection.
- Bishop, Giles. Flint, Michigan.
308. *Obverse*. * GILES BISHOP * | GROCERIES | * | AND | * | . LIQUORS . | BUSINESS CARD. *Reverse*. A mortar, with pestle. Inscription: ** DRUGGIST ** | FLINT MICH. Edges milled. Copper. 12.
In my collection.
- Blakeslee, C. C. Jonesville, Mich.
309. Copper.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VII, 1882, p. 170.
- Blockson, A. J. New Lisbon, Ohio.
310. Tin. 13.
Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 189.
In my collection.
- Blood, John H. St. Louis, Mo.
311. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2615; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, VII, 1882, p. 184.
- Bond, C. Cadiz, Ind.
312. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1670; *Numisma*, Nov., 1877; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 43; Marvin, *Medals of the Masonic Frater.*, p. 273, DCCXXXI.
- Bowen, Ira W. Corunna, Ind.
313. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1682.
314. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 1683; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 44.
In my collection.
- Bowne, G. L. Cooperstown, N. Y.
315. Copper, brass, german silver, nickel, tin. 12.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 50, No. 182; Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2855-60.
See also Bingham & Jarvis.
- Brain, W. G. Springfield, Ohio.
316. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 4788; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 135.
317. Copper, brass. 12. Smooth rim.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 4790-91.
318. Copper, brass. 12. Milled rim.
Ibid., No. 4789.
Breed. Princeton, Ill.
319. Vulcanite.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 41.
Brimelow, T. New York.
320. Uniface. Tin. 16.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3043.
321. Silver, nickel, copper, brass, tin. 16.
Ibid., Nos. 3044-8.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
322. Silver, nickel, copper, brass. 16.
Ibid., Nos. 3049-52; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 190.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
323. Brass. 21.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3053.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
324. Silver, nickel, copper, brass, tin. 16.
Ibid., Nos. 3054-59; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1724.
325. Tin. 16.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3062.
In the Fisher Collection.
326. Silver, nickel, copper, brass, tin. 16.
Ibid., Nos. 3063-7.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
327. Bronze, copper, brass. 16.
Ibid., No. 3068.
In the Fisher Collection.
328. Silver, nickel, copper, brass, German silver, tin. 16.
Ibid., Nos. 3069-73; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 39270.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
329. Silver, etc. 16.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3074-8; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1887, No. 191.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
330. Silver, etc. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3079-83.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.

[To be continued.]

ALUMINUM has been suggested as a material for coins, but there are objections to it. It always has a greasy feeling, due to the presence of a slight but unavoidable film of oxide of aluminum over its surface. Besides, one-fifth part of the earth's crust consists of it, and, if a process for extracting it readily should be discovered, such cash might be reduced within a few days to about the same value by weight as brickbats.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MINT.

[THIRD PAPER.]

THE question of free coinage so persistently pressed by the "silver men" was discussed by Alexander Hamilton, in a communication to Congress in January, 1791. At that time the quantity of silver offering for coinage was so small, comparatively, that it was the policy of the Mint to attract silver bullion, and as an inducement the Secretary was somewhat inclined to favor free coinage. It is unnecessary to say that this was before the yield of our silver mines had so enormously increased. The question discussed, *i. e.*, whether the expense of coining shall be defrayed by the public, or out of the material itself, was stated in the extract from Secretary Hamilton's paper given in the last *Journal* [p. 30]. An abstract of his argument is given in the extracts from his paper, printed below.

Upon the supposition that the expense of coinage ought to be defrayed out of the metals, there are two ways in which it may be effected: one by a reduction of the quantity of fine gold and silver in the coins, the other by establishing a difference between the value of those metals in the coins, and the mint price of them in bullion. The first method appears to the Secretary inadmissible. He is unable to distinguish an operation of this sort from that of raising the denomination of the coin—a measure which has been disapproved by the wisest men of the nations in which it has been practiced, and condemned by the rest of the world. To declare that a less weight of gold or silver shall pass for the same sum, which before represented a greater weight, or to ordain that the same weight shall pass for a greater sum, are things substantially of one nature. The consequence of either of them, if the change can be realized, is to degrade the money unit; obliging creditors to receive less than their just dues, and depreciating property of every kind. For it is manifest, that everything would, in this case, be represented by a less quantity of gold and silver than before. It is sometimes observed, on this head, that, though any article of property might, in fact, be represented by a less actual quantity of pure metal, it would nevertheless be represented by something of the same intrinsic value. Every fabric, it is remarked, is worth intrinsically the price of the raw material and the expense of fabrication; a truth not less applicable to a piece of coin than to a yard of cloth.

This position, well founded in itself, is here misapplied. It supposes that the coins now in circulation are to be considered as bullion, or, in other words, as a raw material. But the fact is, that the adoption of them as money, has caused them to become the fabric; it has invested them with the character and office of coins, and has given them a sanction and efficacy equivalent to that of the stamp of the sovereign. . . . It is, however, not improbable, that the effect meditated would be defeated by a rise of prices proportioned to the diminution of the intrinsic value of the coins. This might be looked for in every enlightened commercial country; but, perhaps, in none with greater certainty than in this; because, in none are men less liable to be the dupes of sounds; in none has authority so little resource for substituting names for things. A general revolution in prices, though only nominally, and in appearance, could not fail to distract the ideas of the community, and would be apt to breed discontents as well as among all those who live on the income of their money, as among the poorer classes of the people, to whom the necessities of life would seem to have become dearer. In the confusion of such a state of things, ideas of value would not improbably adhere to the old coins, which from that circumstance, instead of feeling the effect of the loss of their privilege as money, would, perhaps, bear a price in the market, relatively to the new ones, in exact proportion to weight. . . .

Among the evils attendant on such an operation, are these: creditors, both of the public and of individuals, would lose a part of their property; public and private credit would receive a wound; the effective revenues of the Government would be diminished. There is scarcely any point, in the economy of national affairs, of greater

moment than the uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit. On this, the security and steady value of property essentially depend.

The second method, therefore, of defraying the expense of the coinage out of the metals, is greatly to be preferred to the other. This is to let the same sum of money continue to represent in the new coins exactly the same quantity of gold and silver as it does in those now current — to allow at the mint such a price only for those metals as will admit of profit just sufficient to satisfy the expense of coinage; to abolish the legal currency of the foreign coins, both in public and private payments; and, of course, to leave the superior utility of the national coins for domestic purposes, to operate the difference of market value, which is necessary to induce the bringing of bullion to the mint. In this case, all property and labor will still be represented by the same quantity of gold and silver as formerly; and the only change which will be wrought, will consist in annexing the office of money exclusively to the national coins; consequently, withdrawing it from those foreign countries, and suffering them to become, as they ought to be, mere articles of merchandise.

The arguments in favor of a regulation of this kind are, first: That the want of it is a cause of extra expense; there being, then, no motive of individual interest to distinguish between the national coins and bullion, they are, it is alleged, indiscriminately melted down for domestic manufactures, and exported for the purposes of foreign trade; and it is added, that when the coins become light by wearing, the same quantity of fine gold or silver bears a higher price in bullion than in the coins; in which state of things, the melting down of the coins to be sold as bullion is attended with profit; and from both causes, the expense of the mint, or, in other words, the expense of maintaining the specie capital of the nation, is materially augmented. Secondly. That the existence of such a regulation promotes a favorable course of exchange, and benefits trade, not only by that circumstance, but by obliging foreigners, in certain cases, to pay dearer for domestic commodities, and to sell their own cheaper.

As far as relates to the tendency of a free coinage to produce an increase of expense in the different ways that have been stated, the argument must be allowed to have foundation, both in reason and in experience. . . [This the Secretary shows in various ways from the experience of Great Britain and France.]

But the remainder of the argument stands upon ground far more questionable. It depends upon very numerous and very complex combinations, in which there is infinite latitude for fallacy and error. The most plausible part of it, is that which relates to the course of exchange. Experience in France has shown that the market price of bullion has been influenced by the mint difference between that and coin; sometimes to the full extent of the difference; and it would seem to be a clear inference, that, whenever that difference materially exceeded the charges of remitting bullion from the country where it existed, to another in which coinage was free, exchange would be in favor of the former. . . Whenever the price of coin to bullion, in the market, materially exceeded the par of the metals, it would become an object to send the bullion abroad, if not to pay a foreign balance, to be invested in some other way, in foreign countries, where it bore a superior value; an operation by which immense fortunes might be amassed, if it were not that the exportation of the bullion would of itself restore the intrinsic par. But, as it would naturally have this effect, the advantage supposed would contain in itself the principle of its own destruction. As long, however, as the exportation of bullion could be made with profit, which is as long as exchange could remain below par, there would be a drain of the gold and silver of the country. . .

Nothing can show more clearly than this argument — the truth of which has been amply confirmed by experience — the fallacy of the position taken by the “silver-maniacs.” Admitting the soundness of his argument as a demonstrated fact, its converse is equally true. The relative position of the United States and foreign nations towards each other would be exactly reversed, and the inference is clear, that, as has been claimed by the opponents of free coinage of silver at its present market price, into dollars having no greater intrinsic value than they

now possess, the United States would speedily become the dumping ground for the largest part of the silver mined throughout the world. The greater the amount coined, the more speedily would the inevitable catastrophe arrive.

The other advantages supposed, of obliging foreigners to pay dearer for domestic commodities, and to sell their own cheaper, are applied to a situation which includes a favorable balance of trade. It is understood in this sense—the prices of domestic commodities, (such, at least, as are peculiar to the country,) remain attached to the denominations of the coins. When a favorable balance of trade realizes in the market the mint difference between coin and bullion, foreigners, who must pay in the latter, are obliged to give more of it for such commodities than they otherwise would do. Again, the bullion, which is now obtained at a cheaper rate in the home market, will procure the same quantity of goods in the foreign market, as before : which is said to render foreign commodities cheaper. In this reasoning, much fallacy is to be suspected. If it be true, that foreigners pay more for domestic commodities, it must be equally true that they get more for their own when they bring them themselves to market. If peculiar, or other domestic commodities adhere to the denominations of the coins, no reason occurs why foreign commodities of a like character should not do the same thing ; and, in this case, the foreigner, though he receive only the same value in coin for his merchandise as formerly, can convert it into a greater quantity of bullion. Whence the nation is liable to lose more of its gold and silver than if their intrinsic value in relation to the coins were preserved. And whether the gain or the loss will, on the whole, preponderate, would appear to depend on the comparative proportion of active commerce of the one country with the other. . .

The intention of the preceding remarks is rather to show that the expectation of commercial advantages ought not to decide in favor of a duty of coinage, and that, if it should be adopted, it ought not to be in the form of a deduction from the intrinsic value of the coins, — than absolutely to exclude the idea of any difference whatever, between the value of the metals in coin and in bullion. It is not clearly discerned, that a small difference between the mint price of bullion and the regulated value of the coins would be pernicious, or that it might not even be advisable, in the first instance, by way of experiment, merely as a preventative to the melting down and exportation of the coins. [The argument of the Secretary on this point must be deferred to a subsequent number.]

ANCIENT COINS ON EXHIBITION

THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts has lately placed on exhibition in the Coin Room a portion of the collection of coins loaned by Mr. F. H. Rindge, formerly of Cambridge. The portion selected for exhibition includes all the ancient Roman series, both republican and imperial, embracing a period of 850 years, from about B. C. 268 to A. D. 580, represented by about one thousand specimens. With these the student will be able to trace the history of Roman silver coinage from its beginning, when it borrowed the Greek types of Southern Italy, through the consular period in which the monetary magistrates obtruded their own family traditions in the types each selected for the coins struck during his administration, to the imperial, when the head of the emperor supersedes that of the personified Roma, and so on through the decline of the art of die-cutting and stamping, which followed sensitively the decline of civilization with the other arts. In the imperial series will be found a most interesting set of portraits of the Roman emperors and of some members of their families. Coin portraits, it will be remembered, are the standard likenesses of these sovereigns by which busts and gems are identified, and some of those in this collection are remarkably clear and sharp. In addition to the Roman coins is a small selection from Mr. Rindge's specimens from the Greek cities of Southern Italy, which betoken an art of a finer and more exquisite character. Mr. Rindge generously loans his collection to the Museum for five years.

COMMUNION TOKENS.

IN the October number of the *Journal*, it was stated, on what we supposed to be reliable information, in commenting on the sale of the Collection of the late Thomas Warner, that his Cabinet of Communion Tokens was the largest in America, if not in the world. It appears from information that has reached us from several sources, that in this we were in error; comparatively few American collectors have given much attention to this very interesting department of Numismatics, and therefore the information then at our command was, as we have since discovered, not sufficient to justify the statement. We take the first opportunity to recall it, and to thank those correspondents who have enlightened us. Among the facts which have been brought to our notice, bearing on this subject, is an article on "Church Tokens," printed in the *Blairgowrie Advertiser* [Scotland] of October 26, 1889, from which we take the following:—

Amongst the many searchers for articles of antiquarian interest "token collecting" has of late become exceedingly popular. The pursuit is one which has, indeed, much to commend it. We are, as it were, on the threshold of a new system; and year by year is adding largely to the number of churches in which the old "token" has been discarded and its place taken by the modern "card." Soon the old metallic symbol will be a thing of the past; and no one interested in church history can be but gratified that such efforts are now being made to collect and classify what cannot fail to throw much light on the varying fortunes of our national churches.

It is well known that to reach the period of the introduction of the token we must go back fully 300 years; back, indeed, to that period when the bitterness of the Reformation, and the war between the new faith and the old were at their height. Although the origin of the use of tokens is wrapped in considerable obscurity, the prevailing impression is that they were first used to distinguish the adherents of the Reformed Doctrines from those of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Their continued use as Communion symbols is too well known to require even the slightest notice.

Probably no complete collection of tokens has yet been made—indeed, it may be doubted whether a complete collection ever will be made now; but several of those already in existence approach completion in a wonderful degree. In the collecting race our local antiquarians have taken an excellent place; and there are good grounds for believing that one of them has succeeded in putting together the finest and most complete set of tokens yet made. The gentleman referred to is Mr. John Reid, Wellmeadow, who has accomplished this praiseworthy task by well-nigh two years' indefatigable labor. In his admirable collection, Mr. Reid has numbered no less than 4,600 tokens; while the number of different specimens already amounts to over 3,000. As might be expected, the tokens used in connection with the old churches of the National Zion lead the way in number and historical interest; and in this respect Mr. Reid's collection is, indeed, unique in its richness. But one cannot but be surprised at the large number of tokens of other denominations which the Collector has succeeded in bringing together. Amongst these may be mentioned tokens of the Free, Relief, Cameronian, Secession, Episcopalian, and Irish and English Presbyterian Churches; whilst the other Scottish Churches in England are well represented. But the interest does not cease even here; for to all these are added a wonderful number of elegant American and Canadian Tokens, which Mr. Reid has obtained by very great labor and no little expense. Altogether, the collection is excellent. To lovers of the artistic it will present a sight not soon to be forgotten; while the historical interest of the collection cannot easily be over-estimated.

It may be mentioned that in Mr. Reid's collection there are only fourteen parish tokens awaiting, while only fifteen are required to complete the set of the Relief and Secession tokens.

The correspondent who has kindly sent us this cutting, informs us that Mr. Reid has made many additions to his Cabinet since this was printed, and that it is much nearer perfection to-day.

In the sale catalogue of the Warner Collection, the Communion Tokens were offered in one lot, to keep them from dispersion, if possible; hence they were not specially classified and described; but a gentleman who was in frequent correspondence with Mr. Warner, and who is quite familiar with this portion of his Cabinet writes us, that his "collection of the United States Tokens was," he thinks "unequalled." He further says: "I do not believe that such another *can* be gathered; the day has gone by for getting one like it. Mr. Warner's Monograph numbers 196; he had increased these probably to 250; he had about 100 Canadians, and I think about 200 Scotch. I believe that the others were Continental ecclesiastical pieces, Abbey tokens, etc., but which I cannot connect with Communion usages, and I doubt very much if Mr. Warner could; [nor did he claim to be able to do so.] Mr. McLachlan's Canadian pamphlet numbers 241."

We also learn that Mr. Robert Shiells, of Neenah, Wis., has a collection gathered from all countries, which exceeds 800 pieces; he has made a special study of the subject, and we are informed has a Monograph on these tokens in press, and nearly ready for publication. We shall look with great interest for its appearance. The Rev. Robert Dick, of Colinsburgh, Scotland, has published the description of his collection of Scotch Tokens, of the United Presbyterian Church only, which numbers 660. This body originated in December, 1733, and our informant knows of no token issued by it earlier than 1742.

There was, some time since, a collection in Aberdeen, numbering 3,700 specimens; this entire cabinet, with drawings of the pieces, which were "a perfect monument of patience and perseverance, with four large volumes of correspondence, bound and indexed," were offered to an American collector for about \$1,500.

Further inquiry has brought to light the fact that in the Glasgow Exposition of 1888, a case containing 1,700 tokens was shown by Mr. J. H. Pratt; we may also mention that in response to an inquiry addressed to Mr. Shiells, he has kindly informed us that a friend of his in Scotland, has upwards of 5,000. He says: "I believe he only lacks five or six of having every Parish in Scotland represented." In another letter Mr. Shiells mentions that Dr. R. W. Eastman-Patrick, whose residence he thinks is in Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, has "the largest, most complete, varied and scientific collection in existence." Of the 660 described by Rev. Robert Dick (mentioned above), Mr. Shiells has only 142, but he has eleven which Dr. Dick does not possess, and two of these, the latter gentleman has not been able to find in Scotland; so that American collectors may congratulate themselves on the success of one of their fellows.

MASONIC EMBLEMS ON CONTINENTAL MONEY.

WE have lately seen some pieces of Continental Money,—North Carolina bills,—which bear Masonic emblems, and which so far as we remember have not been mentioned heretofore. Those we have examined represent values of Three and Four "Spanish milled Dollars," and were issued under a Resolution of the Provincial Congress held at Hillsborough, Aug. 21, 1775.

The Three Dollar Bill is headed N^o Carolina Currency in ornamental German text, with a fanciful ornament at the left upper corner, and a circle enclosing various emblems of Masonry, the pillars and globes, square and compasses, candles, mosaic pavement, and numerous working tools. They are signed by Rd. Cogdell, Andrew Knox, Samuel Thurston, and Rd. Caswell.

The Four Dollar Bill, is of the same date and general style; the floral ornament at the left bears a scroll twice inscribed Four Dollars; the lower left corner has a similar circle enclosing the pillars, pavement, All-seeing eye, pot of incense, etc., and is bordered by ÆRA OF MASONRY, 5775 separated by a line from the emblems. It is signed by the same names as the preceding.

In the same set was a Five Dollar Note, also of the same date, character and general description, and bearing the same names. Instead of the circle at the lower left corner with Masonic emblems, is an elliptical tablet, on which is a picture of a large building with porticoes and wings of smaller buildings, on each side.

These notes are all in very good condition, considering their age and the circulation they have suffered, and some of the signatures are as black as when first written. They are apparently printed from copper plates.

Richard Caswell (b. 1729, d. 1789,) was Governor of North Carolina in 1777, and several times re-elected, and one of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. The other signers were active patriots, though of not quite so much prominence in political life. What relation, if any, these gentlemen bore to Masonry we have not been able as yet to discover.

L. H. L.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 45]

MR. FRED. J. W. CROWE, in the Christmas number of the *Freemason* (London, 1891), describes several Hungarian Masonics, which are new to me, and gives illustrative cuts of these pieces, from which I shall take descriptions which will be given later. Mr. Crowe, in this paper, says that "Bro. Marvin, in his great Catalogue (with supplement) of nearly one thousand Masonic Medals, does not name one Hungarian specimen." In this statement Bro. Crowe has overlooked the fact that considerably more than a year ago, (viz: in the *Journal* for October, 1890, pp. 50 and 51,) I fully described two of the pieces which he now mentions (but does not describe or engrave) from specimens in the collection of Bro. Shackles, who had very kindly sent me rubbings, as I then stated. It may interest some of my friends in England to learn that at this moment I have in manuscript,—which I trust will in due time appear in the *Journal*,—descriptions of a large number of pieces, most of which are unpublished. These embrace Swedish, German, Asiatic, Haytien, Brazilian, Mexican and many American pieces. The field is much more extensive than is generally recognized, and while there are unquestionably many pieces of which I have never heard, and very likely never shall, yet with the information which is so constantly and generously supplied by friends and correspondents in England, on the continent, and at home, and with the aid of so enthusiastic a collector as Gen. S. C. Lawrence, to all of whom I am much indebted, I shall hope to add very largely to the completeness of my Catalogue before closing it. I think I can safely promise it will exceed one thousand numbers. It is proper to add, that the delay in the appearance of these descriptions is chiefly due to the limited space which can be allotted to them, from time to time, in the *Journal*. The "Supplement" alluded to, is a reprint of these descriptions, and has now reached upwards of eighty pages, uniform in size with "The Medals of the Masonic Fraternity." So much of explanation seems necessary to inform correspondents why their favors have not yet appeared in print; and to account for occasional statements that a medal is "unknown" to me, when the manuscript description has been waiting, perhaps for a year or more, for its place in order.

Before leaving the English Centenary jewels, which, as I have elsewhere stated, are frequently to be reckoned as badges rather than Medals, and hence are merely mentioned without numbering, I describe more particularly the jewel of the Lodge of Unity, No. 71, of Lowestoft, to which I have already referred on a previous page (see under DCCCLXVIII); and as it is distinctly said to have been *struck*, in the Catalogue of the Medals of the Worcestershire (England) Masonic Library and Museum (p. 81, No. 10), I now number it. That Catalogue says it is of silver and gilt, but does not give the size; some of the typographic errors which make the description there confusing, I correct by the aid of Bro. Wm. J. Hughan, who has sent me a drawing of the piece, from which the size appears to be about 18; the Catalogue further says, it "probably was struck in 1847 at the Lodge Centenary, but without the consent of the Grand Master:" the Lodge does not wear this Medal, which I presume is rare, but uses the regular English "Centenary."

DCCCLXXII. Obverse, Figure of Mercy, personified as an angel; a small cross hangs from her neck, and she holds in front a shield, bearing a crown and a passion flower; the head of the figure, and the halo which surrounds it, intercepts a circle having the legend, SOFFOCHE VILLA, LOWESTOFT: an outer circle is ornamented with a tressure of five arches. Reverse, Outer circle same as obverse, within which is the legend, LODGE OF UNITY above, and below, the date 1747; in the centre of the field are the figures 71 between the square and compasses. Attached to the Medal is a swivel, with ring at top, by which it is worn suspended from a bar and blue ribbon.

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DCCCLXXIII. Obverse, The figure of an angel with expanded wings, draped, and standing on a pedestal; in each hand he holds a laurel crown; on the pedestal, SICK FUND and a key-hole. Over the figure, the All-seeing eye; on each side is a pillar; that on the right is surmounted with the square and compasses, and has TRUTH on its base; the one on the left is surmounted by a level, and has JUSTICE on its base. Legend, OLD LODGE ST. JOHN'S, LANARK, NO. 19. Below, in small letters, FAULKNER F. (the die-cutter.) Reverse, An oak tree, the head falling, severed through the trunk by a double-handed saw, which rests on the part left standing. Motto beneath, on a ribbon, THROUGH. Legend, above, RIGHT IS MIGHT and below, 12TH JUNE, 1822. Bronze. Size not given. Doubtless rare.¹

DCCCLXXIV. Obverse, King Herod (?) seated at the right. Three figures approach him on the left, one of whom brings a square, and another a scroll or plan, while the third has perhaps a rule. A palace in the background with several armed soldiers. Legend,² AD HERODEM HERODIONIS MUNIMINIS HILARIS VERA EFFIGIES 3900 Reverse, Three arches, supported by pillars; the centre shows an approach by a flight of steps, with a pillar on each side, a square lies on the fifth step, a blazing star is in the centre; the open compasses above it; a radiant delta with dove descending over the arch; a flag with spears is shown on either side the two pillars. Legend, FRATRUM MURATORUM ORDINIS UNICA SEDES ANNO MUNDI 3905 [Only seat of the Order of Brother Masons, year of the world 3905.]

DCCCLXXV. Obverse, Within a wreath of olive on the left, and oak on the right, crossed and tied at the bottom with a bow, is a triangle; the centre has horizontal lines as if to denote azure; on its field, an anchor surmounted by the cross of Savoy,³ argent; on the left side of the triangle, L'ESPERANCE; on the right, SAVOISIENNE; and on the bottom, OR. DE CHAMBERY. [The Savoyard Lodge of Hope, Orient of Chambery.] Reverse, A wreath as on obverse, but the oak and olive are transposed; on the field of the triangle, SUP. | CONS. | DE FRANCE [Supreme Council of France.] On the left side of the triangle, LIBERTE; on the right, EGALITE; and on the

¹ For my knowledge and description of this piece, I am indebted to the Catalogue of the Worcestershire Masonic Library and Museum, page 85, No. 27. I have never seen the Medal. Lanark is an ancient royal borough of Scotland, which gives the title of Earl to the Duke of Hamilton. The device on the reverse alludes to the crest of that Duke, which is blazoned: Out of a crest-coronet or, an oak-tree fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw proper, the frame or; above the crest the motto, "THROUGH!" Routell, in his "English Heraldry," p. 151, gives the following account of its reputed origin, which is of interest in this connection: "This device is said to commemorate the escape into Scotland, in 1323, of Sir Gilbert Hamilton, a reputed ancestor of the present ducal house. At the court of Edward II, Sir Gilbert had unadvisedly expressed admiration for Robert Bruce, on which John le Despencer struck him. Despencer fell in single combat the next day, and Hamilton fled, hotly pursued, northward. Near the border the fugitive and a faithful esquire joined some wood-cutters, assumed their dress, and commenced working with them on an oak, when the pursuers passed by. Hamilton, saw in hand, observed his esquire anxiously watching their enemies as they passed, and at once recalled his attention to his woodman's duties by the word, 'Through!'—thus, at the same time, appearing to consider the cutting down the oak to be far more important

than the presence of the strangers. So they passed by and Hamilton followed in safety. This crest does not appear in the Hamilton seals till long after the days of Bruce and his admirer, Sir Gilbert."

² The translation of the legend is somewhat uncertain. The reference is of course to King Herod the Great, who rebuilt the Temple at Jerusalem about 20 B. C., and we may perhaps read the legend, "Rejoicing under Herodian protection the correct plan is shown to Herod." Possibly muniminis has the more frequent meaning of a *means* of protection, the *building*, rather than the patronage of the king, and then we might render it, even more liberally, "Joyful in the Herodian construction [of the Temple], the correct plan [is shown by the architect] to Herod." I have no knowledge of this piece, which seems to have been a puzzle to German Masonic students, except from an engraving given in *Latomia*, Vol. xviii, part 1, and a long article on the medal, and its dates, with the editor's views, printed at page 144 of the same volume. This is the only Medal I recall which has any allusion to the Herodian Temple in connection with Freemasonry.

³ The cross of Savoy is a Greek cross. This piece was apparently struck from dies, on a suitable planchet, and then the spaces between the wreath and the triangle sawed out, and also the spaces between the leaves. This may be a cast, but if so, is very carefully executed. In the Lawrence Collection.

bottom, FRATERNITE [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Silver or plated. Size 21 nearly. A ring attached to the planchet at the top.

DCCCLXXVI. Obverse, A view of the second building erected by the United Lodges at Breslau: (A two-story edifice, with door in the centre, two statues in niches on the second story, and wings at the left,) trees on either side, (one at the left and four at the right; those at the right partly conceal the wing,) and a grass plot in the foreground. Legend, above, BAUHUTTE · DER · VEREINIGTEN · LOGE [Building of the United Lodges.] In exergue, in three lines, ZU BRESLAU | ERRICHTET | 1872 [Erected at Breslau in 1872.] Reverse, On the field the inscription in eight lines, ZUR 150 | JAHR JUBELFEIER | DER | VEREINIGTEN | LOGE | IN BRESLAU | AM 18 MAI | 1891 [On the 150th Anniversary of the United Lodges at Breslau, May 18, 1891.] The inscription is enclosed by a cable-tow, knotted in four loops, having a tablet between each loop, surrounded by a close wreath of laurel; on the top, III T. | 1741 [for Drei Todtengrippe, The Three Skeletons]; on the left tablet, s. | 1774 [for Die Saule, The Pillar]; on the right, G. | 1776. [for Die Glocke, The Bell]; and on the bottom, VER- | EINIGT | 1844 [United in 1844]; the dates are those of the foundation of the several Lodges. On the inside of the milling on the obverse, the name of the die-cutter, LAUER in very minute letters.¹ Silver and bronze. Size 32.

DCCCLXXVII. Obverse, Bust to left in uniform, of the Duc De Berry. Legend, CH. FERDINAND DUC DE BERRY: below, in small letters, CAQUE F. (the die-cutter.) Reverse, Within a wreath formed by two branches of acacia, crossed, are three "tears," one over two. Legend, ADMIRATEURS DE L'UNIVERS and below, 8 MARS, 1820. [The name of the Lodge, and date of issue, March 8, 1820.] Copper. The size I have not learned.²

W. T. R. MARVIN.

[To be continued.]

¹ Described from an impression in the Lawrence Collection. See CCCLXXV for one having the first building. The date was reckoned from that of the eldest Lodge. I believe these were struck at the Mint in Breslau.

There is another medal of this Lodge, which is described under No. 140, in the Catalogue of the Worcestershire Masonic Museum (printed by Kenning, London, August, 1891), which is said to be "unknown" to me. It is of no great consequence, but the *Journal* for October, 1890, contained a full, and I believe correct, description, which No. 140 does not give. (See DCCCXXVII.) As this Supplementary List has been progressing in these pages since January, 1888, a fact well known to collectors of Masonics abroad, it might be well for those interested in this department of numismatics to consult it, before making a statement of that kind. The numerous typographical errors in the Worcestershire Catalogue seriously impair its value for reference; under this very number, for instance, the date given in the editorial note preceding the description, as that of the foundation of the "Lodge of the Bell," is correct; but a different date is given in the description as borne on the Medal; the "Lodge of the Pillar" is incorrectly said, both in the introduction and the description, to have been founded in 1744; it should be 1774 (see XX, DCCCXXVII, and DCCCLXX); that of "the Bell" is given in the description as 1766; it should be 1776 (see CCCLXXVII, DCCCXXIV, and DCCCLXX); my own description gives the true dates, which I cannot doubt are correctly cut in the dies of this medal. The Catalogue has so much of interest to Masonic collectors that it is very much to be regretted

that Bro. Taylor, whose accuracy is well known, Bro. Shackles or Bro. Hughan, both of whom have given so much and so careful attention to Masonic numismatics,—the last two named being especially familiar with this Supplementary List,—could not have had an opportunity personally to revise the proofs of the Catalogue.

² I take the description of this Medal, which I have not seen, from the Worcestershire Catalogue, in which it is No. 219, under France. The Duke, whose bust it bears, was the second son of Charles X, King of France. He was one of the "emigrants" during the Revolution (in 1790, when he was twelve years of age); and while absent from France served for a time under the Prince of Condé. He returned to Paris in 1815, and the following year married the Princess Caroline of Naples. He was stabbed at the opera in Paris, by an assassin named Louvel, and died on the night of the 13th of February, 1820; this event produced great political excitement, and led to the resignation of the Prime Minister De Cazes. Louvel was executed the following June. The Medal may have reference to some formal action of the Lodge (which has its East in Paris, and I believe is still working,) in consequence of the murder of the Prince, but this I have not been able to ascertain. The fact that De Cazes had then but recently been elected to the headship of each of the rival Grand Councils, (see CCXXXI), may have had something to do with its issue. The "tears" are a conventional device, resembling the charge known in heraldry as "gouttes," and are frequently used in France on funeral drapery. They somewhat resemble a flame, with a round base and wavy point. The Medal is doubtless rare, as it has so long escaped notice.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A JEWISH MEDAL.

SOME time ago a query was printed in the *Journal*, asking those who knew of Jewish Medals to advise you. I do not precisely recall the particulars of that request, and the following may not be within the scope of the query; of that the inquirer can judge better than I; but I send you the following, in the hope that it may be in the line of his wishes. It is one of the series of Church and Cathedral medals, issued by J. Wiener, who cut the dies; on the obverse is a view of the exterior of the Jewish synagogue at Cologne; on the reverse is another view of the interior. It is struck in bronze, and its size is 59 millimetres. Possibly it exists in the other metals, but as to that I am unable to say.

R.

PARASITES ON PAPER MONEY.

DR. L. B. CLIFTON, the Macon scientist, told his friends something recently that astonished them. By means of a microscope of high magnifying power he has detected a peculiar parasite which infects paper money. It is found nowhere else, and, though it is invisible to the unassisted eye, the small creature multiplies at a surprising rate and is very numerous. Dr. Clifton counted three thousand of them on an old five-dollar bill. He said the money parasite is an acarus, and closely related to the spider family. Its appearance is by no means handsome. In shape it is oblong and flat, and has four clumsy legs and a sharp bill. It is never known to leave the paper on which it lives, and never becomes a parasite on the human body.

THE Service Medal for members of the Massachusetts Militia is to be of bronze, with a bright field, bearing on the obverse the word "Service" in Roman letters, and on the reverse the arms of Massachusetts.

A MEDAL OF TIN.

ONE would hardly suppose the McKinley Bill, among its other results, would have contributed anything to Numismatics, but it has indirectly done so. We have received a Medal recently struck from American tin, from the Temescal Mine, California, which may be described as follows:—

Obverse. Inscription in seven lines, the first and last curving to conform to the edges of the planchet; SAMPLE PURE TIN | FROM | TEMESCAL MINE. | COMPLIMENTS | HOTEL GLENWOOD | RIVERSIDE, CAL. | * | FRANK A. MILLER, PROP.

Reverse. Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving as on obverse; TIN MINE 12 MILES | FROM | RIVERSIDE | THE | GREATEST ORANGE | GROWING DISTRICT | IN THE | WORLD.

Struck like a coin, and only in tin, if we are correctly informed. Size 20, nearly.

L.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, November 19, 1891, at 8 15 P. M., at the Society's Rooms, 101 East 20th Street. A paper was read by Mr. Charles Pryer, entitled "Jottings from My Note Book," being a sketch of the history, both authentic and probable, of a number of old medals and other relics—including a watch which was brought to this country in the seventeenth century by one of the Huguenot Settlers,—which were exhibited.

A meeting was also held on Wednesday, December 2, 1891, at the same place, when a paper was read by Mr. Frank W. Doughty, entitled "The Elephant; Numismatically and Archæologically." Members having any coins or medals with elephants on them, were requested to exhibit them at this meeting. Members were also invited to bring their friends—ladies as well as gentlemen—to these meetings, and they were quite well attended. The Society's Rooms are open every Thursday evening.

COIN SALES.

THE BOEING SALE.

ON the 27th and 28th November, the Messrs. Chapman sold at the rooms of Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, a fine collection of Ancient Greek, Roman and Oriental Coins, from the estate of the late Wilhelm Boeing, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., to which was added a very choice selection of United States Silver Dollars. Included in the Boeing Cabinet were also a number of the large German Crowns, or Thalers, several of which have rarely found their way to the auction room. The Brunswick coins, in particular, were extensively represented in various values; and there were also quite a number of the early American Private issues of Gold coins. An illustrated edition of the Catalogue, with four plates by the artotype process, will give those collectors who were unable to secure their orders, a realising sense of their loss. The Catalogue, prepared by the Messrs. Chapman, numbered 1073 lots, and covered 64 pages. We quote a few prices, but to give any fair idea of the sale would require us to reprint most of the Catalogue, and we must refer those who desire further information to the Priced Catalogues, which can now be obtained of Messrs. Chapman.

The sale opened with three valuable pieces; the first, a gold Stater of Philip II, v. f., the second, a good impression of the same piece, and the third, an Octodrachm of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus; these brought respectively \$23, 12, and 145; many others of the gold pieces brought correspondingly excellent prices: a Medallion Double Crown of Berg-op-Zoom (Van Loon, II, p. 149, fig. 2), 7.50; a silver Medallion of the Peace after the Franco-Prussian war, size 54, in proof condition and very rare, 16; among the Brunswick pieces the "Rebel Thaler" of Henry Julius, 1595, 5.25; the "Lie Thaler" of the same, 1596, 6.75; the "Truth Thaler," 1597, only 2.50, an evidence perhaps that a Lie travels faster than the Truth; the "Wasp Thaler," 1599, 5.50; a Ten-Thaler coin of the same, 1609, 67.50, and a Five Thaler of Frederic Ulrich, 1614, 27; many of these Thalers were very fully described, with references to the detailed accounts of their history in the *Journal*. From these notes it will be seen how hopeless a task it is to give even a fair outline in the space at our command, of these most interesting pieces, now so rare. Of the early gold, a Fifty Dollar piece, 1852, octagon, brought 75; most of the other issues of this kind, and the Bechtler pieces, sold for from ten to twenty per cent. above their face value, and a few at a much larger advance: a very rare gold 25 Pesos of Peru, with bust of Bolivar, 60. Among the Dollars, one of 1794, in excellent condition for this very rare piece, sold for 110; a brilliant proof of 1838, Liberty seated, 13 stars, 74; and one of 1839, same type, edge plain (the only one known), 84; the raised die of the seal of the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, which has an interesting history given in the Catalogue, brought 42, and the original Confederate Cent, so called, 9.25. From this meagre outline the interest of this sale may perhaps be judged.

THE BENNELL COLLECTION.

ON Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 22, the collection of United States Cents, Half Cents, Medals, Foreign Coins, Confederate and Southern Bank Bills, etc., was sold at the rooms of Messrs. Leavitt & Co. The Catalogue, which contained 588 lots, and covered 22 pages, was prepared by Mr. Ed. Frossard, and this was his 109th Sale. We note a few prices: A '93 Wreath Cent, large legend, date and sprig under bust, vine and bars on edge, \$6.75; another, small legend, cracked die, 9; do.; Liberty cap, 9, and another, but with break in die, v. g. and ex. r., 12.50; 1794, "scarred head" so called, 11.50; same date, "amiable face," sharp, 5.50; '95, thin planchet, 6.25; '96, fillet head, crooked 6, v. f., 7.10; '97, 12 berries in wreath, 10.75; '99, legend and date very good (except 1), 13; another, legend missing, but date and bust bold, 10; 1801, light olive, ex. r., 17; 1804, broken die, 13.50; and another, 9; 1805, 11.75; 1808, olive color, f. and sc., 10.50, and 12.50; 1821, 8; several of the early Half Cents also brought very good prices; we fear the sale was too near Christmas to secure the best prices, but on the whole we understand the proceeds were quite satisfactory.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

A GALLIC FIND IN DENMARK.

AN antiquarian find, which will excite general interest, more especially abroad, has lately been made in Røvemose peat bog, near Hobro in Jutland, Aalborg Amt. The objects are all of silver, the principal piece being a very large basin, on which have been fastened plates of silver, hammered out with figures of men, women and animals. The basin is twenty-six Danish inches in diameter, but scarcely eight inches high. One or two pieces are apparently wanting: but it is hoped they will turn up when the moss is minutely examined. The eye-holes of the figures are now empty, but had evidently been filled with colored glass. One of the plates, which is nearly seventeen inches long, shows warriors with helmets and other ornaments. One figure is a god with a wheel at his side, and on another are two elephants. A third shows a horned god in a sitting posture, with his legs crossed Oriental-wise.

All these have apparently nothing to do with Northern mythology, as was at first supposed. The find has reached the Danish National Museum, and it is believed that these pieces belong to the god-lore of the Gallic peoples. The god with the wheel, for instance, is the Gallic sun-god. The whole is probably the work of a Gallic artist at that early period when the Roman and Gallic peoples first came in contact. Allowing time for these things to wander so far north, the date would seem to be, as regards Denmark, the first century before Christ. Other things belonging to this Gallic group have been previously found in this country. The total weight of precious metals thus far exhumed is about twenty Danish pounds.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM ELLIOT WOODWARD.

MR. WILLIAM ELLIOT WOODWARD, the well known antiquarian and coin dealer, died at his residence in Roxbury, Mass., on Tuesday, January 5, 1892, of pneumonia; he had been in failing health for many months, but his death was the result of an acute attack of the prevailing epidemic. He was born in Oxford, Maine, November 25, 1825, and was therefore something more than sixty-six years of age.

When a young man he gave much attention to mnemonics, and was at one time often heard on the lecture platform, elucidating his favorite system. He came to Boston in 1848, and established himself as an apothecary on the corner of Dudley and Dearborn Streets, Roxbury, which soon became a favorite resort, not merely of those of kindred tastes and study in Numismatics and Antiquities, but of those who sought his advice or opinion as to the value of coins and archaeological relics; his reputation as an expert soon became widely known, and his correspondence was very extensive. This in time led him to issue his first periodical catalogues, and to begin that extensive business in the sale of coins at auction, which made his name familiar to collectors and buyers throughout the United States. More than one hundred of these catalogues were issued, covering some of the largest sales ever held, and files are preserved in many of the leading public and private libraries.

Although suffering in his later years from a trouble which attacked his eyes, yet his judgment as to the genuineness and value of coins, especially where extremely minute differences largely affect their value, was remarkably good; and it was rarely that an altered or counterfeit piece passed his inspection without discovery.

In addition to his devotion to Numismatics, he was very familiar with the early history of New England, and published a number of reprints of the early Tracts bearing on that subject, as well as some larger books of the same character. Salem Witchcraft especially was a topic which he had carefully studied, and in connection with the late Samuel G. Drake he issued a number of volumes on its history,—not only reprints but transcripts of original records. We make no attempt to give a list of these and other kindred publications, as they have no special reference to Numismatics.

At one time he was a large owner of real estate in Roxbury, but the panic obliged him to relinquish a very considerable portion of his holding. It was doubtless due to his antiquarian tastes that he once acquired the ownership of the famous Governor Shirley house in Roxbury, and another old landmark, the Swan house, Dorchester, was also for a time in his possession.

He was a man of great conversational power, of a keen sense of humor, and of extensive information, and ever ready to communicate in an entertaining manner, his knowledge on the subjects to which he had given so much study. If at times he seemed somewhat brusque or aggressive in manner, those who knew him best felt the kindly heart, and the genial spirit, though it might be concealed behind the words that a momentary impulse might evoke. Whatever the provocation, he never nursed a revengeful spirit, and we believe that no one regretted a satirical remark applied perhaps to some co-worker in his favorite pursuits, more than he did himself, when the ebullition had passed. He was for two years a member of the Common Council

of the City of Boston, and served on several important Committees. He was a member of Washington Lodge of Freemasons, of the Boston Numismatic Society, and of various other learned or scientific societies. His kindly deeds of benevolence were probably known to few beside the recipients, but they were frequent and unfailing, and the grateful appreciation of his charity by those whom he had aided, was most feelingly alluded to in the remarks made at his funeral by the officiating clergyman.

He was buried on Friday, the 8th of January, from his late residence in Dunreath Street.

CARL LUDVIG MULLER, Ph. D., Director of the Royal Cabinet of Medals, and of the Museum of Antiquities at Copenhagen, Denmark, died on the 6th of September last, at the age of eighty-two. He was appointed Inspector of the Royal Cabinet of Medals, by Christian VIII, himself an ardent Numismatist, in 1841. His work on the Money of Philip of Macedonia won him his degree of Doctor in Philosophy, and in 1865 he was appointed Director in chief of the Danish Cabinet. He published several works on Numismatics, among them one on the Coins of Alexander the Great, which received the Prize from the French Academy; and two years later one on the Money of Lysimachus, King of Thrace; he issued his principal work, *The Numismatics of Ancient Africa*, (published in quarto form in three volumes), about 1862, to which he added a supplementary volume in 1874. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique in 1863, and an Honorary Member in July, 1867.

THE late DOM PEDRO D'ALCANTARA, who succeeded his father Dom Pedro I, as Emperor of Brazil, and was obliged to leave his capital by the Revolution of November, 1889, which deprived him of his crown, was an earnest Numismatist. One of his last acts before the Revolution was to order the striking of several medals, for presentation to friends. His reign was of unusual length,—upwards of fifty-eight years,—and his empire made great advances in material prosperity during that period. He was an Honorary Member of the Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique.

BOOK NOTICES.

CATALOGUE (with numerous illustrations) of a collection of milled English coins, dating from the reign of George I. to that of her present Majesty, and including patterns and proofs of coins of that period, in gold, silver, bronze, etc., formed by H. Montagu, Esq., F. S. A. (Vice-President of the Numismatic Society of London). Spink & Son, 1890. 175 pp., small 4to, cloth.

This very handsome volume is from the Graphic Press of London. The paper, printing, binding and engraving, are all that can be desired in point of neatness and general good taste, and it must be recognized as among the finest Numismatic publications, as well as one of the most useful, in the series it illustrates and describes. We think much credit is to be accorded to all concerned in its issue—author, publisher and printer.

THE first number of the “*Revue Belge de Numismatique*” for 1892, contains a very interesting study on the methods used by the Ancient Greeks in striking their coins, some portions of which we shall hope to translate and give to the readers of the *Journal* in a future number. It was written by Mons. V. Lemaire, of Gand, and he takes the ground that the ancients used dies of hardened steel, not of bronze, as has been so generally believed, and that these dies were engraved by a lathe, with diamond-dust on the tool, and not by the slower process of unassisted manual labor. He advocates his theory in a bright and entertaining manner, and certainly makes a strong case. It covers twenty-four pages of the *Revue*. The other articles are, as is invariably the case in this excellent magazine, of high character, and great interest.

EDITORIAL.

So many requests have reached the publishers of the *Journal* for "sample copies," that should we have complied with them, the entire edition would have been exhausted. Most of them are sent on postals, often without even the writer's address; perhaps one in twenty encloses a two-cent stamp for postage. While it is hardly possible that many of these inquirers will see this note, we think it proper to say that we decline to send "sample copies," except on receipt of the price of a single number, and this has been the invariable custom of the magazine for over twenty years. The *Journal* is printed solely in the interest of the science to which it is devoted;—it never has been, nor is it designed to be, a "money-making" enterprise, and all the receipts above the actual cost of manufacture are devoted to providing illustrations for its pages. While we should be glad to increase our list of subscribers, we believe the *Journal* to be fully worth the amount at which it is offered, and justice to its supporters forbids a gratuitous circulation of "sample numbers."

WE wish to acknowledge our appreciation of the kindness of Mr. John Ward Dean, the Editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, who has favored the *Journal*, at our request, with the Memorial of Mr. Jeremiah Colburn which begins the present number. Mr. Colburn was always interested in the prosperity of the *Journal*, and he deeply regretted the necessity of retiring from its business management, which was forced upon him by his failing health. Almost the last, perhaps the very last letter he wrote, was one of encouragement to its publishers. Mr. Dean's intimate acquaintance with Mr. Colburn is of long standing, and we know of no one better fitted than he, to prepare the tribute to the memory of our friend and associate, to whom the *Journal* owes so much.

WITH reference to several of the pieces described by our esteemed contributor, Dr. Storer, in his list of "Medicals," it is necessary for us to remind our readers that the *Journal* has always taken the position that pieces moulded, or cast, whether in vulcanite, gutta percha, glass, or similar materials, are not properly classed among coins or medals. We deviate from our rule in the list mentioned, to comply with Dr. Storer's desire to make this list, to the preparation of which he has given so much labor, as complete as possible, even at the risk of an apparent lack of consistency on our part. In this we imply no criticism on Dr. Storer's views, for we have no doubt he is substantially in accord with us. There are also many very interesting engraved pieces, not only Medicals, but Masonics and others, pertaining to series which have been described in our pages, which have passed under our eye, and which, were it not for this rule, we should gladly have included in our Lists. Engraved pieces exhibit none of the skill of the die cutter, and are so easily produced or copied, that while they often possess a certain value from historic or other reasons, they can not be regarded as medals: in fact we consider that they are less closely related to medals than are buttons, or many of the badges, which are so frequently struck from dies.

CURRENCY.

Hilow. "I have discovered another proof of the adage that time is money!"

Gofer. "Well?"

Hilow. "We frequently spend the day."

Beggar—"Please, sir, will ye lend me a dime ter git somethin' ter eat?"

Gentleman—"You've got a quarter in your hand now: what's that for?"

Beggar—"That's ter tip th' waiter."

Jones is complaining of his Church organist, because he passed off a false note.

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No. 4.

HOW DID THE ANCIENTS STRIKE THEIR COINS?

THE first number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* for 1892 has an interesting study on the methods used by the ancients in engraving the dies for their coins, and in striking them, by Mons. V. Lemaire, of Gand, which we should be glad to present to readers in full, had we space in the *Journal*; we must however content ourselves by giving a very free translation of some of the salient points of this valuable paper, in which the author attempts to establish the position that these dies were engraved on steel by a lathe, much as they have been cut in modern times, and then describes the methods by which, as he conceives, they were struck.

He begins by stating the accepted theory that as all admit, the Greeks did not possess the powerful machinery of modern times for striking their coins, and that it is generally believed that the dies were cut by hand, not on steel, but bronze, and struck by a heavy blow from a hammer or similar tool, as appears from a Denarius of T. Carisius, and a copper coin of Paestum, and then develops his own theory.

On what grounds, he asks, is the assertion made that the dies for Greek money were of bronze, when none have come down to us, and there is no evidence in existing texts to show that such was the case. It seems to rest on the fact that there exist, in certain cabinets, four Gallic dies of bronze, or of *iron*, [he italicises the word iron, and calls special attention to the fact that he does so] and because it is known that the Gauls were the disciples and imitators of the Greeks. This is not conclusive; let us see if a better argument to the contrary can be made. The idea has found support, for want of some better explanation, that the ancients struck their coins by means of dies of bronze, a soft material; and this has proved so difficult of belief, that certain authors have not hesitated to express the opinion that the ancients knew how to harden bronze; these writers are rather deserving of pity for being powerless to establish the truth upon a firm foundation: artists and artisans used tools which were of sufficient temper to work the hardest materials; sculptors employed chisels to carve porphyry, which is harder than marble; they possessed gravers with which they were able to inscribe the hieroglyphic characters; was it with chisels and similar tools of bronze, that that admirable

image of Cheik-el Bebel, one of the chiefs of the band of workmen who constructed the Great Pyramid, was carved? Of what metal were made the delicate files and chisels of the goldsmiths? And the drills, the saws, the hammers, and all the various tools used for piercing or dividing wood, metal and stone — can we believe that these were made of bronze?

The ancients used steel, and their ornaments [*bijoux*] show the existence of the burin (or graver).

If one should attempt to show that the first dies of the larger Greek coins were engraved by a burin, it would be well for him to remember that there is good authority to show that these dies were cut by a lathe, by the engraver of gems. The proof of this is furnished by the money itself. The lathe was an instrument for engraving which was indispensable at that time; it was in universal use; it reigned supreme. The burin was powerless to engrave precious stones; the diamond alone had sufficient hardness to cut them.

The writer then proceeds to show how extensively precious stones and gems, beautifully cut or engraved, were worn and used as ornaments of the highest value, in adorning the statues of their divinities, as well as in a similar manner to the gems set in the brooches, rings and seals of modern times. The names of those artists and engravers whose master-pieces have come down to us, have not been forgotten, through all the centuries which have rolled away. Let us consider for a moment the tool which they employed. Mariette has given us its form and description in his "Treatise on Engraved Stones," vol. I, p. 207. It is a small lathe, similar to that which all the world knows to-day; it rests upon a stand or table of four feet, between which revolves a small wheel which is set in motion by a pedal or treadle; above the table is a little pulley, fitted with a hollow arbor, which is driven at a speed of about two thousand revolutions a minute, and operated by a cord or belt from the wheel below. Into the conical hollow of the arbor the workman inserts the tools with which he works; these are made of *soft iron*; at its outer end the tool tapers slightly, and has a small enlargement at the extremity, on which the engraver puts a little diamond powder and a drop of oil; the powder attaches itself firmly to the soft iron, the moment that is applied to the stone, and thus the tool becomes virtually a little grindstone of diamond, which is used to cut the device upon the gem.

Many writers have supposed that the tools which we have said above were of soft iron, were made of hardened steel; but this is a grave error; if they were of hardened steel, the diamond powder would not be retained upon them, nor would they cut the gem. This is a very important point to be remembered in the discussion of our subject.

When the engraver begins his work, he brings the face of the gem into contact with the tool; as the latter is constantly revolving in the same plane, the gem must be held in the hand, and moved as the case requires; and some of the tools are of such delicacy that great care is necessary, lest they be broken; if the danger is great with so small an object as a gem, what will it be when a die of heavy metal is used?

Mons. Lemaire then describes his personal experience, in an attempt to cut a die in imitation of the ancient ones, in bronze, by such a tool; and he shows that the diamond powder ceases to operate on the *bronze*

almost immediately, and cuts the *tool* instead; since, of necessity, it must be the *softer* material which will absorb the diamond powder, so to speak, and the *harder* which will be cut away. The bronze, being softer than the iron, appropriates the diamond dust, and the tool is destroyed; but when he used the same tool, with the diamond powder, upon a steel surface, the steel was cut, and the tool retained the powder, for the reason given.

From these facts he reasons that the Greeks, knowing the use of the lathe, were able to, and did, cut the dies of their coins upon steel. It has been proved that the existence of steel dies was known certainly as early as the first or second century of our era; it is not too much to claim that others of the same nature existed long before.

Passing from this, Mons. Lemaire goes on to show how he thinks the *bronze* dies which exist were prepared; since they could not possibly have been cut by a lathe, how were they made? His answer is, *by casting*; and he next gives his theory as to the manner in which this was accomplished. Let us enter the workshop of the goldsmith of Athens, who has received an order to strike money; probably he is not himself an engraver of gems; he must therefore, in the first place, have the type, which for convenience we will call a model, made by a lapidary; this having been obtained, he next prepares from this a mould, in sand, clay, or other suitable substance, and casts the die in bronze, in the usual manner; if this is done with proper care, the mould will be sufficiently perfect for the purposes for which it was designed; if not, it will be a matter of little or no difficulty to retouch such portions as may require it, with the graver. Should this not be sufficient, the entire die may be finished on the lathe, using a tool of softer metal than that of the die, so that the former may retain the diamond powder; if the weight of the die forbids this, then a diamond point fixed upon a small handle of wood, as the flint tipped the lances of primitive men, will accomplish the result. And thus the dies are ready for striking. It is an easy matter to repeat the process from the original model, whenever they become too much worn or defaced for further use.

M. Lenormand, in "*Monnaies et Medailles*," assures us that he possesses original dies of Roman coins of the first and second century of the Christian era; these are composed of a matrix cut on hardened steel, and mounted on a sort of conical base of bronze or iron: he further says, that from the earliest times until the fifth century all dies for coins were engraved by the lathe, as precious stones were cut; later, under the reign of the Princes of the family of Constantine, the process changed; and pieces were struck in cold metal, with dies cut by a burin. Mons. Lemaire does not accept this statement as absolutely correct; twelve centuries, he says, elapsed between the first use of coined money and the time of Constantine; that man must understand human nature but poorly who can believe that the art of engraving by the burin remained stationary for so long a period, while all other branches of art, of science and of literature, made such great advances. 'Nothing comes from nothing.' If indeed engraving by the burin ever replaced that by the lathe, as Lenormand suggests, it was because the burin, powerless when money was first used, had in time strengthened itself, and finally acquired sufficient force to displace its predecessor.

It must be admitted that for a long time the lathe did most of the work of die-cutting, if indeed it did not do it all: we may believe that not unfrequently the burin and the chisel performed a part of the labor; but dies of steel continued for long periods to depend for their perfection upon the lathe. It is difficult to imagine Kimon or Evainetos cutting the dies for their beautiful master-pieces upon anything but steel. Let no one imagine that it was the labor of a Cyclops to engrave a pair of dies upon a lathe; it needed no longer time than would have been required to cut them on some precious stone.

A pair of steel dies can furnish a far greater number of pieces than if made of bronze; the perfection of modern minting machinery allows the use of dies of the same size as the planchet; the ancient dies were of slightly larger diameter than the coins; they were encased in a block of bronze or iron, which served to sustain them under the demands upon them, and which could be readily replaced if needed. We fail to see anything to show that a good antique die was much if any inferior to those of our own day, nor any reason why artists of merit should have been unwilling to engrave their works upon steel. In case of necessity, or haste, when engravers were lacking, bronze dies would be sufficient, for these could easily be multiplied by casting, and hastily retouched if need be, and such dies would be capable of supplying a very large output.

The existence of steel dies for striking coins is well established at a period relatively near our own time. We may include among these the dies of the Gauls, the imitators of the processes of the Greeks, whose dies of "iron" we have mentioned above; but were not these dies really steel? For if these dies, which are known to be Gallic, are really iron, we are forced to the conclusion that the use of burins to engrave money, goes back to a much more distant period than has generally been supposed, since iron cannot be engraved by means of the lathe.

Is it possible, then, with our present knowledge, to fix exactly the time of the introduction of the use of steel, by means of Greek coins? Let us go back, in our investigation of this point, to the origin of money, and let us examine the first stater of the Lydian Kings. It bears the mark of three punches. We see three punch marks indented upon the planchet, by blows of a hammer, one after another, just as is done to-day in punching weights and measures. On what metal were these punches cut? Was it bronze? No one will dare to affirm that; no bronze, however hard it might be, could have endured so severe a trial, and surely no one would have undertaken the task of making new punches every fifteen minutes. Is it not more reasonable to believe that the punches were steel? The marks they made upon the planchet are so distinct as to justify us in declaring further that the punches¹ were cut by a lathe; made in steel, the operation of punching would be easy and rapid, and it is no exaggeration to say that such punches were able to stamp a hundred thousand impressions, when well made. They lasted in good condition as long as they were needed, if we may judge from the condition of the pieces that have come down to us. Have we not thus succeeded in tracing the use of steel in

¹ Mons. Lemaire is here referring to the so-called incused coins, and if we understand him correctly he includes in the term *poinçons*, which we translate punches, the matrix as well as the tool used in forcing the metal into the design.

connection with mintage, to the earliest times, and to the striking of the first piece?

We must not lose sight of the fact that at the first appearance of money the art of ornamenting metal in relief was already an accomplished fact; in raising a figure or ornamental design on a thin plate of metal, and manipulating the surface, both on the face and the back of the metal under treatment, the workman used hardened tools, made of small rods of steel, one end of which was formed in such a manner as to produce, by gentle blows from a hammer, the intended design on the metal; the step from work of this kind to that of punching the staters of the Kings of Lydia, was not a long one.

This use of steel in the ancient coinage, which we have mentioned, is not the only case which we have found. In "*Monnaies et Medailles*," we have seen a phototype reproduction of a silver piece of Methymne, on which we observe traces of an early application of steel. The reverse of this piece has been struck on a square hub, [*un carre en saillie*] bearing a bust of Athene, engraved in intaglio. The square is bordered by a series of dots, placed so near the edge that there is in one place a right angle where a small piece has been broken off; we believe that this square was of steel. Had it been of bronze, the evidence of the fracture would have had a different appearance. We should have seen a tearing away of the metal; instead of which we have a clean, sharp fracture. It must therefore be the case that the steel was tempered too hard; for if it had been only moderately hardened, the fractured piece would have shown signs of weakness before breaking.

We may mention still another proof that steel was employed in striking ancient coins; we have seen, in a private collection, a coin of silver, whose name escapes us, but which is of the third century before the Christian era; this was struck with a die which had broken into three pieces; a line running from one side of the coin to the other, shows where one-third of the die had split off from the rest; another straight line, perpendicular to the first, shows where the remaining portion of the die was broken in two; yet these three parts of the die remained in close connection; from which I conclude that the die had been imprisoned, as it were, in a mass of metal, in such a manner that the face of the die was not touched by the casting which held it; or else that the block which contained the die, had itself yielded under the pressure.

If then, we consider these early evidences, which could very likely be supplemented by further examples, showing that the ancient coins were struck from dies of hardened steel, and if weight be given to the experiments of the writer in engraving dies by means of a lathe on bronze, on soft iron, and on hardened steel, it is clear that the Greeks had gained sufficient knowledge of the art to be able to produce such dies when money was first used, and we shall be willing to admit that dies of steel have filled a far more important place in the mintage of the money and the medals of antiquity, than has been hitherto supposed.

We regret the necessity of condensing Mons. Lemaire's very bright and interesting paper, by the free translation which we are obliged to give, and which is all that the space at our disposal will permit; for it does not do that justice to his arguments that a more extended and literal rendering would do. His views on the methods by which the *striking* was accomplished — the concluding half of his paper — we hope to give to our readers in our next number.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 59.]

- Brown (John I. and Sons). Boston
331. *Obv.* BROWN'S | BRONCHIAL | TROCHES
| FOR | COUGHS AND COLDS.
Metallic shell, enclosing postage stamps.
15.
In the Collection of Harvard University.
- Browning Brothers. Philadelphia, Pa.
332. Silver, brass. 18.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 51, No. 224;
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5027; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 57.
In my collection.
- Buffum. Pittsburg, Pa.
333. Copper. 12.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 52, No. 239;
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5273; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 165; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 192.
In the Wright Collection and my own.
- Bunyan, W. & J. R. Kendalville, Ind.
334. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1780; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 66.
- Burnett (Joseph & Co.) Boston.
335. *Obv.* BURNETT'S | COCAINE | KALLISTON | TOILET SETS
Metallic shells, enclosing post. stamps.
15.
In my collection.
336. BURNETTS STANDARD EXTRACTS.
Metallic shell, enclosing stamp. 15.
Woodward, thirty-sixth Cat., 4-7 April, 1881, No. 885.
- Burritt, H. Maumee City, Ohio.
337. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 4705-06; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 127.
In my collection.
- Cary, H. G. O. Zanesville, Ohio.
338. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4893; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 152, No. 2.
In my collection.
339. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4894; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 152, No. 2a.
340. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 4895, 4896; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, p. 151, No. 1.
In my collection.
341. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4897.
Cassin. California.
342. "C's Bitters."
Shell (silver dollar).
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 48.
Castle, W. B. Sandwich, Ill.
343. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1629; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 22, No. 1.
Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York, and Newport, R. I.
344. Vulcanite. 20.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 41.
Chamberlain Brothers. Nashville, Tenn.
345. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5663; Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 53, No. 288; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1725.
346. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 1726.
Chapman, John L. Baltimore, Md.
347. Edges milled. Silver, nickel. 11.
Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 68; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1887, No. 193.
In my collection.
348. Edges milled. Silver, copper. 11.
Extremely rare.
Ibid., No. 194.
In my collection.
Chapman, W. B. Cincinnati, Ohio.
349. Edges milled. German silver. 12.
Ibid., No. 195.
In my collection.
Clark. Flint, Mich.
350. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2470.
In my collection.
351. Copper. 13.
Instead of an eagle upon the reverse, there is a Liberty head, to left, with thirteen stars, and 1863.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.

- Colcord, S. M. & Co. Boston, Mass.
 352. Vulcanite.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 42.
 Collins Brothers. Paris, Ill.
 353. Eighteen stars. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1595; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 20, No. 3.
 354. Thirteen stars. 1863. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 1596-8; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 20, No. 1.
 There is a var. of this (*Ibid.*, No. 1a).
 355. Thirteen stars. 1864. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 2.
 Comstock & Brother. Albion, Mich.
 356. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2105; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 106, No. 4.
 In my collection.
 357. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2106; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 106, No. 2.
 In my collection.
 358. Copper. 13.
Ibid., p. 106, No. 3.
 In the Wright Collection.
 Cook, Henry. Boston, Mass.
 359. *Rev.* An eagle alighting upon a druggist's mortar. In his beak a scroll, upon which: ESTABLISHED—A. D. 1825. Copper. 17. But two known, and these are said to have been struck without Mr. Cook's knowledge. As they are among the rarest of the Boston tokens, they are valued accordingly.
 Woodward, thirty-first Cat., 1-3 Sept., 1880, No. 530; sixty-ninth do., 13-18 Oct., 1884, No. 570; eighty-ninth do., 25-27 Oct., 1886, No. 1342.
 Though Mr. C. was not a druggist, this token should be mentioned here. The reverse is that of Haviland Stevenson & Co., of Charleston, S. C., and it has also been used by B. F. Fotherall of Vicksburg, Miss.
 Davies, Jesse. Huntington, Ind.
 360. Copper.
Ibid., p. 63, No. 5.
 Davis, A. M. New Paris, Ind.
 361. Copper. 12.
Coin Collector's Jour., VII, 1882, p. 83, No. 1.
362. Copper. 12.
Obv. as preceding, but *rev.* Washington to left, etc.
 In my collection.
 Dayton, M. N. Martinsburg, Ohio.
 363. Copper.
Ibid., VIII, 1883, p. 126, No. 2.
 364. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* Mercury. Copper.
 Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
 Dickinson, Comstock & Co. Utica, N. Y.
 365. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3714; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 58, No. 1.
 Dingen. Buffalo, N. Y.
 366. Shell (\$20). 22.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 49.
 Ditman. New York.
 367. *Obverse*, DITMAN, DRUGGIST, ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y. *Reverse*, SODA. Wood. 20.
 Woodward, twenty-first Cat., 1879, No. 1108.
 368. *Obv.* DITMAN'S SODA, 5. *Rev.* plain. Wood. 20.
Ibid., No. 1102; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 199.
 Drake.
 369. "Plantation Bitters," etc.
 Metallic shell, enclosing stamp. 15.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 46.
 In the Government (Lee) Collection.
 The following should be mentioned in this connection.
 370. *Obv.* DRAKE'S | "PLANTATION" | BITTERS | — — | S. T. — 1865 — x *Rev.* Bust of Gov. Tilden to right. Inscription: TILDEN'S "CONVENTION" BITTERS | S : J : T : 1880 — x — '17
 Silver, brass, white metal. 18.
 In my collection.
 371. Copper, brass, white metal. 20.
 "Only twenty-five struck."
 Haseltine Cat., 7-9 June, 1878, No. 259; Crosby Cat., No. 747.
 Eckstein, F., Jr. Cincinnati, Ohio?
 372. Copper, german silver, nickel. 12.
 Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 106; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 200.
 In the Fisher Collection and my own.

1 With the above, the following has its medical relevancy. *Obv.* Bust of Gov. Tilden, facing, with inscription. *Rev.* I DONT CARE ABOUT YOUR PIECE OF CAKE,

BUT I MUST SHOW YOU MY SORE TOE. MANHATTAN CLUB RECEPTION, N. Y., JUNE 12, 1877.

- Epting & Eaton. Saginaw City, Mich.
 373. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2582; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 175, No. 2.
 In my collection.
- Farnam. Hillsdale, Mich.
 374. Copper, brass. 15.
Ibid., p. 156, No. 9.
- Fickardt, C. H. & Co. Circleville, O.
 375. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4525.
 In my collection.
376. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 4526.
377. *Obv.* as preceding. *Rev.* an eagle upon a shield. Copper. 13.
 Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Findlay, R. K. & Co. Madison, Wis.
 378. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 5379.
379. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 5380; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 196, No. 3.
- Fisher & Hendryx. Tecumseh, Mich.
 380. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2591-2.
 In the Wright Collection.
- Fleming, Joseph. Pittsburg, Pa.
 381. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 5077; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 165, No. 6.
382. Copper, brass. 13. Rim milled.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 5078-80.
383. As the last, but date 1864. Copper. 13.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VIII, 1883, p. 165, No. 7.
- Fleming Brothers. Pittsburg, Pa.
 See "Dr." McLane, No. 261.
- Fosdick, Mitchell & Hild. Baltimore, Md.
 384. "Importers of Druggists Sundries," etc. Vulcanite. 20.
 In my collection.
- Fotterall, Benj. F. Vicksburg, Miss.
 385. Brass. 17. The reverse is that of Haviland Stevenson & Co., of Charleston, S. C., already described under Henry Cook (No. 359). Like the Cook token, Woodward states (eighty-third Catalogue), that "but two were struck," and again (eighty-ninth do., No. 651), "but two or three."
 In my collection.
- Fountain, W. C. Watertown, Wis.
 386. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5596.
387. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* an open book, etc. Copper. 13.
 Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Frederick. New York.
 388. Copper, white metal. 14.
Coin Collectors' Jour., I, 1876, p. 162, cxxviii; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 729.
389. Copper, white metal. 14.
Coin Collectors' Jour., I, 1876, cxxix; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1730.
390. Copper, white metal. 14.
Coin Collectors' Jour., I, 1876, cxxx; *Ibid.*, XII, 1887, p. 106; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1727.
391. Copper, white metal. 14.
Coin Collectors' Jour., I, 1876, cxxxi; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1728.
- French. See Parker.
- French & Parsons. Hillsdale, Mich.
 392. *Obv.* FRENCH & PARSONS | (ornament) | DRUGGISTS | & | GROCERS | (ornament) | HILLSDALE, MICH. *Rev.* Liberty head to left, CHILDS MANFR. CHICAGO. | 1861. Copper, brass. 14.
 In my collection.
- Frost, H. M. Eaton Rapids, Mich.
 393. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2457-8; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 153.
394. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* Liberty head to left, with thirteen stars. 1863. Copper, brass. 13.
 Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
395. Copper, brass, tin. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2459-61.
 In my collection.
396. As the last, save date 1864. Copper, nickel. 13.
 Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Furlong, E. P. New York.
 397. *Obv.* A saint, erect, driving snakes, etc., into the sea. Inscription: SAINT-PATRICK *Rev.* Within a beaded circle, PRICE | 25 CENTS | E. P. FURLONG | 92 | FULTON ST N. Y. Inscription: SAINT PATRICK'S | (rosette) SALVE (rosette) Brass. 15. Rare.
 In the D. L. Walter Collection (N. Y.), and my own.

- Fursman & Kinnear. Peoria, Ill.
 398. Vulcanite.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 42.
 Gallagher & Hess. Salina, Mich.
 399. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2583; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 175.
 400. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2584.
 Garrigan, P. J. Newark, N. J.
 401. Vulcanite.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 42; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1887, No. 201.
 Geer, S. L. Norwich, Ct.
 402. *Obv.* as above. *Rev.* plain. Wood.
 20. See also No. 223.
 Woodward, twenty-fifth Cat., 16-19 Dec., 1879, No. 2599.
- Gilesbi. Flint, Mich.
 403. Copper.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VII, 1882, p. 154.
 Gillett & Niles. Hudson, Mich.
 404. Copper. 13.
Ibid., p. 156.
 405. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* hammer and arm, as in No. 302. Copper. 13.
 In my collection.
 Glazier. Parma, Mich.
 406. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2574; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 174.
 Goodell, G. W. Corunna, Mich.
 407. Copper.
Ibid., p. 109.
 Gordon, W. J. M. Cincinnati, Ohio.
 408. German silver. 12.
 Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 136; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 197.
 In my collection.

[To be continued.]

A NEW MEDAL OF COLUMBUS.

VERY few medals have apparently been struck, which have any allusion to Columbus; the present year, no doubt, will see many more of them, and we trust that correspondents will not fail to send us descriptions, that they may be preserved in our pages. The first that we have noted bears on the obverse a profile bust of the great navigator, facing to observer's left, wearing a hat of the period, and a cloak or coat, open at the neck, and showing the vest. Legend, On a border slightly raised above the field, and of a dead finish, CHRISTOPHER above, and COLUMBUS below: between the first letters of each word, on the left 1892, and on the right, in a similar position, 1492. The die cutter has, singularly, made the figures on the right with their tops towards the field, while those on the left have the tops towards the edge; this mars the symmetry of the medal.

Reverse, On a circle enclosing the field, the legend THIS MEDAL IS MADE OF THE NEW METAL; below, partly filling out the circle, are three five-pointed stars, the central one larger than the others. On a tablet across the field, ALUMINUM. Above is the inscription in four lines, all but the last curving, TASTELESS - ODORLESS | -SONOROUS - | DUCTILE | -MALLEABLE- and below, in three lines, the last curving, $\frac{1}{4}$ WT. OF SILVER | SP. GR. 2.80 | - - | DOES NOT TARNISH. The material is of course aluminum, as is stated in the inscription. While the metal is not new to Numismatists, the recent success of the attempts to produce it at a price which will bring it into common use, gives it more than usual interest. Its size is 22, American scale.

We have recently seen several advertising cards struck in this metal, by business houses, which indicate the popular interest and curiosity as to the character of the metal.

It seems necessary to remind our readers that as we have already stated, the responsibility for placing pieces of wood, vulcanite, etc., among medals, in this list, must rest with our contributor. The Editors of the *Journal* do not regard such pieces as in any sense *Medals*, and we understand that Dr. Storer agrees sub-

stantially with us in this general view, and that his object is rather to indicate the existence of the *dies*, describing them without reference to the material on which they were used, — than to insist on classing such issues as medals.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MINT.

[FOURTH PAPER.]

[Continued from Vol. xxvi, page 62.]

THE arguments for a coinage entirely free, are, that it preserves the intrinsic value of the metals; that it makes the expense of fabrication a general instead of partial tax; and that it tends to promote the abundance of gold and silver, which, it is alleged, will flow to that place where they find the best price, and from that place where they are in any degree undervalued.

The first consideration has not much weight, as an objection to a plan which, without diminishing the quantity of metals in the coins, merely allows a less price for them in bullion at the national factory or mint. No rule of intrinsic value is violated, by considering the raw material as worth less than the fabric in proportion to the expense of fabrication. And by divesting foreign coins of the privilege of circulating as money, they become the raw material.

The second consideration has perhaps greater weight. But it may not amount to an objection, if it be the best method of preventing disorders in the coins, which it is, in a particular manner, the interest of those on whom the tax would fall, to prevent. The practice of taking gold by weight, which has of late years obtained in Great Britain, has been found, in some degree, a remedy; but this is inconvenient, and may, on that account, fall into disuse. Another circumstance has had a remedial operation. This is the delays of the mint. It appears to be the practice there, not to make payment for the bullion which is brought to be exchanged for coin, till it either has in fact, or is pretended to have undergone the process of recoinage. . . . In what sense a free coinage can be said to promote the abundance of gold and silver, may be inferred from the instances which have been given of the tendency of a contrary system to promote their exportation. It is, however, not probable, that a very small difference of value between coin and bullion can have any effect which ought to enter into calculation. There can be no inducement of positive profit to export the bullion, as long as the difference of price is exceeded by the expense of transportation. And the prospect of smaller loss upon the metals than upon commodities, when the difference is very minute, will be frequently overbalanced by the possibility of doing better with the latter, from a rise of markets. It is, at any rate, certain, that it can be of no consequence in this view, whether the superiority of coin to bullion in the market, be produced, as in England, by the delay of the mint, or by a formal discrimination in the regulated values.

Under an impression that a *small* difference between the value of the coin and the mint price of bullion, is the least exceptionable expedient for restraining the melting down, or exportation of the former, and not perceiving that, if it be a very moderate one, it can be hurtful in other respects, the Secretary is inclined to an experiment of one half per cent. on each of the metals. The fact which has been mentioned, with regard to the price of gold bullion in the English market, seems to demonstrate that such a difference may safely be made. In this case, there must be immediate payment for the gold and silver offered to the mint. How far one half per cent. will go towards defraying the expense of the coinage cannot be determined beforehand with accuracy. It is presumed that, on an economical plan, it will suffice in relation to gold. But it is not expected that the same rate on silver will be sufficient to defray the expense attending that metal. Some additional provision may, therefore, be found necessary, if this limit be adopted.

It does not seem advisable to make any greater difference in regard to silver than to gold; because it is desirable that the proportion between the two metals in the market, should correspond with that in the coins, which would not be the case if the mint price of one was comparatively lower than that of the other; and because, also, silver being proposed to be rated in respect to gold, somewhat below its general commercial value, if there should be a disparity to its disadvantage in the mint prices

of the two metals, it would obstruct too much the bringing of it to be coined, and would add an inducement to export it. Nor does it appear to the Secretary safe to make a greater difference between the value of coin and bullion than has been mentioned. It will be better to have to increase it, hereafter, if this be found expedient, than to have to recede from too considerable a difference, in consequence of evils which have been experienced.

[The Secretary next discusses the expediency of the use of alloys to prevent the export of coined money, or its being turned into bullion.] It is sometimes mentioned, as an expedient, which, consistently with a free coinage, may serve to prevent the evils desired to be avoided, to incorporate in the coins a greater proportion of alloy than is usual; regulating their value, nevertheless, according to the quantity of pure metal they contain. This, it is supposed, by adding to the difficulty of refining them, would cause bullion to be preferred, both for manufacture and exportation.

But strong objections lie against this scheme—an augmentation of expense; an actual depreciation of the coin; a danger of still greater depreciation in the public opinion; the facilitating of counterfeits; while it is questionable whether it would have the effect expected from it. . . .

The inefficacy of the arrangement to the purpose intended to be answered by it, is rendered probable by different considerations. If the standard of plate in the United States should be regulated according to that of the national coins, it is to be expected that the goldsmith would prefer these to the foreign coins, because he would find them prepared to his hand, in the state which he desires; whereas he would have to *expend* an additional quantity of alloy to bring the foreign coins to that state. If the standard of plate, by law or usage, should be superior to that of the national coins, there would be a possibility of the foreign coins bearing a higher price in the market; and this would not only obstruct their being brought to the mint, but might occasion the exportation of the national coin in preference. It is not understood, that the practice of making an abatement of price for the inferiority of standard, is applicable to the English mint; and if it be not, this would also contribute to frustrating the expected effect from the increase of alloy. For, in this case, a given quantity of pure metal, in our standard, would be worth as much there, as in bullion of the English, or any other standard.

Considering, therefore, the uncertainty of the success of the expedient, and the inconveniences which seem incident to it, it would appear preferable to submit to those of a free coinage. It is observable, that additional expense, which is one of the principal of these, is also applicable to the proposed remedy. . . .

THE KING GEORGE I. INDIAN MEDAL.

Obverse: Laureated bust of George I in armor facing right. *Legend*: GEORGE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN. *Exergue*: 1714 [the date does not appear in the illustration]. *Reverse*: In the foreground, at the angle of a green sward, an Indian walking to the left with bow full drawn and arrow having a barbed head, held in his left hand extended, his right arm bent pulling bow-string, aiming at a deer, facing left, standing under a small tree, near which out of the ground a small bush bearing four flowers, trees in back-ground; over all the sun in splendor, to right of which three stars, to its left one star. A metallic loop in the edge of the medal at the top.

An illustration of this medal appears opposite p. 27 in the *History of Wyoming, Pa.*, by Charles Miner, in the account of the fortification on Jacob's Plains or upper flats in Wilkes Barre, and the Indian burial place: "In 1814 I visited this fortification in company with the present Chief Justice Gibson and Jacob Cist, Esq. Fortune was unexpectedly propitious to our search, for we found a medal bearing on one side the impress of King George the First, dated 1714 (the year he commenced his reign); on the other, an Indian chief. It was awarded to Mr. Cist, and by him was deposited with the Philadelphia Historical Society."

E. J. CLEVELAND.

STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS ON COINS.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :—

BEING interested in the nomenclature of the stars, I have lately looked over one of our best authorities (Capt. W. H. Smyth) on this branch of the subject, and find in his great work, the "Bedford Catalogue," allusions to coins bearing astronomical emblems. I find similar allusions elsewhere, notably by Professor E. S. Holden of the Lick Observatory, and turn to you to ask what may be known as to this, among the modern students of Numismatology.

A word from your pages may draw out something not merely interesting to myself, but to others of your readers, and, to give the matter a beginning, I would state, on the authority above quoted, that a coin bearing the five stars forming the prominent V-shaped group of the Hyades, and headed by Aldebaran,—*a Tauri*,—was struck 43 B. C. by P. Clodius Turrinus, evidently alluding to his name, otherwise written Taurinus. The zodiacal sign Taurus, or the Bull, is shown on the gold mohur, or, as Smyth has it, in the original Persian, *muhur*, struck by Jehángir Sháh, in 1618; and his silver rupee has the same sign, although figured differently, and exactly as described by Manitiús, sixteen centuries previously. There is another instance, a coin of 74 B. C., by L. Lucretius Trio, bearing the seven stars of the Constellation of Ursa Major, the "Septem Triones, also in evident allusion to the maker's name.

Of course you are familiar with the coins and postage stamps of the new Republic of Brazil, bearing the Southern Cross, and possibly with many others. I trust that you may be able to enlighten me.

Of stars on coins we have numberless examples, as witness those of our own country; but they are not what I write of. It is of stars as we have them in the sky, or of the twelve zodiacal signs, or celestial constellations, when used for devices on coins, that I inquire.

RICHARD H. ALLEN.

WE shall be happy to receive any communications from collectors, relating to this interesting topic, concerning which Mr. Allen inquires above. All or nearly all the signs of the zodiac, if we remember rightly, appear in the series alluded to—the "zodiacal rupees." The pieces described in the article immediately following, would seem to belong to this class; and perhaps also those with the stars of the Dioscuri, the "twins" of the Zodiacal sign Gemini; and some of the Astrological Amulets; on the other hand, the Roman coins bearing "Providentia," some of which have a star above the gate of the Pretorian Camp would be excluded.—EDS.

"REDEEMER COINS."

THE sale of a famous coin collection in Berlin a few weeks ago, recalls an interesting historical fact. Among the pieces of money which came under the auctioneer's hammer was a so-called "Julius Loeser," coined at the command of Duke Julius of Brunswick, in the second half of the sixteenth century. At that time the output of the silver mines in the Harz Mountains began to increase, and His Highness determined to create a permanent fund for the exigencies of war. His manner of doing this, however, was certainly original. He had blocks of silver coined, which, according to their weight, were worth 2½, 3, 5, 8 and 10 thalers. They bore the picture of the Duke, the Brunswick coat-of-arms, the names of seven planets, the signs of the Zodiac and several proverbs. The Duke issued an order that each house-owner should purchase one of these large coins and preserve it for exigencies of the State. For this reason the coins were named "Julius Loeser" (redeemers). It was the duty of certain officials to visit the purchasers from time to time, to see that they kept the silver ready to be produced upon demand. The Duke thus had a considerable sum of money at his disposal in case of war. The Prussian Government has followed the example of His Highness in placing 120,000,000 marks in the famous tower of Spandau, known in honor of the old Duke and his system as the "Julius Tower."

PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:—

It is possible that the following extract from the journal of C. E. Montgomery, a California Pioneer, may throw some further light on the subject of "The Private Issues of Gold," treated of in the October number of the *Journal*.

"Sacramento, Cal., April 5th, 1851.

"The bankers of this city and San Francisco have refused to take any private gold coin excepting Moffat & Co.'s, upon the allegation that all of this coin falls below the standard value, and that Moffat & Co. are the only firm redeeming their issue. If any exception of value is made in favor of Moffat & Co. founded upon their published assay of private coins, it is indubitably erroneous; that assay, being an act of their own, designed to injure the character of Baldwin, Dubosq and other competitors, in this traffic, and advance their own, is entitled to no credit whatever. The fact is, I am satisfied that all the stamped palets of Moffat & Co., Baldwin, and Dubosq, are below the mint value, and I have very little faith in the octagon ingots issued by Moffat under the authority of A. Humbert, U. S. Assayer. When the United States District Court goes into operation, if Mr. Calhoun Benham does his duty, he will have them all, and especially Moffat, the first and chief offender, indicted for issuing spurious coin in similitude of the legal coin of the United States, and fraudulently putting the same into circulation contrary to law, and to the manifest injury of a community on whom they are passed as of standard weight. The whole lot of private coin should be taken by the people at what they are really worth, which would immediately so diminish the profits of the unlicensed coiners, that they would gradually give up the business. Moffat's legalized ingots, too, should be carefully assayed and their true standard ascertained."

The journal, from which the above extract is taken, was published in the *Overland Monthly* in 1886. From this extract I would infer first, that the Moffat coins were the earliest of the private issues of California gold, and second, that the August Humbert coins, as well as those purporting to be from the United States Assay Office, were in reality issued by and for the firm of Moffat & Co.

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA.

A. J. BENNETT.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

THE motto, "In God we trust," which is now stamped upon all gold and silver coins of the United States, was suggested by an old farmer living in Maryland, says the St. Louis Republic. This conscientious Christian gentleman thought that our currency should indicate in some way the Christian character of our nation, which, he argued, could be best done by putting a motto upon our coins expressing a national reliance on Divine support in governmental affairs. It was in 1861, when S. P. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury, that this man first wrote to Washington respecting his pet idea. His letter was referred to Mint Director Pollock, who discussed the question in his report of 1862. Pollock and Chase were in favor of introducing the motto at once, but Congress gave the suggestion no attention whatever.

In his next annual report Director Pollock again referred to the matter, this time in firm theological argument, saying: "The motto suggested, 'God our trust,' is taken from our national hymn, 'The Star-Spangled Banner'; the sentiment is familiar to every citizen of our country; the time is propitious—'tis an hour of national peril. Let us reverently acknowledge His sovereignty, and let our coinage declare our trust in God."

A 2-cent bronze piece was authorized by Congress to be coined the following year, and on April 22, 1864, the first United States coin was stamped with the legend: "In God we trust."—*Ex.*

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 67.]

DCCCLXXVIII. Obverse, Archimedes seated on a mosaic pavement, facing to the right, and holding in his left hand a large tracing-board on which he is demonstrating a proposition, the figure being a circle, etc.; at his feet on the right, a second tracing-board, and at the left a third, with a square, scroll, etc.; the tracing-boards at his feet also bear arcs or circles; on the edge of the platform, very small, HAGEROTH; legend, above, NOLI TURBARE CIRCULOS [Do not disturb the circles.] The figure of the Philosopher is in high relief. Reverse, On the field, three square trestle-boards, one upon another, so arranged as to give the effect of a twelve-pointed star. The field is burnished, and the trestle-boards and edge are in "dead finish." Inscription on the upper trestle-board in seven lines, ZUR | ERRINERUNG | AN DAS | HUNDERTFUFZIG JAHRIGE | JUBELFESTE | 31. JANUAR | 1892 [In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.] Legend, ARCHIMEDES ZU DEN 3 REISSBRETERN IN ALTENBURG * [Archimedes of the Three Trestle Boards.] Silver and probably other metals. Size 25 nearly.¹

DCCCLXXIX. Obverse, A circle, formed by a chain of fourteen links, encloses two right hands joined; the circle is enclosed in a wreath of oak with acorns, which is slightly open at the top and tied by a ribbon and bow, at the bottom. No legend. Reverse, A triangle on which the inscription in three lines, OR.: | V.: | KAISERSLAUTERN [Orient of Kaiserslautern.] No legend. Silver, gilt. Size 20 nearly.²

DCCCLXXX. Obverse, Two right hands joined, issuing from clouds, which unite beneath them; above, at the right, rays proceed from the sun, half concealed by the circle which bears the legend, EGYESSEG A HAZABAN KELETEN PESTEN * [Harmony in the Fatherland, Orient of Pest.] Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, having numerous berries, open at the top and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom, the date 1868. Legend, on a band surrounding the field, LOGE ZUR EINIGKEIT IM VATERLAND IN ORIENT ZU PEST [Lodge of Harmony in Fatherland, in the Orient of Pest.] a six-pointed star at the bottom. The date is said to be that of foundation.³ Yellow metal. Size 26.

¹ This is an Anniversary Medal of the Lodge named, which has its "Orient" at Altenburg; in a note on CCCLI, I stated that the Lodge was founded in 1802, (which is an error), having been misled by the legend of the reverse, which reads, "Founded August 12, 1802." This date, I have since been informed, alludes to the Lodge building, erected at that time. The Lodge was founded in 1742, and celebrated its centenary in 1842; it is an independent body, and has contributed much of value to Masonic literature. Bro. Carl Hageroth, who cut the dies, which are very finely executed, is the chief engraver of the Saxon mint at Altenburg. The Medal is in the Lawrence collection.

² This Medal, which I have but recently seen for the first time, through the kindness of Mr. Frossard, was struck by a Lodge having its Orient at the town named, which is in Rhenish Bavaria, on the River Lauter. The name of the Lodge I have not certainly ascertained. The planchet has a ring inserted in the edge, by which the Medal is worn suspended; the obverse die is placed at an angle with the reverse, I suspect by accident, so

that the stems of the wreath are thrown to the right, which give the hands the appearance of coming one from the upper right and the other from the lower left side of the field.

³ This and the following Hungarian Medals I describe from engravings illustrating an article on the Lodge Medals of that country, by Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe, Prov. Gr. Master Devon, England, and published in the Christmas Number of the *London Freemason*, for 1891. The Lodge which struck this is there said to be the "Mother of the St. John's Lodges in Hungary," and to have "sent out so many colonies that it exhausted its vitality, and is now defunct." The Medal, called "exceedingly rare," was worn by a corded ribbon of red, white and green, the Hungarian National colors. The Lodge was located at Pest, as appears from the legend. The word for "Orient," as engraved on the cut, is KELETBEN, which I feel confident is an error, and omit the B in my description; probably there should also be a space between HAZA (Fatherland) and BAN (in), but I follow the engraving.

DCCCLXXXI. Obverse, The square and compasses with the angle and points resting upon a semi-circle of clouds. Legend, separated by a circle from the field, A REGI HÜ TESTVÉRÉK KELETEN PESTEN [The Lodge of Ancient Trusty Brethren, in the Orient of Pest]; a seven-pointed star at the bottom. Reverse, A wreath of olive crossed at the bottom and open at the top, within which 1870. Legend, surrounding the field, but not separated by an inner circle, LOGE DIE ALTEN GETREUEN IM ORIENT ZU PEST and a small six-pointed star at the bottom. The German legend has the same signification as that in Hungarian on the obverse. White metal, and I presume other metals also. Size 20.¹

DCCCLXXXII. Obverse, On the field a female figure, draped, standing erect, and facing observer's left; in her right hand she holds a branch of palm; her left rests on the top of a bundle of rods, tied with cords, which stands leaning against her left side. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, SCT. JOHANNES □ CONCORDIA ORIENT LIPPA. [St. John's Lodge of Harmony in the Orient of Lippa.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive, open at the top and tied by a ribbon and bow at the bottom, 31. | AUG. 00871 with the square and compasses below. [August 31, 1871, the date of foundation.] Yellow metal. Size 18.²

DCCCLXXXIII. Obverse, A circle on the centre of a star-shaped planchet of twelve points; on the circle, two right hands joined issuing from clouds which unite below; above, at the right, the radiant sun; no legend. Reverse, A star, as the obverse; on the central circle the word ÖSSZETARTAS □ across the centre of the field, over which the All-seeing eye in a triangle, and in a semicircle, PEST KEL. D.; below are the square and compasses, and at the bottom, in a line curving to conform to the edge, the date 000872 [Kel. for Keleten, Orient of Pest, the Lodge of Union, 1872.] The points of the star on obverse and reverse have lines extending outward from the central circle; the metal between the points is removed, and the upper point is pierced for a ring. Silver.³ Size of star, from point to opposite point, 29; of the central circle, 14.

DCCCLXXXIV. Obverse, The square and compasses, within which are two right hands joined; their arms, clothed, extend along the upper edge of the square to the inner circle surrounding the legend; on the left arm of the square 20 XI and on the right, 000874 [Nov. (?) 20, 1874.] Legend, on the circle surrounding the field, HUNGARIA above and ÖSSZETARTAS below, between the points of the compasses. [Hungary; Union.] The head of the compasses and the angle of the square touch the inner circle, and the extremities of the

¹ This is a Medal of another Lodge at Pest, which Bro. Crowe says is of German origin, still working, with a large membership and considerable property. It is worn attached to a blue ribbon. Bro. Crowe calls the wreath "laurel," as on the preceding piece; as engraved, it is apparently olive, having but few berries and those very small, and with very different leaves. I believe there should be no space between HÜ and the following word of obverse legend. The sizes I name are those given in the article quoted, varying, however, from the engravings, — the cuts of this one being 22, and those of the previous Medal 25.

² This is the Medal of a Lodge in Lippa, which was founded by the St. John's Lodge Harmony, of Pest, and is also now extinct. The Medal is said to be rare.

Bro. Crowe calls the wreath on this piece laurel, also, but, although it differs from that on the preceding Medal, I consider it to be of olive, which has a well known Masonic allusion which laurel does not possess. Lippa is a market town in South-eastern Hungary, of perhaps ten thousand inhabitants, chiefly occupied in agriculture and cattle raising.

³ This is the "Lodge jewel" of the body named. The Hungarian word which I translate "Union," signifies literally "Holding together" (össze = together; tartas = holding). The obverse is quite similar to that of DCCCLXXX, but on this the whole face of the sun appears. The jewel is worn suspended by a crimson ribbon; it is said to be quite rare, as the Lodge has ceased to exist. I understand the piece to be struck.

working tools resting upon the circle bearing the legend extend to the edge ; the field is removed. Reverse, "blank" [? similar to obverse but without a legend].¹ Silver. Size 22.

DCCCLXXXV. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosed in a wreath of two branches of laurel, crossed and tied at the bottom with a bow and ribbon ; two right hands joined emerge from the wreath at the top ; no legend. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, ARPAD | A TESTVERISEGHEZ | SZABAD KOMUVESI | SZENT JANOS | PAHOLY | SZEGED | KELETEN [I venture to translate this inscription 'The St. John's Lodge Arpad, of the Brotherhood of Freemasons, having its Orient at Szeged.'] White metal. Size 24.²

DCCCLXXXVI. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a perfect ashlar ; a double quatrefoil surrounds the device, and bears the legend on the upper curve, HALADAS ; on the lower, PEST ; on that at the left, 1871 and at the right, MAJUS 24 [Progress, Pest, May 24, 1871] Reverse, Not engraved by Crowe, but which he states bears the inscription FORTSCHRITT OR.: PEST 24 MAI 1871 and says the die of the reverse cracked. [Progress, Orient of Pest, May 24, 1871.] White metal. Size 23.³

DCCCLXXXVII. Obverse, A star of six points, superimposed on another of the same form, so as to make twelve points in all ; the points of the one beneath have lines radiating from the centre ; the upper star has on its centre the square and compasses enclosing an open book, on the leaves of which are K K the initials of the name of the Lodge ; below, the working tools KÖNYVES KALMAN [the erudite Kolman] ; below this, in two lines, PEST | KEL.: [Orient of Pest] ; on the left side of the emblems, stretching across, so as to give the effect of a triangle, AZ ELÖITELETEK and on the right, in a similar position, LEGYÖZESEHEZ [For the overcoming of prejudice.] A five-pointed star at the top between the words ; 000872 on the left and I. 24. on the right, near the edge of the triangle which completes the upper star

¹ I understand this to be a *struck* Medal, and not a badge, or I should not number it ; Bro. Crowe says the Lodge is called "Hungaria," and is now active, and noted for its excellent work. He further remarks that the jewel is worn with a short crimson ribbon, by which it is attached to a small silver bar, bearing the name of the Lodge. Whether this Lodge, which has its Orient at Buda-Pest, is a revival of the Lodge which struck the Medal last described, I have not ascertained ; it will be observed that the color of the ribbon worn by both is the same ; the fact that it is the general Continental custom for Lodges to have their own distinctive colors of ribbon, and that the word signifying Union appears on both pieces, may possibly indicate such to be the case. But my knowledge of the language is so extremely limited, that I only dare to suggest the further probability that the word *Osszetartas*, which I translate "Union" [see previous note], is the name, or a *part* of the name, of the Lodge ; I should be inclined to read the legend (The Lodge) Union, of Hungary, were it not that Bro. Crowe gives it a different name. I have not been able to find a Hungarian Brother sufficiently familiar with the Lodges of Buda-Pest to confirm my theory. XI may possibly mean January instead of November, depending on whether this Lodge was chartered by the Grand Orient, which called March the first month, or the mother Lodge of St. John Masonry, mentioned above, which reckoned from January. I regret my inability to obtain a sufficient number of accented letters to make the descriptions of these medals correspond with the originals, where the accents appear.

² The Member's jewel of a large and flourishing Lodge, founded at Szeged, about twenty years ago, as I learn from Bro. Crowe's paper ; he gives its name as "Arpad of Brotherhood ;" and says "it takes its name from "Arpád, a descendant of Attila, the Goth, who conquered Hungary, and became its first Duke or Prince." The dynasty became extinct in 1301. "Arpad" (a Scriptural word) literally signifies "The Light of Redemption ;" whether there is a double allusion in the use of this name, I do not know ; Szabad means Free, and Komüvesi means Masons ; Páholy, literally a box, is the word used for Lodge. Bro. Crowe does not give the translation of the legend. I must differ with him as to the name of the Lodge, and have given in the text what I suppose it to be. He says the ribbon of the Lodge is red, white and green (the Hungarian colors), and that "the Lodge now uses another Medal" (of which I have not yet seen a description) ; this is probably rare. Szeged, or Zegedin, is a considerable city in South-eastern Hungary, which not long ago suffered greatly by the overflow of the rivers Theiss and Maros, which unite here, forming extensive marshes. Its population is not far from 70,000, largely engaged in manufacturing.

³ I presume the reverse inscription is in at least three lines, of which the first word may be the first line, and the date the last, but have not yet seen the Medal. Bro. Crowe says it is "Worn on the left breast, which is very unusual with Lodges descended from the former St. John's Grand Lodge."

[March 24, 1872]. Reverse, A star similar to that on obverse; rays appear on all the points; the upper star has J on the left point, B on the right, and M on the lower; on the centre is a circle formed by a serpent devouring its tail, and enclosing the radiant tetragrammaton in an ellipse. No legend. Yellow metal. Size 34.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

[To be continued.]

FOUND IN BROADWAY, N. Y.

SOME little time ago, while excavating near 14th Street, New York City, to place the cable road, the following described medal was found :—

Obv. GEORGIUS II D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. Bust *r.* laureate, in armor. *Ex.* MORIKOFER *Rev.* DECORA MERENTI. Minerva seated *l.* leans upon shield and holds out a wreath in her *r.* hand. *Ex.* PRAEMIUM SOCIET. | REG. SCIENT. | GOTTING. *Æ* size 44 mmm. Struck by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Göttingen in 1751 for one of the annual prizes. The medal is in fair condition only, but is very rare. L.

ANOTHER AMERICAN TIN MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

The following medal is a good companion for the one described on page 68 of the current volume of the *Journal*: PITTSBURG & MEXICAN TIN MINING CO. in a circle enclosing the arms of Pittsburg, 1891 underneath.

Rev. COMMEMORATING FIRST CAR LOAD OF METALLIC TIN PRODUCED IN NORTH AMERICA in 7 lines. Tin, size 24. GEO. W. RODE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERY.

WHAT is the origin of the coin (copper) which has the following emblems: On the face a hand or arm — apparently the left hand — holding a sword erect and branches of two kinds of plants, in a kind of diamond-shaped border; and on the reverse a shield with parallel bars, surmounted by a crown, with balls instead of points. There is no legend on either side. P.

The description is hardly definite enough to enable us to give a positive answer, but it may be one of the minor pieces struck by Caraffa, one of the Grand Masters of Malta, about the close of the 17th Century, which corresponds somewhat closely to the piece described.

Eds.

STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS ON COINS.

SINCE the previous page containing a communication from Mr. R. H. Allen was printed, we have received some further notes from that gentleman, on the same topic, which we give below :—

A coin bearing the four prominent stars in the Constellation *Aquila*, was struck in 94 B. C. by Manlius Aquilius, in reference probably to his own name. I also find positive statements, made by Miss Clarke in her astronomical papers, as to various instances of the use of

¹ This Medal was struck by the Lodge Konyves Kalman, of Pest, "the largest and wealthiest of the Hungarian Lodges," says Bro. Crowe, "descended from the former Grand Orient, having some two hundred members, and in every way flourishing and admirably worked." The Medal is worn attached to a scarlet ribbon. I give the date March (not January,) as it derived its life from the Grand Orient. "Konyves" literally signifies the "book-possessing." Concerning the Prince in whose honor the Lodge was named, Bro.

Crowe says: "He was an old King of Hungary, who reigned at the beginning of the Twelfth Century; he was a man of great culture, and far in advance of that period in his liberality of views and enlightenment of mind; and on finding that he abolished trials against witches, 'which,' said he, 'do not exist,' one need only glance at English history as late as the Seventeenth Century to see what metal this grand old Prince was made of, to dare to utter such an opinion some five hundred years before."

astronomical symbols on coins. For instance, the Ram (the Zodiacal sign) is stamped on the coins of Antiochus of Syria, with head turned backward towards the moon and a star (the planet Mars), signifying that Aries was the Lunar House of Mars. Other Syrian coins bear the effigy of the Ram, as, according to the astrologers, he was evidently in charge of the destinies of that country. [See Daniel, viii: 20.] Similarly Palmyra had coins with Libra, Zeugma adopted Capricorn; Miletus, Leo; and Singara, Sagittarius.

SPECIAL COINAGE FOR THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint have approved the proposition of the managers of the World's Fair for the special issue of \$20,000,000 50-cent pieces for use at the Exposition and bearing designs appropriate to the occasion. The authority for such action rests upon Congress.

WHY HE TOOK A PLUGGED COIN.

"Birds of a feather flock together." Probably that explains why three men employed in handling coins in Chicago banks occupied adjoining seats coming in on the suburban the other morning. The conversation turned upon the ability of an expert to instantly detect a counterfeit, plugged, or mutilated coin, when one of the trio remarked:

"Well, when any one gets me to take a defective coin without a protest on my part I'll set up the cigars to my friends."

At the next stop a pretty young lady entered the car and sat down in a vacant seat adjoining the young man who had made the statement quoted. On that particular line of railroad the passengers frequently accommodate each other with commutation tickets, which sell for a small fraction of what a cash fare would be. Turning to her seat-mate she very sweetly asked if he would sell her a ticket, which he very gladly proceeded to do. The price of the ticket is five cents. She proffered him a plugged dime. Returning her a nickel he hastily dropped the dime into his pocket, but the very significant glances exchanged between his companions told him that they also had discovered that the coin he had taken was very defective. "And that's why I'm smoking such good cigars to-day," said the member of the trio who related the incident.—*Chicago Mail*.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

JANUARY 8. The Annual Meeting was held this day. Dr. S. A. Green was chosen President *pro tempore*. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. The Secretary mentioned briefly the death of the President, Jeremiah Colburn, and of W. E. Woodward, and read a letter from John Robinson, resigning membership; the resignation was accepted. The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted. Mr. Crosby was appointed to nominate officers, and reported as follows: For President, Samuel A. Green; Vice-President and Curator, Henry Davenport; Treasurer, Sylvester S. Crosby; Secretary, Wm. S. Appleton. The report was accepted, and the persons named were declared officers for 1892. Mr. Crosby showed two specimens of the New England Good Samaritan piece, both evidently the work of Thomas Wyatt. The Secretary showed a dime of the new issue, which was not thought an improvement on the old, except in so far as a head of Liberty replaces the seated figure. The Society adjourned at about 4 P. M.

FEBRUARY 12. A monthly meeting was held this day. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. Dr. Hall showed his collection of Massachusetts cents and half-cents, containing twenty-five dies of the former and ten of the latter, most of them in fine and very good condition. Mr. Crosby showed a collection of Pine-tree money belonging to Mr. C. H. Stearns of Boston, in which there are many different dies and varieties; it was examined with much interest. The Society adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

MARCH 11. A monthly meeting was held this day. The records of the last meeting were read and accepted. The Secretary announced the death of a Corresponding Member, Edmund B. Wynn of Watertown, N. Y., February 15. A donation of a

box of medals from Wm. H. Warner & Brother of Philadelphia was announced, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The President showed his collection of Pine-tree money and of Massachusetts Half-cents, the latter being generally in particularly fine condition. Dr. Hall showed his collection of Pine-tree money, in which are some excellent specimens, and two special rarities, a CONFEDERATIO AMERICANA in fine condition and the CONFEDERATIO AMERICA in ordinary condition, but of which no duplicate is known. The Society adjourned at 4.10 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society was held on March 21, 1892, President Parish in the chair. The Executive Committee announced that arrangements had been made by which the Society would soon remove to more attractive and pleasant rooms, in a desirable and accessible location, in the fire-proof building of the New York Academy of Medicine, at 17 West 43d Street; here it is hoped to have a resting place in some degree permanent. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements to have the Society represented at the "Columbian Exposition" at Chicago; they have the matter already well in hand, and will announce their plans to the Society at some future meeting.

Acceptance of election has been received from Dr. Anton Blomberg, of Stockholm, Sweden. Dr. Geo. F. Heath, of Monroe, Mich., and Dr. J. B. Breeding, of San Antonio, Texas, were elected Corresponding Members. The Committee on Publications, Messrs. Belden, Poillon and Wright, reported that they had collected and arranged papers and proceedings from 1887 up to date, and as soon as the Secretary could prepare those of the present meeting, they would be ready for printing; and it was proposed to raise the necessary funds for that purpose by subscription.

The Room Committee reported that seven Numismatic and Archaeological meetings had been held during the year, at which interesting papers had been read, and exhibitions held; a meeting and reception had also been held at the house of Mr. Zabriskie, when the Society had the pleasure of listening to an able paper on the Medallion Memorials of Abraham Lincoln, illustrated with stereopticon views. The Librarian reported 229 additions during the year, of which 75 were bound volumes. The Curator of Numismatics reported a total of 229 additions to the Society's cabinets, of which 44 were in silver; the most numerous donations were from Messrs. Daniel Parish, Jr., and Bauman L. Belden. The Curator of Archaeology made a verbal report on his department, and expressed the hope that in the new rooms more attention would be given to this collection. The Treasurer reported that the Society's finances were in good condition, and the permanent funds were well invested.

The Historiographer read obituary notices of the following gentlemen, whose deaths have been reported during the year: Honorary Members Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Robert Morris, LL. D.; Resident Members Oliver P. Hatfield, Wilson Defendorf, F. W. Christern, Alex. M. Agnew; Corresponding Members Byron Reed, Wm. Eliot Woodward, John J. Knox, and others.

The Annual Election resulted as follows: Daniel Parish, Jr., *President*; Andrew C. Zabriskie, William Poillon, and John M. Dodd, *Vice Presidents*; H. Russell Drowne, *Secretary*; Charles Pryer, *Treasurer*; Bauman L. Belden, *Librarian*; Charles H. Wright, *Curator of Numismatics*; Robert Valentine, *Curator of Archaeology*; William R. Weeks, *Historiographer*; Messrs. Belden, Valentine and Wright were appointed as Members of the Room Committee.

After the election the Society adjourned.

(For the foregoing abstract from the Minutes we are indebted to Mr. H. Russell Drowne, the Secretary.)

THE paper at the "Numismatic meeting" March 28, was read by Mr. Francis W. Doughty, on "Evidences of Man in the Drift," and was illustrated by an exhibition and description of certain important archaeological objects, recently discovered on Long Island, exhibited for the first time at the meeting, which were discussed in their comparative relation to ancient coins.

At the next "Numismatic meeting," May 25, Mr. Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, N. J., is expected to read a paper on "The Colonial Jersey Coinage from an Historical Standpoint." An exhibition of these coins will be given, and members are cordially invited to bring their friends, ladies as well as gentlemen. This will be the first Numismatic meeting in the new rooms.

COIN SALES.

FROSSARD'S ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH SALE.

MR. ED. FROSSARD sold in New York, at the Rooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., on Wednesday and Thursday, April 13 and 14, the entire collection of Ancient, Foreign and American coins, in gold, silver, and copper, made by Mr. A. H. Saltmarsh, among which was the rare Syracusan Decadrachm, a very complete set of "Bell Thalers," many of the large German Crowns, and other objects of interest to Numismatists and collectors; the piece which attracted most attention, perhaps, was a Dollar of the date 1804 over 1803; this was, of course, very carefully inspected; it was thought on the one hand, that it was very probably a legitimate issue of the Mint, as offered, since it is a well established fact that altered dies have been used by the Mint, in its earlier days, of no better execution than the one under notice; a small crack near the edge of the obverse die seemed to some to confirm the theory that this die had been softened, to admit of the alteration, and then hardened again, but lost its temper during the process, and broke, perhaps immediately, as no other similar specimen (with such an alteration) has been noted: it was so plainly an alteration that it was thought too clumsy to be an attempt at fraud, for if done with such design, it would have been better done. On the other hand, it was pronounced by many experts to be an alteration, after it left the Mint, of an 1803 Dollar. Mr. S. S. Crosby, in this *Journal*, has described the piece, and thought it an issue of the Mint in its present condition; it was shown at a recent meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, and opinions were divided; the clumsiness of the alteration seemed to be the strongest point in its favor. The buyers at the sale considered it an alteration of an 1803 Dollar, after it left the Mint, and the piece was therefore withdrawn from the sale; those interested in its further study will find a very good phototype of the piece in the illustrated edition of the Catalogue of the sale (published with three plates). We quote below some of the prices received:—

A Cent of 1804, perfect die, v. g. for date, \$6.75; Willow-tree Shilling (Crosby 3-F), 36; two Oak-tree Shillings, 6 and 8; a Pine-tree do., large planchet, small tree, die broken, 6; Stater of Alexander III, helmeted head of Pallas, 8; one of Lysimachus, deified head of Alexander, 22; British Stater, rude horse, 5.10; Solidus of Constantius, 8.50; New Japanese Oban, weight 1735 grains, (gold,) 69.50; Five Guinea piece of James II, 1688, 32.50; Quadruple Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, 26; the various Thalers of Brunswick-Luneburg, 1586 and on, sold at an average of about 5 each; Ten-Crown piece of Henry Julius, 1609, 50; another of Frederic Ulric, 1620, of highest rarity, 80; Six-Crown of Christian, 1625, 38.50; and Three and Four Crowns, at equally good rates; the Bell Thalers, of which there were nine, sold at 36 for the lot. A collection of 560 Chinese coins, with descriptions in English and Chinese, all in very fine condition, from the earliest period to the present day, 47.50; a scimitar-shaped coin of the Chow dynasty, finely patinated, and upwards of 2000 years old, 8.25; the Syracusan Decadrachm, which had previously sold for 250 to Mr. Klein and for 105 to Mr. Saltmarsh, brought 97.50; a Jewish Shekel of Simon Maccabeus, 19.25. Many other pieces also brought good prices. The books and curiosities sold fairly well; the Egyptian terra-cotta figures from 3.25 to 15, and a bronze statuette from the Barlow collection, 25. Some early American Copper Axes, relics of the Stone age, Discoidals, etc., brought excellent returns. In the total result, we judge the sale was fully as successful as was expected, with the exception of the 1804 (?) Dollar. The Catalogue, 58 pages, and 974 lots, was prepared by Mr. Frossard.

THE COLIN E. KING SALE.

On the 5th and 6th of April, the Messrs. Chapman sold in Philadelphia, at the rooms of Davis & Harvey, the collection of Greek, Roman, Modern and American Coins and Medals, formed by Colin E. King, Esq., of New York City. The compilers of the Catalogue (78 pages and 1455 lots) very properly observe that while the collection is not remarkable for its size, it contains a considerable number of pieces valuable for their historical and artistic character. Among the historical coins were many of the Greek Cities and Kings, Roman issues from the earliest period of the Republic to the Empire, including coins of

every Emperor from Julius Caesar to Trajanus Decius; there were also many modern coins of interest, Crowns of Edward VI, Elizabeth and Cromwell (including Simon's), and many of the quaint mediaeval pieces, etc. A very complete collection of Fractional Currency, thought to be the most extensive yet offered, was an attractive feature of the sale. An illustrated edition with five phototype plates was issued; to this, and the priced Catalogues, we must refer for a complete account of the sale; we mention a few of the prices received:—

Didrachm of Locri-Epizephyrii, v. f., \$6.25; Tetradrachm of Gela (B. C. 466-415), v. f., 11.75; a very fine example of the Syracusan Decadrachm, Persephone crowned with wheat-leaves and surrounded by four dolphins, and rev. charioteer crowned by Nike, 150; an extremely fine Stater of Philip II, 21; and another of Alexander, with head of Pallas, and rev. Nike standing, brought the same price; tetradrachm of Alexander IV, with the eagle of Ptolemy, v. f., 12.50; tetradrachm of Athens, head of Athene, rev. owl on amphora, and the three Graces, 12.50; the early incused Didrachm of Aegina, tortoise showing markings of shell, and rev. square divided by bands into five parts, 6.10; an interesting tetradrachm with rev. Apollo seated on omphalos, and obv., which the Messrs. Chapman consider for reasons which they give, to bear a portrait bust of Seleucus II, (although neither Head nor Gardner attribute to this King any coin with rev. as above, nor does Mionnet, except a didrachm, which he thinks may be either Seleucus II or IV,) brought 9.50; Phenician didrachm, B. C. 350, Aramaic characters, v. f., 10.25; Shekel of Simon Maccabaeus, chalice and lily, 20; Daric of Darius I, B. C. 521-486, v. f., 26; tetradrachm of Ptolemy I, of Egypt, 13.50; a set of six pieces, Aes grave, (with heads of different deities,) As, Semis, Triens, etc., brought 17.00; a lot of 268 denarii of the Republic, first and second centuries B. C., all different, 23.78; very rare denarius of Agrippina Sr., and Caligula, ex. f., 12; one of Pescennius Niger, Health standing, v. g. and ex. r., 17; Crown of Edward VI, 13; another of Elizabeth, v. f., well struck, 25; the "Simon Crown" of Cromwell, v. f., 27; the "Gloriam Regni," extremely fine impression, 13.75; Hudson Bay Co., bust of Geo. III, and arms of the Company, bronze proof, ex. r., 20; another of same Company, but different die for obv., also bronze proof and excessively rare, 22 (both these medals by C. H. Kuchler, Soho Mint); the early Pine-tree and Oak-tree pieces brought high prices, running from 11.50 to 35, the latter for the variety known as C. 4-F; Nova Eborac, large bust, 15; Eagle of 1797, 12 stars behind bust and 4 before, rev. small eagle, 50; some of the "Private issues" of gold brought from eighty to one hundred and twenty per cent advance over their nominal value, and two or three even more; we note an "Eagle," view of Pike's Peak, struck at Denver, 26, and a Quarter Eagle of Georgia Gold, T. Reid, Assayer, dated 1830, thought to be the "first coin issued by private enterprise in America," 62.50; passing many of interest, we mention a Half Dollar, N. O. Mint, 1853, without arrows or rays, of the utmost rarity, and guaranteed genuine, sold in the Randall collection, 1885 (lot 421), for 180, now brought 121; an 1804 Cent, whose history is given in the Catalogue, 102. We might greatly lengthen our list, had we the space at command, with quotations of other excellent prices realized, but must forbear.

ENGLISH SALE OF COLONIALS, Etc.

At a sale held in London, May 3 and 4, of the present year, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, a set of Somer Island pieces, — Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence, and Twopence, — were sold to an American buyer for £135 (about \$675). In the same sale several other pieces, including a number of interest to American collectors, brought remarkably high prices, and we name a few, as follows:—

A set of seven pieces, tin or pewter coins of East India, including Double Pice, "Bomb." rev. "Auspicio regis," Pice, similar, another Double Pice, but dif. rev. and similar Pice, Half and Quarter Pice, E. I. Co.'s mark, brought \$23; Set of Two Stiver, One, and Half Stiver, three pieces, Ceylon, 1870, silver, all plain proofs, 5; four proofs of Cents and Half Cents, Pulu-Penang, Persian characters, 6; six copper proofs, E. I. Co. Straits Settlements, Cents, Half and Quarter Cents, differing dies, 25 (these were dated 1845); another set, 1872, by Heaton of Birmingham, six pieces, 10; eight proofs (set), Rajah Brooks, 1863 to 1886, North Borneo, 5; six pieces, including N. E. Shilling, Oak and Pine Tree Shillings, Sixpences and Three and Twopence, ran from 35 for the N. E. to 45 for two Pine Tree and Oak Tree Sixpence and Threepence; Five Rosa Americana Pennies "Utile Dulce," brought 25 for the lot, and another lot, two "Utile dulci" Halfpennies, and three Virginia Pennies, all dif., 36; "Copper Company of Upper Canada" Fertilitem, etc., 35; Kentucky Token, "British Settlements," Hope, 46; Myddelton's Token, proof in silver, v. r., 25, and a proof of same in bronze, 16; Barbadoes Penny and Halfpenny, 1792, proofs, 5; and a lot, Penny and two Halfpennies, struck on thin planchet, 10; Three proofs of one-fiftieth Dollar, 1823, one-fiftieth do. Colonial 1823, in three lines in a wreath of oak, and two one one-hundredth of Dollar, similar type, one bronzed and one plain, all ex. rare, \$75; four pieces (set), silver proofs, Half, Quarter, Eighth and Sixteenth Dollar, George IV, "Coloniarium," etc., a scarce set, 15; these and the preceding lot were struck for Jamaica; Dollar, Half Dollar and Half Real, dated 1756, 1755, and 1740, heart-shaped perforations in centre (? Tobago), about 12; Disc with crested edge, Essequibo and Demerara, cut from Spanish Dollar, with E & D 3 B^{TS} within a beaded circle, of excessive rarity, 18; "Holy Dollar" of New South Wales, Charles III, 1788, large perforation in centre, with legend round hole, . . . 1813, "Five Shillings," 20; another, similarly pierced, but of Charles III of Spain, 1806, r., 27; and others at equally "fancy" prices. We give approximate prices, \$5 to the Pound. Our English friends must have been somewhat surprised at such bids, but we cannot doubt, accepted them not only promptly but gladly. A London dealer remarks that the "prices realized were quite erratic; . . . one of your countrymen [an American buyer] ran amuck at most of the American pieces, and carried them off at high record prices."

BOOK NOTICES.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF MEDALS AND HONORARY DISTINCTIONS CONFERRED ON THE BRITISH NAVY, ARMY AND AUXILIARY FORCES FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD. GEORGE TANCRED, late Captain Royal Scots Greys. Small 4to, morocco, gilt, 483 pp. Spink & Son. London, 1891.

THE annals of the United Service of Great Britain are replete with deeds of heroism and remarkable achievements. No nation, within the period treated, can exhibit a grander array of martial exploits both by sea and land. Many incidents connected with the operations of both arms of the service have gone down unrecorded into oblivion: the chief events are, however, matters of actual history—"wreaths won that can never wither, nor the star of their glory grow dim."

But, as the author points out, decorative rewards for bravery by flood or field, are of comparatively recent date. There are few if any authentic instances of the bestowal of honorary badges for meritorious services, prior to the period of Elizabeth. Charles I and Cromwell recognized those who distinguished themselves in their cause, and the custom was followed, more or less, by succeeding monarchs down to the present reign. The important operations under the last three Georges were marked by the distribution of medals, crosses and other emblems of distinction, but by far the largest number of rewards for merit have been conferred during the long and eventful reign of Victoria, who not only has given signal tokens of favor and marks of merit to her army and navy, but has authorized the recognition of the services of the veterans who had distinguished themselves long previous to her accession.

Covering the ground above indicated, the descriptive enumeration, by the author, of the different orders, decorations, etc., issued, is almost, if not quite, complete. We doubt if it has ever been equalled, as a whole. The events, in commemoration of which each distinction was conferred, are admirably detailed. It is a history of no mean proportions in itself, and pictures in a masterly manner the martial greatness of the little sea-girt isle, on "whose domain the sun never sets." The writer, by his professional interest in the subject, is eminently fitted for the work, and his compilation will rank as a text-book. A most interesting account of the celebrated decorative orders from that of the Garter, downwards, precedes the main body of the work, which concludes with the unique collection of Col. Murray of Polmaise Castle, N. B., one of the finest known.

The volume is beautifully illustrated, containing many fine engravings (some colored); the type is of the best. In a word, it is a literary gem of its kind.

HISTOIRE MONETAIRE DES COLONIES FRANÇAISES D'APRES LES DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS. E. ZAY. PARIS. 8vo, 330 pp., 278 cuts and engravings. J. Montorier. Paris, 1892.

One of the most valuable recent additions to the history of Medals is the work of M. Zay, of the French Numismatic Society. The design of the author is to present in connection with an account of the establishment of the various colonies of France throughout the world, a description of the coins, medals and tokens issued in these colonies or by the Home Government specially for them. The authority for the different issues is given at great length, together with the official correspondence relating thereto.

In addition to the interesting information furnished on the subject of the various issues, a very comprehensive glance is afforded of the extensive colonization effected under the auspices of France. The circumstances attending the foundation of the various settlements are fully described. The result of this is that the reader forms an adequate idea of the great extent of territory either settled or acquired by the French.

The subject of chief interest to the people on this side of the Atlantic is naturally the French régime in North America. New France comprised the territory between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes, and most of the present Northern States as well as

Canada. For these colonies many currencies, medals, jetons, etc., were struck in France—several to mark notable events. Examples of these issues are given with full descriptions and many illustrations. These coinages are probably the most interesting in the series, as relating to the earliest settlements in French history.

The scope of the author, of course, extends to the dependencies scattered over the globe, including the West Indies, Africa, Madagascar, China, Tonquin and many others.

The object of Mr. Zay in supplying a text-book on this branch of medallic history has been ably accomplished, and the completeness and accuracy of the work bear testimony to his zeal and research.

THE STORY OF THE TOKEN; BY ROBERT SHIELLS. Small 8vo, pp. 170, 18 new and well selected engravings. John Ireland, New York, 1891.

WHILE the subject of Church Communion Tokens has been treated, in the past, with reference to particular localities (notably the descriptive catalogues of those of the United States by the late Thomas Warner, and of Canadians by Mr. McLachlan), the author of the sketch before us presents what is probably the most comprehensive glance at this branch of numismatics, published in recent years. The subject is handled with much care, while the author's modesty appears to be only excelled by his painstaking and enthusiasm. A very complete outline of the history of these "stray leaden footprints of Church history" is furnished, which cannot fail to interest the student of these tokens, while the description of the different classes of memorials of sacramental ordinances and ecclesiastical discipline will prove of valuable aid to those who desire to enter more fully into this field of inquiry. The origin of these pieces and their use and application in various parts of the world is given with much elaborateness of detail, and authorities and sources of information are copiously supplied. It is a pleasure to take up a work of this kind, where the author shows himself so full of love of his theme, and delights in pointing out the beauties which he sees in it. The treatise also touches upon tokens which were originally neither Church or Communion, but were subsequently made available as mediums of exchange, admission, recognition or otherwise. The work is admirably divided, showing the different classes (as to origin, etc.), covering the earliest period from which these tokens can be traced, and includes mention of medals and cards having religious significance or association. The style is excellent, the language both forcible and ornate. In short, the "Story of the Token" is well told and indisputably reflects the ability, research and religious zeal of the narrator. We prophesy for this little book a cordial and appreciative reception by all lovers of ecclesiastical numismatics. The index is ample and well arranged.

YOUNG COLLECTOR SERIES. THE COPPER COINS OF EUROPE. FRANK C. HIGGINS. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1892.

The title of another work issued by the firm of Sonnenschein & Co., in continuation of the *Young Collectors' Series*, making the third of this valuable library of numismatic literature. In keeping with the character of the works already published by this house, it is in every sense an admirable addition to the series, and well worthy of the attention of all interested in the subject with which it deals. It is printed in good, clear type, neatly bound in cloth, and contains an amount of information far beyond what its compact size would seem to indicate. Although compiled for the benefit of the young collector, treating as it does in a concise and yet attractive and perfectly intelligible manner the copper coinage of Europe, it will prove no less acceptable in the hands of the more advanced student. The illustrations, as in the preceding volumes, are notably excellent, many having been drawn by the author himself from examples in his own possession, and they will readily enable the collector to identify such coins as may excite his inquiry. The author has produced a book which may well serve as a model of its kind, and the publishers have offered it at a price which places it within the reach of all.

EDITORIAL.

IN bringing the present Volume to a close, the Editorial Committee must express their thanks to those who have so kindly aided them for the past year. It was no easy task to take up the work laid down by their predecessors, especially under the peculiar circumstances which forced them to go forward without previous preparation, or to allow the publication to cease. The uncertainty as to the future of the *Journal*, which attended the publication of its first number, and the consequent vexatious and unavoidable delays which have prevented its appearance during the year on the dates which the different numbers bear, have been very discouraging, but the patience and consideration shown by subscribers, and the words of encouragement given its conductors, deserve and receive their sincere thanks. It is hoped that its days of trial are over, and that in the future the numbers will appear with greater regularity.

The general plan of the past year will be continued, and in the future as heretofore it will be the aim of the Editors to keep the readers of the *Journal* well informed on all matters relating to the science which is its theme, and to carry the strictest impartiality into all its criticisms.

Contributions from collectors and others interested will be gladly received, and are cordially invited.

ONE cannot but be struck, in reading the papers on "The Early Days of the Mint," which have been printed in the current volume of the *Journal*, by the foresight and wisdom of the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Hamilton,) from whose able argument these extracts have been taken. In the light they shed upon the "silver question," which has been pressing so heavily on public attention for the last two or three years, the Secretary seems to have been inspired with the true spirit of prophecy, and his weighty words, uttered so long ago, uninfluenced by private interests or anything but patriotic statesmanship, should have the greater consideration from thoughtful minds.

The ratio of value between gold and silver having changed so materially, since the product of our silver mines has so enormously increased, has of itself demonstrated the force of his argument *then*, by the incontestable proof of its converse, in the experience of *to-day*. It is worth noting, in this connection, that the holders of silver abroad, as well as the producers of silver at home—the mine owners—are all *sellers*, and their object seems clearly to be to force a market upon a generous yet half reluctant buyer,—to put it mildly,—who is the only responsible buyer that can be compelled to purchase. In view of the facts already demonstrated by past experience, and corroborated by the judgment of the wisest financiers of the present, both here and abroad, it needs no prophet's skill to foretell how long the buyer will be able to maintain his responsibility.

In the hands of these politicians, who for selfish ends are striving to exchange on even terms their sixty per cent. silver bullion for the hundred per cent. gold coinage of the National Mint, "Uncle Sam" seems to have lost for the moment his traditional shrewdness, and to have become bewildered under the adroit manipulation of the schemers who have forced him to "bolster the market" for their private benefit, by his weekly purchases. Like the Prodigal in the parable, we cannot doubt that he will "come to himself," in time, and we trust that time is not very distant.

CURRENCY.

A GEORGIA mother has sold her twins for one dollar. Mr. P. O. Kerr expresses the opinion that one dollar is not bad to get on "one small pair."

A RUSTON (La.) man, who owed a debt to a lawyer, gathered up all the copper cents he could find to pay it. He did not get quite enough, but tendered what he had, and gave a greenback bill for the balance. The lawyer took the money, paid back the copper cents in change, and kept the bill. Moral: Don't fool with a lawyer.

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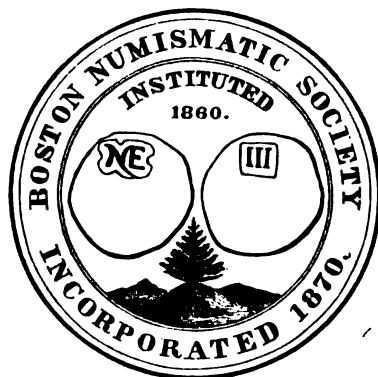
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No. 1.

ANCIENT METHODS OF STRIKING COINS.

IN the last number of the *Journal* we gave a translation from a recent number of *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, of an interesting paper by Mons. V. Lemaire, of Gand, on the methods used by the ancients in preparing the dies from which their coins were struck; from the interest in the subject shown in letters received by the Editors, we feel justified in presenting a translation of the concluding portion of the same paper, treating of the methods employed for *striking* the coins, after the dies had been prepared; and without further preface, we print below Mons. Lemaire's theories on this important branch of the subject; we have endeavored to give his views as closely as possible, while not attempting to confine ourselves to an exact literal translation.

Let us now consider the striking. This we know was done with a hammer (*marteau*). Here we remark, that while it was easy to strike coins in this way, which bore a device on one side only, it was a much more difficult task to do this when it became necessary to strike both sides at a single impression. The artists in charge of minting money were fortunate in finding some efficacious mechanical method of readily placing the dies opposite each other, in proper position. The place by which the planchet was held in a tool resembling the modern forceps (*L'espèce de pince*) which we have noticed on dies in the Musée Monétaire at Paris, at a time when the collection of dies was more accessible to the public than at present, gives us an idea of the methods in use — methods indeed very elementary. A tool of this kind does not allow an exact adjustment, in consequence of the play of its hinge, and its long arms; yet it could place the planchet with a fair degree of accuracy so far as the front and back edges of the coin are concerned; sidewise, however, there would inevitably be considerable variation. It required much more perfect instruments for striking the thick money (*fourrée*). For this, the dies must be placed with great exactness opposite each other; instruments which would accomplish this by sliding (*glissement*) are alone able to give the precision so absolutely indispensable. The "collar" used in modern mints is the simplest and surest means of regulating this matter, but antiquity did not know all the methods which we employ. If we con-

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I

sider how a blow disarranges the most careful adjustments by the vibrations which it produces, we are forced to the inquiry whether the stroke necessary to bring out the device on a thick coin was not obtained by a press, or a rammer (*mouton*).

It would not be surprising if it should be found that the mintage of money and of medals, under the Greek and Roman civilization, was considerably further advanced than writers on this subject would have us believe. A careful study of original sources, raises many objections to the theories of such writers. If they tell us that the processes used by the brilliant Greeks and the powerful Romans survived, and that all through medieval times the people continued to make use of the same methods, in striking their money, which had obtained in remote antiquity, we ask in reply whether it is not probable that in this matter, as in so many others, the middle ages may have fallen into a lethargic slumber, from which our modern days have with difficulty awakened.

Will any one tell us that the middle ages can properly be regarded as the time when the processes of mintage used by Greece and Rome were carefully preserved? Is it necessary to claim much for the organization of such mints for striking money (*des usines à monnaie*) as the officer of the State carried about with him, when he was sent to collect a tax from some given place, the moneyer who accompanied him, turning into cash the metal into which the tribute imposed had been converted? We know very well that the abbots and nobles had their private mints for striking money, immovably fixed behind their fortress walls;—a privilege often usurped, or carried on without proper authority,—but what value does this have to us in the present discussion?

The processes essential to their work, employed by the moneyers of medieval times, were extremely simple; their dies were pieces of the iron which we call steel, the face dressed with a file; on this, often in haste, the device was cut by a burin or small chisel; the letters were stamped by means of small punches which made the principal portions, and then they were touched up by the burin, more or less carefully, as it happened; and the engraving having thus been completed, the dies were tempered and ready for use.

One often finds a depression on the edges of letters on coins struck in this manner; this clearly shows that a burr on the die had been produced by the punches. But the artist had a very simple way of getting rid of these protuberances; he merely filed them away! He chose to leave to posterity the clearest evidence of his great skill and intelligence!

The method of striking coins with a blow from a hammer did not at once disappear with the dawn of better times; it lasted until the sixteenth century. The process of mintage improved but slowly. It has been shown that in France, during the reign of King Henry II, money was struck very much in the same style as coppersmiths produce their work; they place their drives (*bigorne*) in a piece of wood, which has the effect of reducing the noise of the blow, and preventing a rebound from the stroke of the hammer. The matrix (or die of the reverse) was on a sort of shank, having its stem enlarged, so as to prevent its sinking into the wood in which it was held by its point, or foot; the planchet was then placed upon this, and covered with

the counter-die, (or obverse,) held in the hand, and then a blow was given upon the whole, by the hammer. It was somewhat after this manner that the ancients struck their coins six centuries before our era: clearly the use of the Roman forceps,¹ as compared with the method employed in the time of Henry II of France, was a wonderful invention.

The money of the middle ages is generally thin; that of earlier times is remarkable for its thickness. The former was struck in cold metal, and always from dies of steel; the latter,—that of antiquity,—imperatively required to be struck from hot metal when bronze dies were used, on account of the moderate resistance to a blow, which those dies could give. In order to strike such money while still hot, it was necessary that the metal should be brought to a red heat, that the red-hot planchet should be placed at once upon the die, and the blow given while it was still in that state; otherwise no greater advantage would ensue than if the planchet had been struck cold. Gold and silver, in effect, behave exactly as iron does, which can only be brought with any ease into the desired form at the forge, when it has been thoroughly and for a considerable time, brought to a red heat. When properly refined, gold and silver are quite malleable when cold; but when heated, that is to redness, they are worked “as easily as butter,” as the expression is; in that condition they adapt themselves far more readily and quickly to the form of the mould or die. The ancients therefore had good reason, when striking their thick money, for making the planchets of a globular form, which alone is able to hold for several seconds a red heat,—during the time necessary to carry them and place them on the dies,—operations which require the greatest celerity to be successfully accomplished. There is reason then for us to admire the skill of the workmen [*suppostores*, literally, those who placed the metal under the die] who took, red hot from the fire, a quantity of metal as small as that used for these coins, and placed it, still red, with great exactness on the die, more or less cold, contact with which was by no means favorable to the retention of heat in the planchet.

We are told that the ancients struck the same coin several times in succession, while it was still hot; and that one must believe that this was done, because the pieces are struck completely (*partout*). Very well; let us believe so, with ordinary mortals, since that will do no harm to any one; but if we should be asked to perform the operation of striking such a piece ourselves, after the antique methods—ah, then we should find a different state of things; there would be great reason to fear that we should become unbelievers (*mécréants*); we should be obliged to lay out our plan of operations in advance, that we might not be hindered by any unforeseen accidents; we should say to ourselves, (1) We must first carry, quickly and successfully, our globular flan² heated red-hot, to the die, but in a condition to be grasped with the forceps, of which the holding-ends (*mâchoires*) are themselves red-hot: (2) If our flan gets to the die red, and in good condi-

¹ Mons. Lemaire appears, by a passage in his paper which will be found further on, to imply that there was a difference in construction between the early forceps, used by the Greeks, and the “Roman forceps” (pince romaine). So far as we can gather, the first would seem to have resembled the tongs or large pincers, now used by blacksmiths; while the “Roman forceps” was perhaps something like our bullet mould, with the die at one end of the arm, and the parts arranged to inter-

lock, instead of being *hinged*, as the more ancient instrument was. This is merely our inference, for he does not describe the latter, and we have been unable, after such inquiries as we have made, to learn of any ancient dies in our American Museums.

² The word I retain in this passage as the term the author uses to denote the bit of globular metal for *thick* money, instead of the more familiar word planchet.

tion, then it must be covered very promptly with the counter-die and this must fall exactly into place; otherwise the flan will get cold before we shall be able to strike it: (3) If the piece has already received an imperfect impression, and it is necessary to put it again in the die so as to fit the engraved device, and then to place upon it the counter-die, so that *its* device also will be in proper place, and if all these operations must be done by hand, with more or less uncertainty (*en tâtonnant*), we should probably find that our die was cold before we were able to give it a stroke with the hammer: (4) To hold the counter-die in place with the hand—well, that is not the most tranquilizing thing one could do—when one has an assistant who is to strike the blow; he might give an unlucky stroke—it would not be desirable to have one of our hands bruised, even though we have two . . . No, decidedly this is not a very practical way of working. Ah, but then . . . let us invent the Roman forceps: 'that tool is not such a bad thing after all. Let us see: our helper (*suppostor*) places the flan, heated red-hot, on the die, very nicely by the aid of his instrument. . . . Pan! Pan! . . . The counter-die is all ready in advance, and we place it with a vigorous blow, as if it were a hammer, upon the flan still red-hot, and a second assistant follows us, and having two hands to work with, he strikes in his turn a powerful blow with a heavy sledge. He cannot strike more than a single blow before the flan has become black, cold, and unfit for further working (*écroui*) even under the two blows only, which it has received.

Is our money all right, now? Some pieces are, and some are not. We will put back into the fire those that need it, to heat them up and strike them over again. But how shall we get them back again into the right place in the die with sufficient haste to keep them red-hot until they are struck? They will not drop of themselves exactly into the same place, as they might if the die were a square one. If we place a point in the matrix, after the example of the Egyptians, we should add a blemish to the engraving, without gaining anything of special advantage to guide us, above what the design itself affords. . . . Now, then, we will strike the die in our forceps without further thought of the preceding blow given to the flan, while the piece was imperfect; yet now that it is half coined, the die will fall, it is more than likely, on one side or the other of the first impression; our piece will be "double-struck." . . . No; all this will not accomplish perfectly what we are trying to do; and we shall have to invent a more perfect pair of forceps.

But wait a moment; is it really necessary that we must strike our flan a second time, while it is hot? Our coin is well advanced by the first blow it received while hot; heating it over will give a new malleability to our gold, which is fine or virgin gold, as it is called. . . . If we had been required to strike our money of .900 fineness, or perhaps of .800 or .750, we should alloy the gold with refined silver, without regard to cost, to have our gold yellow, or perhaps a little pale,—the electrum of the ancients—but very ductile. A copper alloy will give us a gold too hard, one which will crack or shiver in striking, and which will also be of a deeper shade of red than the others. . . . As to silver coins, the same rules will apply, since fortunately they are of a fine metal; besides, if we are commissioned to strike them of .900 fineness, we shall very probably have to use hot metal to finish them.

1 See Note on page 3.

It is then well understood what we have to do, and we have established a rule for our action: we fasten our dies to a suitable pair of forceps, and strike the first blow while the metal is hot; then after it has cooled, we strike another blow, if that is necessary, being then able to replace the coin in its proper position on the die, and to cover it with the counter-die. The striking will be continued by two sharp blows given by our assistant, after each re-heating. This method will enable us to cleanse (*derocher*) our pieces before each striking, and to remove the oxyde and other impurities adhering to the metal from the fire, which result from striking the money hot.

Striking on cold metal, if I am not mistaken, is not an invention dating from the middle ages; the peoples of Antiquity practiced it. It is known that under the reign of the Princes of the family of Constantine, and a little earlier, money was struck cold, with dies of tempered steel, securely fastened in a block of bronze or iron, which was usually surrounded by a raised border, this border being somewhat larger than the planchet, and consequently *not being able to serve as a "collar" to hold the flan in place under the blow.*

Does it require any argument to prove that this "raised border" marks a process of coining of ingenious simplicity?

Let us take the Roman denarius of Carisius: It may be impossible to discover on this coin all that we should like to see, but we can clearly distinguish the anvil-block. Let us suppose that we see a hollow in the block, and we are certain that in this hollow place was deposited one of the dies, that of the obverse, for example. The forceps serve to take the flan red-hot from the fire, and place it upon the die. The flan being in place, it is covered with a sort of cap, as one may see sometimes on the top of a denarius [or, as we should say, when the piece is not well centered] and which is nothing else than the block of iron containing the reverse die. The raised border "which is not able to serve as a collar to hold the flan in place" has the function of guiding the die and bringing it into its proper place relatively to the obverse die, which has a border also, of its own, — one fitting the other. A mark on the outside of each shows where they should come together, and by means of this the dies are quickly and certainly adjusted.

A small or medium-size coin can in this way be readily struck with a blow from a hammer, holding the dies in one hand. When larger pieces or medals are to be struck, the dies receive a blow from a large hammer [or sledge] which the assistant gives, using both hands and the utmost force possible.

This raised border we see, therefore, has a very important function. The method of coining with the modern collar was not as yet discovered, but the system had even then attained a remarkable perfection.

When coining from cold metal was in general use, the dies were no longer cut by a lathe; not because such dies were not adapted to that kind of striking, but because it was no longer the practice to make them in that way. It had then become the universal custom to engrave the dies with a burin, and by means of small punches and chisels.

It does not appear that the ancients made their dies by the use of punches. This can be explained in part by the fact that it is more difficult to cut sharply a design in relief, than to engrave it in intaglio. If there were no other reasons, this would be sufficient to explain their preference for intaglios.

The change in the method of engraving was not accomplished by a single step: some audacious man, strong in the power of his genius, desired to do something different from his predecessors; but he did not invent all the steps in a process like that of engraving by the burin. Whether therefore the dies made by a lathe or those cut by a burin were the earlier, all the coins of antiquity were struck in accordance with the methods originally used by the Greeks. The engraving is often superb, but the retouching by a tool, which one occasionally discovers, and which seems to show a desire to continue the Greek traditions, proves that in the end later coiners did not conform to them. The legends, in particular, have letters of an entirely different appearance; the engraver of gems, whose tools have a round end,¹ was not able to finish the ends of the letters with a sharp line, such as a burin gives; he made the I for instance, by a line deeper and thicker in the centre than at the extremities, and then usually finished it by placing a dot at each end. The engraver with a burin was able to imitate exactly the letters which the Greek lapidaries fancied when cutting their gems, but he did not do this. He had his own style and he followed that. It was also easier and more expeditious than to make the letters by means of punches, as he was able to work in that way [*i. e.* with the burin] on metals.

When one studies the engraving of the money of the Roman epoch, he cannot but be astonished at the remarkable skill which the artists of those times had acquired in the use of a tool so rigid as the burin, and must admit that a skill so remarkable could not have been acquired without long and careful practice, and under the inspiration of works and traditions of which it would be difficult to fix precisely the period, the importance or the duration.

AN UNKNOWN CONTINENT ON A PRE-COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

I HAVE lately seen a description of a Medal of the Renaissance, the dies of which are said to have been cut by François Laurana, who is best known, perhaps, by the work which he executed for Rene of Anjou, the father-in-law of Henry VI of England. This King is said to have not merely furnished the legends for the different pieces which he ordered to be struck, but to have sometimes suggested the designs also. Whether he supplied that on the piece which I am about to mention, is a question which probably cannot now be determined.

This Medal was struck in 1461, thirty-one years before Columbus sailed on his voyage to discover the new world; and singularly, it bears an allusion to an unknown continent. The obverse has the bust of Charles of Anjou, a younger brother of Rene. On the reverse are the three known continents, "EVROPA, ASIA, AFRICA," and at the bottom "an immense continent which is named BRVMAE." Can any of your readers explain the origin and meaning of the term or name of *Brumae*? Is there any other medal which has a similar allusion to an "unknown world?" The piece is of bronze, and a description can be found in the work by M. Alois Heiss, entitled, "*Les Médailleurs de la Renaissance*." C. H. C.

¹ The lapidary certainly, and, as Mons. Lemaire endeavored to show in that portion of his paper printed in the last number of the *Journal*, the engravers of the best Greek dies, probably, used a lathe, which revolved

the cutting tool very rapidly, the end of which therefore resembled a small wheel,—which is the allusion in the expression "a round end."—ED.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 82.]

- Since the last publication I have discovered three new American medicals, and will here insert them. The first belongs with B. 1. Medical Colleges.
- New York College of Dentistry.
409. *Obv.* and *rev.* as No. 145, save that field of the latter is without inscription. Bronze. 29.
In my collection.
The others should be classed under B. 2. Hospitals.
410. *Obv.* Nude bust, with queue, to right. Upon neck: G. H. L(OVETT). Inscription: GEORGE-WASHINGTON *Rev.* WASHINGTON | K(RANKEN). U(NTERSTUETZUNGS). VEREIN (Society for Relieving the Sick) | 40 JAEHRIGE | GRUENDUNGSFEIER | MAI · 16 1891. Bronze. 26.
Edge of obverse lined; of reverse, finely milled. Thick planchet.
In my collection. This medal and the preceding were brought to my notice by Prof. S. Oettinger of New York.
- 410a. *Obv.* PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND - - within field, REWARD | OF | MERIT. *Rev.* Crossed laurel branches, tied with ribbon. Bronze. 23.
In my collection.
There exists a medal of the late Rev. Fr. Mollinger, of Alleghany, Pa., who had been educated as a physician, and attained reputation as a "faith-curer." I admit it only as I did those of Rev. Bp. Berkeley and Rev. John Wesley, under F. b. Irregular Practitioners, and without numbering it.
Obv. A saint standing, surrounded by five crosses. ST ANTONI PATAV ORA PRO NOBIS *Rev.* SOUVENIR OF FATHER MOLLINGER. Copper. Oblong. 10x25. Communicated to me by Mr. Geo. W. Rode of Pittsburgh. The regular enumeration will now be resumed.
- Gordon & Thurston. Wabash, Ind.
411. Copper. 13.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VII, 1882, p. 86.
In the collection of Mr. F. C. Browne, of Framingham, Mass.
- Greenman, A. G. Sandwich, Ill.
412. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1630; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 22.
- Gregory, J. R. & Co.
413. Vulcanite.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 42; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 202.
- Hagan, W. E. Troy, N. Y.
414. Vulcanite. 12.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 42; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 57, No. 5; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 203.
In my collection.
- Haines & Boyer. Erie, Pa.
415. Shell (\$20). 22.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 50.
- Hall, E. W. Whitehall, N. Y.
416. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3723; Neumann, No. 39,301; *Numismatische Zeitung*, 1867, p. 42; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1882, p. 58.
In my collection.
- Hall, Roland B.
417. Vulcanite.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 42.
- Harris, T. B. Cincinnati, Ohio.
418. German silver. 12.
Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 198.
In my collection.
- Haviland, Stevenson & Co. Charleston, S. C.
419. Copper, brass. 18. Rare.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 56, No. 66.
In my collection.
- Helmbold. New York.
420. Vulcanite.
Ibid., 1884, p. 43; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 204.
421. Shell (silver dollar).
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 50.
- Higby & Stearns. Detroit, Mich.
422. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2265; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 115.

423. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2266-8; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 115.
424. As preceding, save date 1864. Nickel. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh. See also No. 224 (Dentists' tokens).
Holland, S. & Son. Jackson, Mich.
425. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2510; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 169, No. 2.
In my collection.
426. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2511; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 169, No. 1.
Holmes & Norton. Rockford, Ill.
427. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1621; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 21, No. 4.
428. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1622; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 21, No. 3.
Hord, Thos. F. Murphysboro, Ill.
429. Shell (\$20). 22.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 49.
Houck. Baltimore, Md.
430. Within a semi-oval space: HOUCK'S | PANACEA | BALTIMORE This rare counterstamp exists upon half dollars of the date of 1834 and thereabouts.
Frossard, Seventy-third Cat. 12-13 Oct., 1887, No. 900.
Hudnut. New York.
431. Vulcanite. 21.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 43.
In my collection.
Hunt, J. W. Delphos, Ohio.
432. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4613; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 121.
433. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4614.
In my collection.
Icenhour & Co. Columbiana, Ohio.
434. Copper, brass. 13.
Ibid., No. 4581.
In my collection.
Johnson, Philip. Jefferson, Wis.
435. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 5364; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 194.
- Johnson, W. S. & Bro. Henderson, Ky.
436. Edges milled. Tin. 12.
Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 205.
In my collection.
Keach. Baltimore, Md.
437. Silver. 10. Rare.
Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, Baltimore tokens, No. 3; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 198; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 206.
In the Fisher Collection and my own.
Kilbride, G. Philadelphia, Pa.
438. White metal. 14. *Rev.* as No. 386. (Frederick.)
Coin Collectors' Jour., I, 1876, p. 164, CLXII.
439. White metal. 14. *Rev.* as No. 387. (Frederick.)
Ibid., CLXIII.
440. White metal. 14. *Rev.* as No. 388. (Frederick.)
Ibid., CLXIV.
441. White metal. 14. *Rev.* as No. 389. (Frederick.)
Ibid., CLXV.
442. White metal. 14. *Rev.* View of the building. Inscription: CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON
Ibid., CLXVI.
Kingsland, John S. & Brother.
Stryker, Ohio.
443. Copper. 13.
Ibid., VIII, 1883, p. 146.
In my collection.
444. *Obv.* as preceding. *Rev.* Hammer and arm, etc. Copper. 13.
In my collection.
Knight, A. Baltimore, Md.
445. Edge of *obv.* milled, of *rev.* beaded. Silver. 11. Rare.
Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 207.
In my collection.
Lallemand ("Rheumatism Gout & Neuralgia Specific"). See Blood, John H., No. 311.
446. *Obv.* as above. *Rev.* Indian head, THE PRAIRIE FLOWER. 1863. Nickel. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
Lanphear, W. K. Cincinnati, Ohio.
447. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4111.
448. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 4138.

449. Copper, brass. 13.
Ibid., Nos. 4202-3.
450. *Obv.* as the last. *Rev.* as that of the first. Copper. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
Mr. Lanphear was a die-cutter, but as the above tokens might convey the impression that he was a druggist, they are inserted here.
Laurence, J. Y. Ithaca, N. Y.
451. Shell (\$20). 22.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 50.
Leavens, C. W. Neenah, Wis.
452. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5529.
In my collection; the gift of Mr. Rob't Shiells, of Neenah.
Lenour, J. F. Indianapolis, Ind.
453. Copper, brass. 12.
Ibid., Nos. 1740-42; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 64, No. 14.
In the Wright Collection and my own.
454. As preceding, but besides the mortar on reverse, DRUGS AND MEDICINES |
1863 Copper, brass. 12.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
455. As preceding, but rev. Indian head, 1864. Nickel. 12.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
456. Copper, brass, tin. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 1756-8; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 65, No. 22.
457. Copper, brass.
Ibid., p. 65, No. 23.
In the last two there is Senour, a mistake in the name.
Longwell, G. W. Paw Paw, Mich.
458. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2576.
459. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 2577; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 174.
In my collection.
Lowell, J. C. Fond du Lac, Wis.
460. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5336.
In my collection.
461. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 5337; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 192, No. 10.
462. Copper.
Ibid., p. 192, No. 9.
- Ludlow & Bushnell. Springfield, O.
463. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4802; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 136, No. 6.
464. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4803; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 136, No. 6'.
465. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 4804-06; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 139, No. 6".
466. Copper. 13.
Ibid., p. 136, No. 7.
Lyon, E. New York.
467. Brass. 18.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3299; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 234; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, 1885, p. 103, No. 172.
In my collection.
468. Brass. 18.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3300; Neumann, 21791; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 235; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, X, 1885, p. 103, No. 173; Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, N. Y. tokens, No. 53.
In my collection.
469. As above, but five stars instead of six above head upon obverse. Brass. 18.
Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 236; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, X, 1885, p. 103, No. 174; Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, N. Y. tokens, No. 52.
In my collection; the gift of Mr. W. Greany, of San Francisco.
470. Brass. 14.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3301; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 237; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, X, 1885, p. 103, No. 175; Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, N. Y. tokens, No. 54.
In my collection.
471. Brass. 14.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3302; Neumann, No. 21794; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 238; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, X, 1885, p. 103, No. 176; Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, N. Y. tokens, No. 55.
In my collection.
The bust upon the obverse has been said to be that of President Franklin Pierce. As there is, however, no inscription to that effect, it is more likely to be supposed to represent Mr. Lyon.

[To be continued.]

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE UNITED STATES MINT.

WE have thought that the following summary of various items relating to the steps taken towards the establishment of the First Mint, at Philadelphia, and its early operations, compiled for the *Journal* by a correspondent, would be of interest to our readers. They have been gleaned from official sources, and we shall hope in the present volume to print another paper on the same topic, which has been promised us.

At the time of the establishment of the Mint, a great deal of difficulty was found in obtaining persons competent to take charge of its various departments. The President was authorized, by act of Congress, to procure artists from abroad, if necessary; and as appears from a communication to the U. S. Senate, in 1793, from Thomas Jefferson, "Mr. Droz, at Paris, so well known by the superior style of his coinage, was engaged for our Mint; but after occasioning to us a considerable delay, he declined coming."

Pierre Jean Droz was a Swiss, born at Chaux-de-Fond in 1743; he went to Paris at an early age, and invented a method of engraving dies, by which money could be coined with much greater speed than by the processes previously in use. He was employed by Watt & Boulton, in England, in 1790, in cutting the dies and striking the numerous copper coins which they issued by authority; later he returned to France, and it was about that time that he was invited to come to America. He preferred, however, to remain in France, and during the Empire he was the chief engraver of public medals and coins, and his portraits of the Emperor Napoleon have been highly praised. He died in 1823.

The position of Assayer was offered to Mr. Albion Cox, and he consented to accept it; but his sudden and unexpected death, by an apoplectic fit, about the first of December, 1795, deprived the Government of an intelligent officer, whose services had already proved of great value. For some time after his death the business of the Mint was entirely confined to striking Cents.

Mr. Cox is first heard of, we think, in connection with the State coinage of New Jersey; May 23, 1786, he with others applied to the Tenth General Assembly of that State, for permission to establish works for striking the Cents which it was contemplated should be issued by authority of that State; one of his associates, certainly, was from England, where he had followed the occupation of a coiner, and had brought with him to America an entire set of apparatus, adapted to the purpose. Permission having been granted, Cox began operations at Elizabeth, in a house on Water Street, which was standing not many years ago, and possibly still; the coins were struck in a shed in the rear of the main building. The General Government having forbidden the States to issue coins, the works were closed not very long after, and Mr. Cox next became connected with the United States Mint.

In some of the bills paid by the Treasury we find items for dies made by Jacob Eckfield, paid Feb. 8, 1783; to John Swanwick (April 17), for dies, which are thought by Crosby to mean simply the preparation of the dies in the rough; and "to A. Du-bois, for sinking, case-hardening, etc., four pairs of dies, \$72.00," May 5, in the same year.

Henry Voight, or Voigt, was one of the first Coiners, if not the very first, after the establishment of the Mint. He was, it is believed, of Saxon ancestry. The law then required the Chief Coiner and the Assayer to give security for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of ten thousand dollars each, but neither Voigt nor Cox were able to do this, and Jefferson requested Congress to reduce the amount required on their bonds.

The office of Refiner was not among those provided for at the beginning, and in a communication to Congress, Jefferson recommended that the President be authorized to nominate such an officer, who should be required to give bonds equal to those demanded of the Chief Coiner.

In 1794 it was found necessary to purchase an additional lot of ground for the use of the Mint, and a considerable amount was appropriated to buy the necessary machinery. Up to that time nearly one million of copper Cents had been struck, but very little money comparatively, in the precious metals. In October of that year the Director reported that a large parcel of blanks for dollars was ready for coining, "waiting for a more powerful press to be finished, to complete them for currency." Indeed, the work of coining the precious metals was, as late as 1797, confined to such amounts only as were occasionally brought to the Mint by individuals, who made deposits of bullion, which was easily shown to be greatly to "the disadvantage of public interest."

In the Fall of 1797 the banks of New York and Philadelphia made deposits of about \$300,000 in French Crowns, and these were turned into American coins at the rate of about \$20,000 per week, but at some loss to the Government. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, about that time, the Mint was closed.

In February, 1795, Mr. Boudinot, from the Congressional Committee appointed to examine and report on the state of the Mint, submitted a long and very exhaustive report, which gives an account of the operations of the Mint, the officers of the institution and their duties, the state and progress of the works, and of their capacity, etc., from which we take the following:—

"The houses are built on three lots of ground, in Seventh Street, between Market and Arch Streets, the fee simple of which is vested in the United States, and one in the Northern Liberties, taken by the Director, on a lease for five years, at the trifling rent of five shillings per annum.

"The works consist of two rolling machines, one for hot and the other for cold metal, worked by four horses, and require five hands constantly to attend them, while in operation. There is a third, nearly completed, to be appropriated to the smaller coinage. A drawing machine for the purpose of equalizing the strips for cutting the planchettes, and are worked by the same hands as are last mentioned. Three cutting presses for the planchettes of larger and smaller coins, which are worked by one man each. A milling machine, which is intended to be worked by the horse mill, but, at present, requires one hand. Three coining presses, with the improvement for supplying and discharging themselves by machinery. Six hands will attend three, if in one room. A fourth, for dollars and medals, in particular, will be finished in about three months. Two turning lathes for dies, and a boring machine for making holes in the large frames, screws for presses, stakes, rollers, and an infinite variety of instruments and tools, necessary to carry on the coinage.

"There are, besides three annealing and one boiling furnace, with two forges, the assay, melting, and refining furnaces.

"The net produce of these works, from the establishment of the Mint to this time, consists of one million and eighty-seven thousand five hundred cents, paid into the Treasury of the United States, equal to ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; in silver coins delivered, thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars. The future produce, it is said, will be about two hundred thousand cents per month.

"Your committee have made a strict inquiry into the causes, why the product has not been greater in so long a time as two years and a half from its institution, and find that, in general, the difficulties attending all establishments, that are, in their formation and operation, new and uncommon, and which, therefore, require experiments to be made in every step of their progress, have attended this institution. No works of this kind, requiring equal force and equal precision, ever having been made in this country, workmen, those expected to be obtained from Europe, by some means, having failed in the different branches, were hard to be got, and many, when engaged, were not masters of their business; the materials were difficult to be obtained, and often proved insufficient for the force required—even bar iron, from the large size required, as well as the castings, caused great delay before they could be had; oftentimes, when the machinery was finished and set to work, it gave way, and all was to be done

over again. All the tools, necessary to make the machines, were first to be made themselves. Not only the whole machinery, in all its parts, but all the tools necessary for their formation, have been executed at the Mint. This could not be effected by a union of all the proper artizans, each a complete workman in his own department, but, from necessity, was confined to the principal officer of the coining department, who could only proceed from theoretic principles, with the assistance of such workmen as could be procured, to whom most of the machines, however common in Europe, were entirely new. Add to this, that mere theoretic knowledge has produced greater complexity in the system, and, of course, greater delay and expense than full practical knowledge would have found necessary.

"The Mints in Europe have been gradual in their improvements, and have been of many years' standing. This has had every difficulty to struggle with, and was to be brought to perfection at once, lest our coins should not bear a comparison with those of other nations. Those lately executed are superior to any made in Europe.

"The buildings were all to be completed before the works could be begun. The lots on which the same are built, from a principle of economy, were so restricted in size, that they are now found to be much too small, and so insufficient as greatly to hinder the several operations, and delay the business. It was also a considerable time before an engraver could be engaged, during which, the Chief Coiner was obliged to make the dies for himself, and *yet* the dies are subject to frequent failures by breaking. Great delays have also taken place for want of a refiner and melter, provision for such an office having been wholly omitted in the law instituting the Mint, by which, the present stock of copper remains useless and unproductive.

"Your committee have been convinced by these facts, as well as from actual observation, that there are substantial reasons exculpatory of the officers of the Mint, for the delay attending this undertaking; but they are happy in observing, that most of these difficulties are now surmounted, and the future product of the coinage must be very considerable."

Of the gold bullion deposited at the Mint for coinage from February, 1795, to November, 1796, only about one-tenth was in the form of foreign coins; "one gold Medal" is mentioned as having been presented for melting. Of the silver, from July, 1794, to November, 1796, about one-third was composed of French and Spanish coins.

HOW HE AVOIDED THE DUTIES.

A correspondent has sent us the following account of a successful effort to evade the payment of duties, by an appeal to the "coin of the realm," taken from a foreign contemporary.

SOME thirty years or more ago, a cargo of the famous wine of Cyprus was seized by the Customs authorities at Genoa, but released by the owner's skillful use of Numismatics in the courts. It appears that a large three-masted Greek vessel arrived one day at that port, entirely laden with casks of the choicest Cypriote wine; shortly after he had cast anchor her captain saw the revenue officers coming on board his vessel, to make the usual investigation as to what he had brought. "What have you got?" was their inquiry. "Nothing subject to duty," was the Captain's answer. "Ah, and those barrels there, what do they hold?" "Wine, from His Majesty's dominions." "Indeed; well, let us see; we will taste a little of it."

The Inspector and his party made a careful examination of the quality of the wine, lingering long and silently over the delicious vintage. "Good, very good," was the verdict. "What you have given us is excellent; and now let us find the Chief Inspector with your 'wine from His Majesty's dominions;' certainly neither Savoy, nor Sardinia, nor Piedmont, nor Montferrat, nor the vicinity of Genoa from Levanto to the Po, ever yielded such nectar. We must seize your cargo, and let you settle with Madame Justice what the penalty will be."

So they went to the court room, the Greek Captain taking with him certain documents and coins, and pleading his own case. He relied for his protection, first, on the tariff, which levied a duty on all wines except those made in His Majesty's dominions; next, on duly attested certificates of its origin, which he took with him, showing that it was made from grapes grown in the best vineyards of Cyprus; and, lastly, on various coins of gold and silver, of the value of 100, 80, 20 and 5 liras, on which were displayed the august figures of their Majesties, Victor Emanuel I, Charles Felix, and Charles Albert, then on the throne, all encircled by the legend "By the grace of God, King of Sardinia, Cyprus and Jerusalem," continued on the reverse by his other titles, "Duke of Savoy, Genoa," etc., which he laid before the Court.

"Sec," said he, "the money I must receive in payment for my wine; they all declare that the kingdom of Cyprus is a part of His Majesty's dominions! Is it possible that I can be condemned to pay these moneys as a fine for bringing here the choicest products of his kingdom?"

The argument was irresistible. The seizure was cancelled, and the wine released; but some eight days after, the tariff was amended, and the privilege of admission free of duty was limited to such wines as came from the European possessions of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MINT.

[FIFTH PAPER.]

[Continued from Vol. xxvi, page 83.]

THE following is an extract from a letter dated October 27, 1795, written by Henry William De Saussure, who was the immediate predecessor of Elias Boudinot, in the office of Director of the Mint. It was addressed to the President of the United States, and communicated to Congress, soon after its session began, in December of that year, by the Hon. Timothy Pickering, who was then Secretary of State. It is interesting as showing the day of small things in the Mint, and the difficulties which the Government encountered, in its efforts at establishing a suitable place to strike a National coinage.

It may possibly appear to those who have not taken pains to inform themselves of the difficulties to be encountered in the formation of new establishments, that little has been done; but a short review of the embarrassments which occurred, will shew, that as much has been done as could reasonably be expected, in the infancy of this establishment. In the first instance, it was exceedingly difficult to procure workmen, in any degree acquainted with the various kinds of work to be performed. Indeed, most of the workmen have been formed in the Mint, and have only recently attained that skill and facility in their several walks, which practice alone can give, but which is essential to the despatch of business. Much difficulty occurred in obtaining the very tools and implements necessary for the operations of the mint; and most of them have been prepared under the immediate direction of the officers, and particularly Mr. Voight, the coiner.

Great delays occurred in obtaining the heavy iron-work, particularly the rollers; and these were not always fit for use when obtained. Those which are now in use being almost worn out, I have been striving to replace them with the fine Andover iron. One unsuccessful attempt has been made for us at an air furnace; and yet it remains to be tried, for it can be accomplished without recurring to the tedious and expensive method of making them of wrought iron converted into steel.

More than once, as I have been informed, the operations have been suspended, for want of dies,¹ which the industry of the engraver could not supply fast enough for

¹ Probably this may account for the use of "altered dies," which are found.

the presses. A happier selection of steel, aided by more skill in hardening the dies, has remedied this evil, and the engraver is now enabled to supply the Mint with dies of every kind, in advance. To these causes of delay, must be added, that the greatest part of the bullion which has been brought to the Mint for coinage, has been below our standard, and required the tedious operation of refining; or the precious metals have been brought melted up together, and required the more tedious operation of separation; operations which, I understand, are never performed at any other Mint, and which the diminutive scale on which ours is formed, but illy qualified it to perform. These are some of the difficulties which occurred. Most of them had been vanquished by the judgment of my able and very respectable predecessor, whose mechanical genius and powers of calculation seem to have been essential to the organization of the establishment. The remainder, I have endeavored to subdue; and I am now free to say, that the Mint, even on its present contracted scale, if regularly supplied with the precious metals, of the legal standard, will be adequate to the coinage of 1,500,000 dollars, annually, in silver, and as much in gold; and, that a small increase of the labor and expense, will produce as much of the copper coinage as will be requisite for the use of this country. I venture this assurance, upon my view of its operations upon a late deposit of silver, vigorously urged for a few weeks. The gold coinage was carried on at the same time, to a small amount, and might have been to a much larger, if there had been any bullion in a state fit for coinage. All the gold, and almost all the silver, within a mere trifle, in a state actually fit for immediate coinage, has been coined and delivered.

It will be proper for me to state to you, what I have before stated to the late Secretary of State, and the present Secretary of the Treasury, that there is no copper in the Mint fit for coinage. There are, indeed, considerable quantities of clippings of the copper, which are reducible into ingots, and would, when rolled, be fit for use; but the Mint is so illy prepared for these operations on that metal, whilst occupied in the coinage of the precious metals, that it would be advisable for the Government to apply these clippings, and some other masses of copper in possession of the Mint, to some other purposes, and to exchange therefor, some of the sheet copper it possesses, or to purchase sheet copper for the coinage. The price of copper having risen considerably, from causes which, it is said, will be operative for some length of time, if not permanently, it has been suggested that it would be useful to diminish the weight of the cent, as the copper would, thereby, be brought nearer to its proportionate value to silver, and might prevent its being worked up by the coppersmiths. The law seems to have contemplated the possibility of such an arrangement being proper, by giving you the power to make the alteration. . . .

I understand that none of the laws of Congress have provided any penalties for the various offences which may be committed against the coinage. In most countries, strict laws are enacted, prohibiting the interference of individuals in this attribute of the sovereignty; and, in some, the very possession of dies, or presses, or other implements essential in the coinage, is made criminal. In this country, Mints are said to be boldly erected at Baltimore, and elsewhere, professedly to imitate the coins of foreign countries, and to furnish a debased gold coin for the West India markets; and so much of the gold bullion which would be brought to the national Mint, is carried to these private establishments, which degrade our national character. Encouraged by this negligence of Government, men have carried their ideas farther; and there is too much reason to fear, that a recent attempt on our dies and other implements was made with nefarious views.

Amongst the unpleasant circumstances which attend the contracted scale on which the Mint has been erected, there is one of very serious import. The owner of a small lot adjoining the Mint has a right of passage through the interior of the lots of the Mint. This exposes the works to improper intrusion, and prevents that complete control over the workmen which is essential to the well ordering of the business. A small sum of money would have purchased that lot some time ago. I believe it may still be had reasonably.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 89.]

DCCCLXXXVIII. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, a naked bust in profile to observer's left, of Baron Humboldt. Legend, G. U. V. □ ZU „HUMBOLDT” IM OR. PEST. and at the bottom, completing the circle, GEGR. 000869. (For *Gerecht und Volkommen Loge*; True and Perfect Lodge Humboldt, in the Orient of Pest, founded 1869.) Reverse, A serpent-ring similar to that on the obverse, enclosing the square and compasses, within which is the letter M; in the field at the left and above the end of the square B, and at the right J; below the working tools KOSMOS; the O of each syllable is placed in a line above the other letters, so as to form the apex of a triangle of which the other two letters form the base; the O's are also so arranged that with the letters B and J they indicate the corners of a square; the word Kosmos (Universe) alludes not only to the great work of Humboldt, bearing that name, but to the “universality of Freemasonry.” Legend, as on the obverse. Bronze. Size 21.¹

DCCCLXXXIX. Obverse, An operative workman standing with a gavel in his uplifted right hand and a chisel in his left, before a large, rough ashlar, or rock, on which he is laboring; the top of the rock rises in a point above his head, and his back is toward the observer. Legend, * LOGE ZUR ARBEIT * above, and IN LABORE VIRTUS below, completing the circle. [Lodge of Labor: In labor is virtue.] Reverse, The square and compasses. Legend, separated by a line from the field, * GEGRUNDET ORIENT PEST * and below, completing the circle two staves in saltire: in the left angle, 000; in the right, 871; above, III, and below, 26 [Founded in the Orient of Pest, March 26, 1871]. Brass. Size 24.²

DCCCXC. Obverse, A draped female figure stands facing, her right hand extended scatters money; her left rests upon a lion seated on his haunches beside her, his left paw raised; she wears a crown, the points of which are tipped with “pearls;” behind the figures is a square pillar on a high pedestal; its top has been broken; on its side it has the square and compasses. There is no legend. The figures symbolize Magnanimity or Generosity. Reverse, (Not engraved,³ nor fully described by Bro. Crowe). Branches of oak and laurel (? enclosing the inscription) LOGE ZUR GROSSMUTH, OR. BUDAPEST. [Lodge of Magnanimity, Orient of Buda-Pest.] White metal. Size 28.

¹ Described from the engraving in Bro. Crowe's paper in the *Christmas Freeman*; the Lodge which struck this Medal is of German origin, under the Grand Orient of Hungary, and “is noted for its excellent working.” The Medal is worn suspended by a sky-blue ribbon.

² The description is also from the engraving mentioned above, and I conform to that (as probably the more correct) and not to the printed description. Bro. Crowe says it was established at Pest, “on the 27th March, 1871,” but is now extinct; the date on the engraving is clearly 26, not 27. The medal was worn with a blue ribbon. He does not mention the origin of the Lodge, which from its legends was doubtless German, and I suppose Johannite, though were it not that Bro. Crowe gives the date of the foundation as March,

I should, from the arrangement of the figures denoting the year, (see preceding number) have regarded it as under the obedience of the Grand Orient, and read the III as denoting *May*. I have not been able to verify this date.

³ I know this Medal at present only from Bro. Crowe's paper and the accompanying engraving; the description I feel sure is erroneous in one or two points; the word which I give above as LOGE, is printed *Lodge* in the text, and Bro. Crowe says there are *two* pillars, one of which bears the emblems; but his engraving shows *only one*, which is square. He says the Lodge was formerly “Clandestine,” and became defunct; some of its members were initiated anew in another Lodge, and revived this in 1888; the Lodge works in the German language.

DCCCXCI. Obverse, The square and compasses, within which is a raven, to observer's right, standing on the arms of the square, and holding a ring in his beak; below the square at the right, SEIDAN in small letters (die-cutter). Legend, separated from the field by a circle, CORVIN MATYAS PAHOLY PEST KEL. ☐ so arranged that the symbol comes at the bottom. (Lodge Corvin Mátyás, [Matthias Corvinus] Orient of Pest.) Reverse, (Not engraved by Crowe, has, he says,) "A double triangle, with legend MEGNYITTATOTT 000869 .IKI. NYOLCZADIKHO 21^{BN}." [Opened, or founded, Oct. 20, 1869.] Gilt. Size 28.¹

DCCCXCII. Obverse, The square and compasses at the bottom of the field, the angle of the square and points of the compasses touching the circle which separates the legend from the device; above is the sun,—a face on a star of eight points of formal rays. Legend, 5/I 877 "EÖTVÖS" ☐ ∴ above, and below, completing the circle, O. ∴ BUDA-PEST KEL. ∴ [1877 Eötvös Lodge, Orient of Buda-pest.] Reverse, Clothed bust nearly facing, but slightly turned to observer's right, of Baron Joseph Eötvös, (Hungarian Minister of Public Instruction) enclosed in a wreath formed of oak on the right and olive on the left, open at the top and crossed and tied with a ribbon at the bottom. No legend. White metal. Size 27.²

The same paper to which I am indebted for my descriptions of the Hungarian Medals, has engravings of four jewels, of Hungarian Lodges, some of which may be struck, but as they are distinctly jewels, and made up of enamels and metal combined, I content myself by referring those interested to the paper mentioned, for particulars. It also mentions, without description, a Medal of the Lodge "Schiller," at Pressburg, in Bro. Shackles' collection, which I shall mention hereafter, full particulars not having reached me.

DCCCXCIII. Obverse, Naked bust to right, in profile, of Wendt; under the decollation, in small letters, H. GUBE FEC. Legend, on a "dead-finish" border, separated by a circle from the burnished field, DOCT. IOH. WENDT K. PR. GEH. MEDICINAL RATH U. PROFESSOR ORDINAR. and below, completing the circle, * AM 26 OCTB. 1828 * [Dr. John Wendt, Privy Medical Counsellor to the King of Prussia, and University Professor, Oct. 26, 1828.] Reverse, Hygieia seated, feeding a serpent from a patera which she holds in her left hand; the serpent entwines itself around her right arm and waist; a close wreath of oak leaves surrounds the field; a small circular tablet on the wreath, at the top, has the extended compasses, and a similar tablet at the bottom has the square and gavel. No legend. Bronze. Size 30.³

¹ I describe this from the same source as the preceding; Bro. Crowe says this is the "Mother Lodge" of the Grand Orient in Pest, having about sixty members, including the actual Grand Master M. W. Bro. Stephen Rakovsky, and several other Grand Officers, past and present. The raven (Latin *Corvus*) he remarks is the armorial device of the "Huniades family, from which sprang the famous John Corvinus Huniades, the champion of Christianity, and the terror of the Turks," in the fifteenth century. I regret that at present I cannot give a more complete description of the reverse, which, as printed in the *Christmas Freemason* omits the letter Z in one of the words of the legend (? inscription), but which I insert on Hungarian authority, as probably the correct reading. The Lodge takes its name from Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary (one of the Huniades family, and son of John mentioned above), who was born in 1443, and died in 1490.

² This is the last of the Hungarian Medals described and engraved in the paper from which I have taken the preceding; it was struck by the Lodge named, which was founded in 1877,—it will be noticed that the date in the legend is arranged to show the Masonic year as well as that of the Christian era—and has a membership of about 50; its name is taken in honor of the distinguished statesman recently deceased, whose bust it bears, although he was not a Mason. Bro. Crowe calls the branch laurel which I term olive for reasons given in a note on a preceding piece. I am informed by Bro. Hughan that other Hungarian Medals exist, which I hope to describe hereafter.

³ I describe this Medal from a fine specimen in the Lawrence Collection; Merzdorf, who knew the piece, does not include it among Masonics; why, I do not understand, as the small tablets bearing Masonic emblems clearly give it place among them, and he mentions the fact that Wendt was a Mason.

DCCCXCIV. Obverse, A circle containing three right hands joined (one reaching down from above, holding the fingers of the others); above, is the All-seeing eye in a radiant triangle, and below, two crossed sprigs; outside the circle is the legend, separated from the field by another circle, AMICITIAE FUNDAMENTUM VIRTUS [Virtue the foundation of friendship]; at the bottom, completing the circle, G. B. (the initials of the name of the Lodge). On the field, at the top of the outer circle, is a five-pointed star; this device is the seal of the Lodge; it is enclosed within an open wreath of two branches, oak on the left, and acacia on the right, their stems crossed and tied with a ribbon at the bottom. Reverse, Within a circle formed by a cable-tow having nine knots, the inscription in eleven lines, TER | HERINNERING | AAN HET | HONDERDJARIG BESTAAN | VRIJMETSELAARSLOGE | DE GELDERSCHE | BROEDERSCHAP | IN HET O. VAN ARNHEM. | 17 FEBRUARI. | 1786. 1886. [In remembrance of the Centennial of the Masonic Lodge "Guelderland Brotherhood," in the Orient of Arnhem, Feb. 17, etc.]; near the lower edge at the left, curving, BR. L. H. EBERSON INV. and at the right, BR. DE VRIES FEC. One impression in silver-gilt (vermeil), one in silver, and twelve in bronze. Size 30 nearly.¹

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. MARVIN.

STONE MONEY.

Editors of the Journal:—

THE *Scientific Review* for September, 1885, has an account of money made of stone, which I do not remember to have seen mentioned in the *Journal*. Mons. Edmond Plauchut, in speaking of the Caroline Islands, states that "in that mysterious archipelago, the use of gold, silver and other metallic coins is unknown; the money in circulation there consists of circular stones, which have a hole in the centre, and vary in diameter from twenty centimetres to one metre. With this stone currency, the material of which is very hard, and which comes from the neighboring islands of Palaos, or Paleus, another archipelago or cluster of islets near the Caroline Islands, where it is also used for the same purpose, the natives pay their tribute to the chiefs of their villages; with this also they purchase their lands for cultivation."

The author does not tell us what kind of stone it is that is thus used; but as the greater part of the two hundred small islands are formed of basaltic and similar rock, it is probable, says another writer, in commenting on this curious money, that "the pieces are of this stone. However this may be, the size of the money would render it difficult to carry on very extensive transactions on such a basis, and the cumbrous character of the money would seem to render wealth invested in it rather embarrassing."

The same writer also mentions a fact which I do not think has been noticed hitherto by American Numismatists, — that certain prehistoric people in Europe very probably also used stones as money: "certain round pieces of stone have occasionally been found, evidently wrought to a greater or less extent, and of which archaeologists have given us no explanation;" it would seem that reasons exist for believing that these may have been used like the money of the Caroline Islanders. J. R. S.

New York, June, 1892.

¹ I describe this rare medal from an engraving in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, xlii: 333, from which I learn that the Lodge was founded in 1786 by eleven zealous Brethren, and on the 17th of February in that year it received a Charter from the Grand Orient of the Netherlands; this Medal was struck to commemorate the Centenary of the Lodge, by Bro. Ebersson, whose

name appears on the obverse. He was "Architect to the King of the Netherlands." Whether others have since been struck, I have not ascertained. The Centenary was largely attended by representatives from the various Lodges in Holland, Belgium and Germany, who presented the Lodge with various gifts in honor of the event.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS,
AND THE POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEIR APPEARANCE.

BY DAVID L. WALTER.

[Concluded from Vol. XXVI, p. 54.]

THE Comet on the Medal described below probably does not commemorate any particular visitor, the nearest one of prominence to the date of the piece being that of 1686, a Medal of which has already been mentioned. This I have not seen. It is described in "Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of George II," from which I take the following:—

Obverse. Louis XIV receiving James II, of England: a palace behind one, ruins behind the other; the sun partially eclipsed by the moon. *Legend*, ORBATA . LUCE . LUCIDUM . OBSCURAT. (Deprived of light, she obscures the bright.) In exergue, LUD . XIV . ADMI . IAC . II . A . R . P . VII . IAN . 1689. (Louis XIV receives James II, the banished King of England, Jan. 7, 1689.)

Reverse. A desolate landscape, ruined houses, leafless trees, and a shipwreck; above, a Comet, labelled EXTRA ORBEM. (Out of its sphere.) *Legend*, QUOS INVISIT HIS MINATOR (*sic*) EXITIUM. (It threatens with destruction those whom it visits.) Metal not mentioned. Size 36.

Med. Ill. William and Mary, 14. Menestrier, Dutch Ed., pl. 41. Struck in Holland, and probably executed by Jan Smeltzing.

The work cited further says:— 'The design of the obverse seems to signify that Louis, who had adopted the sun as his emblem, suffered by the misfortunes of James, whose darkness obscured the French King's shining; Louis had aimed at universal monarchy; while James reigned, England left him to pursue his career without interruption; when James had abdicated, England became the head of the conspiracy against Louis, whose sun was thereby obscured.' The Comet is therefore introduced as the messenger of evil. It also refers to the English King who was out of his realm. The medal is extremely rare.

Precisely which Comet is commemorated on the pieces next to be described cannot definitely be ascertained; possibly that of 1874, or a later one; the exact date of the issue of the pieces I do not find given, and for my knowledge of them I am indebted to a brief description and accompanying illustration in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, in the volume for the year 1884, page 435, from which I take the following:—

A series of tokens or *meraux* has frequently been struck in Belgium, by the large industrial establishments, for convenience in the payment of their workmen. One of these series, struck in a manufacturing establishment in Mons, consists of pieces of 500 Centimes, 100, 50, 10, and 5, the dies engraved by Fisch.

Obverse. A Comet; its head in the form of a five-pointed star; its tail extends to the right, across the field, and bears the letters T. M. (explained by the legend of the reverse); on the field are stars and clouds.

Reverse. On the field, within a circle, the figures denoting the denomination of the token. Legend, TANNERIE MINERAL and below * MONS * [Mineral Tannery, Mons]. The size probably varies with the denomination; that engraved is 20; the metal is not given.

The Editor informs us that the device is the official stamp or trade-mark of the fabric manufactured there, and closes his notice with an extract from a reply to a letter of inquiry which he had addressed to a friend, asking an explanation of the legend, who said: "I know nothing about it; 'Mineral Tannin' is as much unknown to me as the Mineral rice of Dr. Cloetboom, of joyous memory."

THE COMET OF THE CUBASCH TWINS, 1890.

The very curious superstition already spoken of in several places, connecting the advent of Comets with the birth of twins, triplets, etc., was very wide-spread. To recall it, the Viennese Club of Friends of Medals and Coins have caused to be struck a little medalet which celebrates "the Comet of the year 1890," and the birth of twins to their member Heinrich Cubasch. It is probable that some future antiquarians may imagine from this medal, that the superstition still lingered in the breast of the learned numismatians of 1890! Possibly those who struck some of the earlier medals of which we have treated, may in like manner have had merely historical reminiscences in mind, when they placed those curious phrases on their productions, which now seem so old-world like. The medal is thus described :

Obverse. The two infants ; between their feet τ s. *Leg.* WILHELM. V. MATHILDE CUBASCH | GEB. ZU WIEN 21. OCT. 1890 [William and Matilda Cubasch, born at Vienna, 21st October, 1890.]

Reverse. Inscription in the field : ERINNERUNG | AN | DAS | KOMETEN JAHR 1890 (In remembrance of the Comet of the year 1890.) *Leg.* DIE THEILNEHMER. DES CLUBS. D(ie) | M(unzen) | U(nd) M(edailen) FR(eunde) DEM LIEBEN GENOSSEN. (The Members of the Club of Friends of Medals and Coins to their beloved companion.) A Comet spreads its rays over the legend in field. Gilt, brass.

In my own collection. I thank Heinrich Cubasch, Esq., Antiquarian, of Vienna, for an impression of this pretty medalet.

MEDALS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

I have seen several medals representing the solar system and the planets, which also display Comets among the other heavenly bodies, but they are merely introduced as part of the ordinary celestial view, and of no interest individually, and therefore I do not describe these.

It is proper to say that the proofs of the foregoing article have not been revised by Mr. Walter, whose sudden and lamented death occurred after they had been forwarded to him, but before he had found an opportunity to examine them. Only a few days previous he had written to the Editors that he had just learned of several more Medals of Comets which he proposed to add as a Supplement, and that he was intending to have some of these engraved for the *Journal*, but Mrs. Walter, who has most kindly forwarded the MS. on the subject which were among his papers, informs us that she has not found the descriptions referred to. We greatly regret that this most interesting monograph must remain somewhat incomplete. Some of his friends contemplate publishing in pamphlet form with accompanying plates and a brief supplement, containing a list of the authorities consulted, the series of papers which have appeared in the *Journal*. Should this be done, many of our readers will desire, we cannot doubt, to secure a copy, and due announcement will be made in the *Journal*.

W. T. R. M.

ABYSSINIAN CURRENCY.

THROUGHOUT Abyssinia, cloth, colored pieces of handkerchiefs, and bars of rock-salt ten inches long, serve as the ordinary medium of barter. The only coin in the country is the Marie-Thérèse silver dollar. Twenty-four bars of salt go to the dollar, therefore I always avoided changing dollars, and for small wants got on well by trading empty beer-bottles, of which we were always adding to our supply, getting for each two chickens and a dozen eggs. Worcestershire sauce bottles ran higher because of their glass stoppers. If I had felt inclined to settle in that country, I could have taken a chief's daughter in marriage, in spite of my green eyes and pink skin, on account of a large cut-glass cologne bottle, with a bulbous glass stopper, that I happened to have with me.—*Frederic Villiers in the Century*. [See *Journal*, III: 30.]

ALLUSIVE SYMBOLS OF ANCIENT COINS.

Editors of the Journal:—

THE ancients instituted the custom, which has frequently been followed in modern times, of placing upon their coins some device having an allusion to the name of the families or persons by whom they were issued, very much on the principle of what is called "Canting Heraldry" or "*arma parlantes*." These are seen very often, on the early Greek and Roman coins, more especially; I find in a Numismatic journal published abroad, a partial list of these pieces, from which I take the following, which may be of interest to your readers:—

The Denarii of the Aburian family bear the sun, alluding to the derivation of the name of the gens from the Latin word which signifies to burn; Accoleius Lariscolus used a larch tree—the word *Lariscolus* denoting a cultivator of the larch; Lucius Saturninus (*Appuleia*), Saturn in a quadriga; Lucius Florus (*Aquillia*), a flower; Lucius Axsius Naso, three dogs (*Naso* meaning the nose, and the allusion being to the dog's power of following a trail by his sense of smell); the Cordian gens used Venus Verticordia (Venus, the ruler of hearts, *corda*); Lucius Furius Purpureo, the murex (from which was obtained the royal *purple* dye); Publius Furius Crassipes, a foot (Latin *pes*); Julius Caesar, an elephant,—an animal which bears the name of Cæsar in the Punic language; Decimus Silanus (*Junia*), the head of Silenus (?); Trio (Lucius Lucretius), the head of the sun, and the seven stars (*Septem triones*), which form the Constellation of the Great Bear; this piece may be of interest to your correspondent in the April *Journal*; one of the Marcian gens used the Satyr Marsyas; Caius Numonius Vaala (*Numonia*), a soldier attacking a rampart, or *vallum*; Petillius Capitolinus, the head and the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; Pomponius Musa, the Muses; Titus Flaminus (*Flaminia*), the hat of the flamens; Lucius Acisculus, a hammer (Latin *Acisculus*); Caius Vibius Pansa, the face of the god Pan; Quintus Voconius Vitulus, a calf (Latin *Vitulus*.)

Many other examples might doubtless be given, among them the symbols which have been the means by which numismatists have assigned certain coins or medals to particular families, and which, as they bear no names, could not otherwise have been determined. Among the latter is a medal with the flamen's cap, and a mallet, which has been attributed to one Tuditanus (from the Latin *Tudes*, a mallet), perhaps of the Pobjician or Sempronian gens.

F. C. P.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

EPHRAIM BRASHER.

WHAT is known of Ephraim Brasher, who is familiar to us from his connection with the so-called "Brasher Doubloon?"

L.

We are unable to give much information in reply to our querist. Brasher is said to have been a gold and silver-smith, and probably a resident of New York; his name appears in the New York City Directory for 1787 as a silver-smith at No. 1 Cherry Street. He may perhaps have been a relative of Abraham Brasher, a Colonel in a New York Regiment, during the Revolutionary War, and somewhat known by his songs and popular ballads. As to this, however, we are not certainly informed. He was employed by the authorities of the United States Mint, in 1792, to make assays for the Mint, "on sundry coins of gold and silver, pursuant to instructions from the then Secretary of the Treasury" (Alexander Hamilton). What those coins were, it cannot now be definitely ascertained, but possibly he may have assisted David Ott, whose assay in November, 1792, is on record; this was an examination of "French Guineas and Double Guineas," so-called, and of English Guineas, Spanish Pistoles, and Half Johannes of Portugal, of various dates, in gold, and of English and French Crowns, English Shillings, and Spanish Dollars, in silver; for work of this kind Brasher seems to have been well adapted. He appears however to have been unsuccessful in business, and to have made an assignment to one John Shield. If any of our correspondents can give us further information concerning him, we shall be glad to receive it.

EDS.

ALCHEMICAL OR MASONIC?

Editors of the Journal:

IN the "Medallic Illustrations of British History," Vol. I, pp. 276-7, a medal is described having the reverse given below. The authors of that work say this reverse was probably not intended for the obverse with which it is found (bust of Endymion Porter, 1635), but "seems to have some alchemical or Masonic allusion." Please give me your views. A figure with radiated head seated upon a globe; a crown, sword, rosary, olive and palm branches lying at his feet, holding a wreath in one hand and in the other a mirror by which he concentrates the rays of light, and passing them through the opening of an arch, directs them upon the foot of Mercury, who holds a key in one hand and a caduceus in the other. *Leg.* ILLE QVI VIDET RECIPIIT. EGO VIDEO ET RECIPIO. [He who sees receives. I see and receive.] R. C. A.

I see nothing to indicate that this has any Masonic character. It may have an alchemical allusion, which is hinted at by the figure of Mercury. The only portions of the device which can be construed as having reference to Masonry are the rays of light and the arch; but cryptic Masonry (so called) or indeed any grade of the Order, struck no medals as early as 1635; the body was not then sufficiently homogeneous, and it was more than a century later before Royal Arch Masonry was sufficiently organized to do so. There are perhaps students of Masonic history who would dispute this statement, but however that may be, I am convinced, after a careful study of the piece, that whatever else it may be, it is not Masonic. W. T. R. M.

THE Editor of the Beirût (Syria) paper "Lisan el-Hal" informs his readers under date of May 30, that he has received a letter from Sidon from Ali Beg Gimblat, one of the Princes of Lebanon, that while the workmen were digging on his property at the village of Baramiyeh, preparatory to building a house for him, they uncovered a beautiful and valuable sarcophagus of the Grecian period, and he has presented it to the Government Museum. The Editor has written to obtain further particulars from his correspondent. We have seen no account of this discovery in our foreign exchanges.

COIN SALES.

THE WOODSIDE COLLECTION.

THE Collection of Mr. George D. Woodside, of Philadelphia, Pa., composed almost entirely of United States Pattern Pieces, with some Experimental Coins, to which was added a number of Canadian Coins and Medals, gathered by the late Mr. Oliver, whose War Medals were dispersed at a Sale in England not long since, were sold at auction at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, on Saturday, April 23, 1892. Catalogue by the New York Coin & Stamp Company. The Catalogue covered 45 pages and contained 615 lots. As might be expected in the sale of a cabinet of this character, very good prices were received for the most desirable specimens. An illustrated edition of 100 copies, with artotype plates representing 46 pieces, was issued. Among the prices received we note the following, and as it would be impossible in our limits to give full descriptions of the peculiar differences of these pieces, we add the numbers of the lots referred to: 1, Silver Centre Cent, 1792, \$20; 2, Disme, 1792, 23; 3, Half do., 20; 5, Dollar, 1794, without stars, in copper, from Davis collection and said to be unique, 2; 11, Half Dollar, 1814, in *platinum*, only one other known, which is in the Mint Cabinet, 21; 14 and 15, 1836 Dollars, Gobrecht on base, 10, and on field, 30.50; 29, Dollar, 1839, regular issue flying eagle, "original without doubt," 30; 38, Double Eagle, same as regular issue of 1850, "the gem of the Woodside collection and of the Davis cabinet from which it came: it is now offered for first time at public sale; one in gold in Mint Cabinet, and this in brass (but gold-plated by Mr. Davis . . .) are the only existing specimens of these dies," 55; 287 and 288, two different Commercial Dollars of 1872, 19.50 and 21; 296, Trade Dollar, from Parmelee Sale, 1873, Liberty seated, 1. on globe, etc., 11; 301, Twenty Cents, 1874, Liberty seated 1. on globe, sim. to adopted design, 9.25; 346, Stella, gold proof, Mr. W. says "Only one I ever saw in gold," 40; varieties of the Goloid Dollars, 1879, 10.25 each; two Morgan Dollars of same date, of which but three sets known, lots 350, 352, 14; 354, 15; 356, same date but differing die, 14; 358, 16.50. and 360, 10; among the Canadian Medals we notice a number which brought very high prices, but we think it unnecessary to give further quotations, as so large a proportion were taken by the parties under whose name the sale was conducted, that we deem them of no consequence in establishing actual market values; 266 out of the first 404 lots were sold to "New York."

NEW YORK COIN AND STAMP COMPANY'S SALE.

May 27th another sale took place, under the same auspices as the last, at the rooms of Bangs & Co., New York; this was a collection of Coins, Medals, Numismatic Books, etc., "of a distinguished American amateur." The Catalogue, 47 pages, contained 621 lots. The collection was largely of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins, German Crowns, Medieval coins, etc., with a miscellaneous assortment of Medals, Decorations, War Medals, and a few Russian Medals, and the sale closed with the books and catalogues. A Triple Crown of Christian Louis, 1648, \$15; another of the same, 1664, 16; St. Helena

Medal, inscription in Italian, silver, size 48, weight $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, "superb, uncirculated," 14.50; the First and Second volumes of the Fonrobert sale, in half green cloth, 14.50; Neumann's Description of the best known Copper coins, "difficult to import at \$25," brought 7 a volume; this, as is well known, is the standard work on the subject, and describes 41,000 copper coins; it was a clean copy, and the six original volumes bound in four, made the cost \$28; Rentzmann's Lexicon of Numismatic Legends, with Supplement, half mor. 8vo, 7.50; Thomsen (Part II, Coins of the Middle Ages, describes 12,683 medieval coins), 15.50.

THE H. E. DEATS COLLECTION.

MR. ED. FROSSARD sold, at the rooms of Messrs. Leavitt & Co., June 9 and 10, the American Coins and Medals, including the rare 1822 Half Eagle, and a great variety of Paper Money—Colonial, Continental, Fractional Currency, Confederate, etc.—and about 275 books, chiefly Numismatic, gathered by Mr. H. F. Deats. The Catalogue, 50 pages, numbered 850 lots. Of the prices and result of the Sale we note the following: The Half Eagle of 1822 was passed; of this piece the Cataloguer remarked, but two other specimens are at present known; one in fine condition, in the Mint Cabinet, but struck on an ordinary planchet [this was a brilliant impression]; the other,—that in the Parmelee Sale,—"now generally understood not to have been the property of Mr. Parmelee, after a spirited contest between various dealers and collectors, was finally knocked down to 'Clay' (H. P. S.), at \$900." In other words it was bid in by the parties conducting that sale. This piece was offered at "an upset price of \$500, only \$50 more than half the sum several collectors appeared to be willing to pay for a specimen at the Parmelee sale two years ago." The upset price however was not bid, we judge, as the piece was passed, or withdrawn, for private sale,—which, we have not learned. All of which goes to show that a coin sale may be as much of a lottery as marriage, with the seller rather than the buyer, the one who draws the most blanks. At the prices which coins of much less rarity and interest have brought, at no very distant period, we are surprised that this should not have found eager bidders at the "upset" figures. A fine and very rare Dollar of 1794 brought 67.50; do., 1836, Gobrecht on base, 11; 1839, Liberty seated, 29.25; 1847, pr., v. r., 9.50; 1851, pr., 36; 1852, 50; 1858, 40; a large silver medallion, commemorating the German conquest of Alsace-Lorraine, dies by Kullrich, proof, size 54, brought 15; the Paper money brought very good prices, as these issues have been going of late, and the more valuable works on special branches of the science also sold well. A limited number of copies of the catalogue were printed on a fine Japanese paper.

THE RAMSDEN COLLECTION.

THE Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia, sold at the rooms of Messrs. Davis & Harvey, in that city, on June 21 and 22, the collection of the late Mr. Thomas Ramsden, a gentleman well known among collectors, and President of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society until its dissolution in December, 1889. Mr. Ramsden deceased in April, 1890, at the age of 56, having devoted much of the latter part of his life to making this collection; it contained a large number of specimens of the regular coinage, among which were an unusual variety of duplicate dates of some of the rarest in this series, and many choice examples of the gold coinage. There were also a number of interesting Medals, among which we note the Season Medal, (Interior scene, women spinning, weaving, etc.) which brought \$20; the Eccleston Washington, "The Land was ours," 6.50; among the gold coins, the early Eagles brought the customary advance on their face value; a very fine impression of 1795 sold for 17.50; one of 1797, ten stars behind, and six before the bust, 14.50; Half Eagle of 1797, perfect date, eleven stars behind and five before the bust, an excessively rare variety, 44; Half Eagle, 1831, v. f. and v. r., 23.50; Quarter Eagle of 1796, no stars, 16; another of same date, but eight stars before and as many behind the bust, 42; do., 1806 over 1804, eight behind, five before, 15; one of 1834, type of the Half of 1813, 7.50, and another, type of 1835, without motto, f. and r., 7.60. Proof set of 1857, nine pieces, 17; one of 1858, six pieces, 42.50; Dollar of 1794, flowing hair bust, fifteen stars, eight before, seven behind, and lettered edge, plugged, 22; do., 1836, Liberty seated, flying eagle on starry field, plain edge, proof, 8.25; do., 1852, plugged, (from Palmer collection) 14; one of 1858, br. proof, 37; Half Dollars of 1796, both plugged, 33 and 21; four Half Dollars of 1797, brought 30, 21, 27, and 19.50, and a fifth and sixth of same date, only fair, 15 and 18; many of the early dates of the Cents also brought excellent prices; a Chain Cent of 1793, legend in full, 7.25, and one with legend abbreviated, 14; 1797, unc., 15.25; 1799, perfect date, 27.50, and another, 20; Half Cent of 1796, pole to cap, only poor, though good for date of this rare piece, 16; many of the Medals sold very well, especially two of Lincoln and one of Grant. Among the books and pamphlets, we notice that several sets of early volumes of the *Journal* were sold. Of these the first lot was composed of the first eighteen volumes, bound, which brought 45; Mr. Phillips's work, in two volumes, on the Paper Currency of the Colonies, sold for 10.50. The entire sale was very successful.

COLONIAL, CONTINENTAL AND PAPER MONEY SALE.

ON the 29th June, the Scott Stamp and Coin Company (Ld.) sold at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, a collection of Colonial, Continental and Confederate Paper Money, Fractional Currency, together with various Coins, Medals and Tokens, etc. The Catalogue, 37 pages, contained 586 lots, and the total amount of the sale was about \$1,350. A Continental Note of Massachusetts, Dec. 7, 1775, for 36 Shillings, brought \$6; a lot (three pieces), North Carolina do., 1748 and 1758, 7.80; and three other pieces, sold as a lot, 1768, 1776, and 1780, two of them mended, 9.30; four other pieces of North Carolina, with Masonic devices, described some time ago in the *Journal*, sold as a lot, brought 12; among the coins we note the Gloriam Regni ($\frac{1}{2}$ Crown), 5.75; Jetons of the Franco-American series, "Sub Omni Sidere," fine and sharp, 5; "Non inferiora," 18.50; "Non vilis aureo," 6.50; the Belle-Isle piece, "Britain triumphed," etc., 15.25; "Canada subdued," 6.25; Half-penny, Bank of Montreal, from

and side view, 1838, 12.25, and the Penny, same design, 25; Half-penny, 1839, 7.25, and Penny, 1838, sim. des., 25; Farthing of Anne, 1714, 9; Crowns, Elizabeth, 1601, 28.50; of Commonwealth, 1656, 26; of Cromwell, 1658, struck when die first showed signs of breaking, 23.50; a complete set of ten pieces money of George II, young head, 11.20; Five Brothers Thaler, 1681, field retouched, 6; Siege piece of Zara, 1815, 10. Many of the Medals also brought good prices; and the total must have been very satisfactory to the owner.

OBITUARY.

DAVID L. WALTER, LL. B.

It is with sincere regret that we inform the readers of the *Journal* of the death of Mr. DAVID L. WALTER, so well known to them by his scholarly papers on "The Medals relating to Comets," the concluding portion of which appears in the present number of this Magazine, but without his revision; the proofs were in his hands just before his death, and among his papers was found a sealed envelope, addressed to one of the Editors, containing the closing notes, which he had prepared, from which a portion of the article on another page is printed.

Mr. Walter died on Thursday, June 28, 1892, after a brief but painful illness; his funeral took place from his home, 218 West 119th Street, on the following Sunday, July 1, and was largely attended, the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendez, of the Forty-fourth Street Temple conducting the services. Many prominent members of the Jewish Benevolent and Fraternal Societies were present, a number coming long distances to show their regard for their late friend and companion.

Mr. Walter was born at Cardiff, Wales, in 1843, but had been for many years a resident of New York City, where he was engaged in successful practice as an attorney at law. He was active in various benevolent organizations, especially those connected with the Jewish faith. He was the Presiding officer of the District Grand body of the Order "B'nai B'rith," to which position he had recently been elected, after a valuable service of ten years or more, on important committees, and in subordinate offices. One who knew him well says: "He was a man of quiet and retired disposition, highly esteemed by the members of the Order, and those who knew him best were the most warmly attached to him. He was a man of scholarly attainments, and familiar with a number of languages. He was of an analytical turn of mind, always logical; possessed of a remarkable flow of language, the use of which he never abused, he was an able orator, and the thoughts to which he gave utterance were always clothed in choice diction." The "Hebrew Standard" says: "It was a great shock to a large number of our people, and to many non-Jews as well, when the sudden tidings were spread of his death. Mr. Walter was removed from the sphere of his usefulness in comparative youth. It is not easy to be reconciled to the loss of a man of his intellectual attainments, high character, and sturdy independence, at the early age of forty-eight; and it is difficult, too, to proffer consolation to the stricken wife, whose married life with the deceased was of but two short and happy years' duration."

Mr. Walter contributed several papers to the *Journal*, (beside that mentioned above) on Alchemistic Medals, etc.; he was at work on an elaborate paper on Jewish Medals, for which no one else among American Numismatists was so well fitted; for this he had gathered much material, and had prepared a large number of illustrations; it must be a matter of deep regret, not only to those nearest to him who knew what an immense amount of preparatory work had been done, and how wide were the researches which he had conducted, but to the lovers of the science everywhere, that there seems to be no one sufficiently informed on this interesting topic to take the pen which dropped from his hand, and complete his labors for the benefit of Numismatic learning; so far as we know, nothing on this subject has yet appeared save occasional items. He was, as a friend has said, "Passionately fond of Numismatics; for many years a collector of coins and medals, having given special attention to those relating to Comets, on which he was regarded as the highest authority, at home and abroad, corresponding with the best informed students in Germany, Austria, etc., by whom he was often

consulted, on the mystical medieval pieces relating to alchemy and the abstruse arts of that period." His collection of such pieces, to which his attention was early attracted by their Hebrew legends, etc., is said by those who have seen it, to have been one of high rank and value; how much greater this value would have been, had he been spared to complete his labors, and thus inform collectors generally of the rarity and interest attaching to these singular pieces, none but those who have devoted themselves to gathering a cabinet in some special department can fully realize. Mr. Walter was an active and energetic member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, and for several years one of its Vice Presidents.

W. T. R. M.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number begins a new volume of the *Journal*. For the assistance and encouraging words which its Editors have received during the year just closed, we express our sincere thanks. To take up the work laid down by the retiring Board, which had been done so well for more than twenty years, proved a more serious undertaking than was fully realized at the outset. They had behind them the support of the Boston Numismatic Society, which guaranteed them against loss, and they also had a wide circle of friends and contributors interested in their success,—while the new Board had no such guarantee. The obstacles were many and some of them unforeseen; chief among them were the vexatious delays which our most strenuous efforts proved unable to prevent. Most of these difficulties we have overcome, and but for the recent death of Mr. Walter, mentioned above, after proofs had been sent him, this number would have appeared on the regular date of publication (the 15th of the month). In the coming volume we shall continue the work on the same lines which have been followed during that now closed. As was stated a year ago, the *Journal* will endeavor to give its readers original papers relating to the science, historical notes, and other information of value on Numismatic subjects; its criticisms will be impartial. Our list of correspondents has increased, and we would gladly see it greatly enlarged, and we repeat the statement so often made in the past, that contributions for our pages from all interested in the science will always be welcome, and used whenever available. In closing, we once more pledge our best endeavors to maintain the high position which the *Journal* had won when it passed into the hands of its present Editors.

IT has been very pleasant to find in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, during the past year, kindly allusions to the *Journal*, and to receive just as the present number goes to press, congratulations from Signor Gneccchi, of the *Società Numismatica Italiana*, Milan, on its continuance, with good wishes for its increasing prosperity. The latter gentleman advises us of the foundation of the Society just mentioned, which took place in February last. We cordially welcome this youngest sister to the circle of kindred Societies. An account of its institution appears in the last number of "*Rivista Italiana*," but the magazine has not yet reached us.

WE regret to be obliged to defer accounts of Proceedings of Societies, Book Notices, and other matters in type for the present number, to a future issue.

CURRENCY.

MONEY which is coming to you does not always arrive.

THE counterfeiter is satisfied when he can spend money as fast as he can make it.

WHEN there is but one coin in a jug it is constantly proclaiming its presence therein.—*Talmud*.

THE Philadelphia girl on a dollar is beautiful, but to the North American eye doesn't any girl look pretty on a dollar?



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No. 2.

JACOB PERKINS.

AN EARLY NEW ENGLAND DIE-CUTTER.

MOST of the early engravers of the dies from which American Coins and Medals of the last century were struck, of whom there were but few, were self-educated men, without the advantages of training under skilled instructors, and in most cases without even the opportunity of studying the achievements of masters whose work had preceded them; this fact gives a special interest not merely to the results of their labors, but to their personal history. John Hull, who is supposed to have cut the dies for the early New England and Pine Tree money, was probably the first to practice the art in the American colonies; and the romantic story of the astonishing profits he is reputed to have made, a part of which, as Hawthorne's mythologic tale has informed us, he invested in a dowry for his daughter on her marriage, though its absurdity was long ago shown, is still rehearsed to admiring school-boys as veracious history; Higley, whose Granby coppers with their mighty axe and the deer at gaze, brought him many a mug of flip, if tradition tells the truth; Paul Revere, who suggested some of the patterns for Massachusetts coins, and the various engravers of the innumerable dies of Connecticut, New Jersey and the other Colonial coppers; Chalmers, Standish Barry, if indeed they personally cut the dies for the pieces attributed to them, Abel Buel, and others who need not be named, are instances in point. Most of these issues could be properly classed among necessity pieces, and doubtless many interesting items of the various difficulties which attended their production and the means by which they were surmounted, might be brought to light, from the records of the past, by a curious investigator, which would add an interesting chapter to the early history of American Numismatics.

One of the most ingenious of this group of workmen, and one of the earliest to attempt to engrave medallic dies, was JACOB PERKINS, whose Medal of Washington, bearing an urn and the inscription "He is in glory, the world in tears," is well known to collectors. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 9, 1766; his father was a tailor, and carried on his business in that quaint

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old town on the banks of the Merrimac, which at that time was a prosperous municipality, and the home of many distinguished men; on its principal street stands the church where Whitefield lies buried, the well-known friend of the Wesleys and the Countess of Huntingdon, and to whose fervid sermons on his journeys through the Colonies Franklin occasionally listened.

Jacob's father had a numerous family, and brought them up with much of the strictness which characterized the period; but Jacob was somewhat disposed to resent the rigor of the paternal rule, and it is related that on one occasion having been sent to his chamber for some trifling misdemeanor, his father repaired thither shortly after, determined to apply the rod of correction, but was astonished to find only an empty room; the boy had discovered some balls of the "listing" torn from his father's woollens, and extemporizing a rope, had made his escape. Whether this evidence of his ability to take care of himself led to the immediate result of his leaving his home, tradition does not say, but soon after, at the age of fifteen, we find him at work as a goldsmith, and assuming a large share of the responsibility of the business. At the very first he began to give evidence of that inventive talent which in his after life made him famous; he succeeded in discovering a method of plating the buckles which formed so essential a part of the fashionable costume of the day; by this process shoe-buckles and knee-buckles of silver or gold, often set with gems, were so closely imitated as hardly to be distinguished from the genuine metal.

At the age of twenty-one he is said to have made his first attempt at cutting dies for striking coins; a letter from Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, in the *Journal* for September, 1868 (p. 36), says that he "executed beautifully a silver pattern for the first coinage of United States Dollars," an impression of which, obtained from a nephew of Mr. Perkins, is in Mr. Stickney's cabinet, who esteems it as among the choicest pieces in his possession, and who remarks that it was rejected because it bore the medallion head of Washington, a too aristocratic design for a period governed by French influence.

When Perkins was twenty-four years old he suggested the plan of printing bank-notes from elaborately engraved steel-plates, instead of the cheaper wood-cut and copper-plate devices which had been previously used. The idea met with favor at once, as it was believed that these plates could not successfully be counterfeited, when executed according to his proposed methods; and from this suggestion grew the great Bank-note and Bond Engraving Companies, whose superb work to-day is so deserving of praise for the mechanical as well as for the artistic skill employed in their production.

Among his other inventions of about the same period was a machine for cutting and heading nails, by one operation; it proved a success, and a building was erected at Amesbury, Mass., where a profitable business in their manufacture was carried on for many years.

When Washington died, a large number of funeral processions, in various parts of the country, expressed the popular grief. In the city of Boston there was a Masonic procession, which was attended on the 11th of February, 1800, and in which the Grand Lodge, Samuel Dunn, Grand Master, and 1,600 Brethren participated, many of them wearing a Medal struck from dies engraved by Perkins. The obverse has a bust of Washington to left, in uniform, and surrounded by a wreath of laurel; it bears the legend "HE IS

IN GLORY. THE WORLD IN TEARS," which was suggested by the Hon. Dudley A. Tyng, who was at one time Collector of the Port of Newburyport; the reverse has an inscription in four concentric circles, and a skull and cross bones at the bottom. Eleven days later a civic procession marched through the streets of the same city, and another Medal, having the same obverse, but a different reverse with an urn, etc., the dies of which were also cut by Perkins, was worn. These Medals were struck in a three-story wooden building which stood for many years in Market Place, Newburyport, and perhaps is still there; it was just below the Ocean Bank.

Some time after these Medals were struck, Mr. Perkins removed to Boston, and later resided in New York and Philadelphia. In 1818 he went to London, which was his residence until his death, in 1841; a daughter survived him; he had also two sons, Angier M., and Greenleaf.

While in England he was engaged in a large manufacturing business, chiefly of engines and steam machinery. While there he also invented a process of transferring engravings from one steel-plate to another. Among his inventions may also be mentioned a gun, in which steam was successfully used instead of powder; the bathometer for measuring the depth of water, and the pleometer, to mark the speed with which a vessel moves.

EARLY MACEDONIAN COINS OF THE PANGAEAN DISTRICT.

THE study of the ancient coins of Greece has not made that advance in the United States which their importance from a numismatic point of view deserves. The Editors of the *Journal*, desiring to do what they may be able, to increase the interest in the subject, propose to print occasional articles, gathered from the works of eminent authorities, not accessible to the general reader. The first of these, from an essay on the subject by Mr. BARCLAY V. HEAD, is given below.

The mountain ranges between the Strymon and the Nestos, together with the intervening valleys and plain, now called the plain of Drama, drained by the river Angites and its tributaries, were, from the earliest times of which we possess any record, the home of fierce Thracian tribes, miners, who worked the rich veins of gold and silver with which the mountains, especially the Pangaeian range, abounded. On the summit of Mount Pangaeum itself was the religious centre of the whole district, the famous oracle of the Thracian Bacchus, whose orgiastic rites were perhaps introduced in primitive times from Phrygia, whence also the tribes of the Pangaeian district must have originally received the Babylonian silver standard, according to which their earliest dealings in that metal were regulated.

It is not surprising that among tribes whose one staple of trade was gold and silver, a currency should have been adopted as soon as the idea reached their shores, which we may suppose it to have done early in the sixth century B.C. from the parts of Asia Minor at that time under the dominion of the Lydian king, Alyattes.

Accordingly we find a Thracian gold stater of the Pangaeian district which is without an inscription, but similar in type to the coins of the Orrescii, etc., identical in weight with the gold staters of the north-western district of Asia Minor of the time of Alyattes. The earliest Pangaeian silver money in like manner follows the same Babylonian silver standard as the coins of Croesus. The types on the other hand are purely Thracian, the favorite subject for representation being a Centaur carrying off a Nymph.

The Pangaeian region with its port Neapolis and the Greek island of Thasos, may, therefore, be looked upon as the starting point of a coinage which gradually

spread in a westerly direction, probably by a route almost identical with that which the Romans of later days called the Via Egnatia, to Lete, Therma, Ichnae, Aegae, and thence, perhaps, even into the plain of the Haliacmon, to which district, and not to Thrace, the coin of the Tynteni should perhaps be attributed, on account of its resemblance to the coin of Ichnae.

The Orrescii, the Zaeelii, and the . . . naei, are the names, hitherto discovered, of the silver-coining tribes of the Pangaeon district. These peoples are not mentioned in history, and are only known to us by their money.

They possessed, by way of the pass across Mount Symbolon and the port of Neapolis (now Kavala), a direct communication with the opposite island of Thasos and the Aegaeon, and by the land-route already mentioned, which was afterwards followed by the army of Xerxes, an easy means of commercial intercourse with the Macedonian valleys. In this way alone can we account for the extension of the Babylonian standard over so large an extent of country.

There were two towns called Neapolis on the northern shores of the Aegaeon, one in the peninsula of Pallene, near Mende, the other, the modern Kavala, opposite Thasos, in the bay at the foot of Mount Pangaeum, commercially a place of great importance, from its position at the only point where the great military high-road through Thrace touches the sea, thus placing it in communication at the same time with the interior, and, by sea, with Greece.

This is the town to which the plentiful coins reading *NEOP* must be attributed. They cannot possibly be of the Mendaean Neapolis, for all the early coins of the Chalcidian district are of Attic weight, while these are of the same Babylonian standard as the coins of the Pangaeon tribes of the interior and of Thasos.

Whether Neapolis was a colony of Athens or a dependency of Daton, a continental settlement of the Thasians, has been disputed; the probability, however, is that it was originally a Thasian settlement, and subsequently tributary to Athens, and in great part occupied by Athenians, who took up their abode there for the purpose of deriving profit from the rich mines of Mount Pangaeum.

The type of the coins of Neapolis, the Gorgon-head, is, however, no evidence of Athenian origin, for it is now all but certain that the coins of this type commonly assigned to Athens are in reality coins of Eretria in Euboea.

The coinage of Neapolis commences probably before B.C. 500, continuing in an unbroken series down to the time of Philip. In fabric there is a striking similarity to the coins of Thasos, noticeable both in the obverses and in the incuse reverses of the earlier coins, and continuing down to the time when the two places cease to coin money. The early coins of both follow the Babylonian standard of the mainland, which, afterwards, develops a tendency to merge into the Attic. It is remarkable that the drachm of Neapolis and the Thasian stater have the same letter *A* on the obverse. As the two coins are clearly contemporary, this may probably indicate a very close connection between the two mints, which may have been both, for a time, under one and the same magistrate.

In the Athenian tribute-lists this Neapolis is distinguished from other towns of the same name by the addition of *παρ' Ἀντιόχων*, and is assessed constantly at 1,000 drachms.

About B.C. 411, as nearly as we are able to judge, owing perhaps to the change in the political constitution of the island, the coinage of Thasos is entirely renewed, both as to type, standard, and fabric. A similar change takes place in the coinage of Neapolis. The Gorgoneion, it is true, remains the type of the obverse, but on the reverse appears the head of a goddess who can be no other than Nike. On the larger coins she wears a wreath of olive, on the smaller her hair is twisted up into a knot behind the head. The worship of Nike, as Heuzey has shown, is clearly due to the Athenian settlers who associated her with Athena, who, under the name Parthenos, was the goddess especially revered at Neapolis, where there was a temple erected to her, called, as at Athens, the Parthenon, as we know from an inscription published by Heuzey.

After Neapolis Eion was perhaps the most important port on these coasts, as may be gathered from Herodotus, who says that Xerxes started thence for Asia on his return after his defeat at Salamis, and that he left behind him the Persian Boges as governor of the town. The obstinate resistance of the latter against Cimon circ. 470, and his tragical end, are among the few incidents which Thucydides mentions during the interval between B.C. 477 and 466. "Eion," says Grote, "was for Athens the first stepping-stone towards the important settlement of Amphipolis."

The attribution to Eion of the series of small silver coins having for type one or two swans, generally accompanied by a lizard, cannot be considered as certain. Mionnet gives them to Heraclea Sintica: Cousinéry to Eion, Thasos, or Amphipolis, according as the letters *H*, *Θ*, or *A* occur upon them. Borrell agrees with this conjecture.

Dr. J. Friedlaender has published a description of an electrum hekte of the same type weighing 40 grains, now in the Berlin Museum. This shows that the place of mintage was a member of the monetary league which issued such hecetae, and almost certainly a seaport.

Taking into consideration, therefore, not only the early style but also the Babylonian standard of all these little silver coins, it may be affirmed that they precede in date the foundation of Amphipolis, and, as they have been generally found in its neighborhood, the probability is that they were issued at Eion, a place which after 437 became secondary to Amphipolis, after which it is not likely to have had a separate mint.

"INIMICA TYRANNIS."

THE reverse "Inimica Tyrannis" used with the Confederatios, is somewhat interesting; there are two die-varieties of this reverse: of one of them only a single impression is known, and this was found in digging a drain at Berlin, Connecticut. This has the word AMERICA at the bottom, while the other has AMERICANA.

It is probable that this was originally intended as the obverse of a proposed National coin, and it was from the device that the name crown was to be given to the piece itself. In a paper prepared by Gouverneur Morris, it is said that "the word Crown occurred from the following idea of an impression for the gold coin: an Indian, his right foot on a crown, a bow in his left hand, in his right thirteen arrows, and the inscription—*Manus Inimica Tyrannis*." [A hand unfriendly to tyrants.]

The pieces that exist are in copper, and the device is somewhat modified; the figure resembles a woman fully as much as a man; it holds a single arrow in the right hand, and a bow in the left, while a full quiver is suspended from the left shoulder behind. At the observer's right is a sort of pillar, on which the figure leans, and beneath its right foot is a crown. These reverses are substantially alike, except as mentioned above (in the legend,) and both are used with the Confederatios of 1785.

The power of association is curiously illustrated by the name suggested by Morris for the proposed coinage. The crown, as the emblem of royalty, and especially as typifying the British power, was particularly obnoxious, and had been torn down from public buildings, court-rooms and churches, by the colonists with unsparing zeal; on the piece proposed, America, typified by an Indian, tramples the odious symbol under foot. And yet, so familiar was the word, as applied to a coin, that so far as we can discover, no objection was made to the suggestion on account of the proposed name.

STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS ON COINS.

IN a recent number of the *Journal*, a correspondent made some inquiries as to whether there were Medals bearing representations of the heavenly constellations, stars, etc. The ordinary clusters of stars, such as surround the head of the eagle on some of our gold pieces, the stars on our silver coins, and others of similar character, not referring to any particular constellation, were expressly excepted in the inquiry. The query at once attracted attention, and several correspondents sent particulars, bearing more or less directly on the subject; at our request a gentleman interested in the matter has looked over several old and rare Numismatic works, and has compiled the following list, from various engravings. It seems to have sufficient interest to give it place in our pages; for we are not aware that any attempt has hitherto been made to gather descriptions of these pieces, and the field does not seem to be very extensive; our correspondent has promised to make some further researches, and these we shall hope to publish hereafter.—EDS.

1. *Obv.* FRIDERICVS D G DVX SAX I C M A ET W [Frederic, by the Grace of God Duke of Saxony, Julich, *Juliaci*, Cleve, *Cliviae*, Berg, *Montium*, Engern, *Angriae*, and Westphalia.) Armored bust to right, in profile; wig with long flowing curls; around his neck the ribbon and device of the Danish Order of the Elephant, the emblem itself touching the edge of the medal; on the truncation of the arm *Wermuth* [the die-cutter.]

Rev. SACRI ROM IMP STATVVM EVANGELICORVM LIBERTAS AVCTORITASQV ASSERTA * in the outer circle; * EMENDATO AD SOLIS CVRSVM CALENDARIO AÖ IVBILÆO & SÆCVLARI XÖ SEPTIÖ in the middle circle, and in a third, FRIDERICI DVCIS SAXONIAE SEPTIMO REGIMINIS INEVNTE The legend is thus in three concentric circles; [The liberty and authority of the Evangelic statutes of the Holy Roman Empire asserted by the correction of the calendar to the course of the sun in the Jubilee and Centennial year 1700, on the seventeenth day of February—the month being shown by the sun in the sign Pisces—at the beginning of the seventh year of the reign of Frederic, Duke of Saxony.] Fridericus on the interior circle of the reverse is in an ornate letter. On the field the celestial globe, showing various constellations—the Bears, (Major and Minor,) the Ship, etc., with several signs of the zodiac, and the sun in the sign Pisces. Size 32.

This was struck to commemorate the change of the Calendar from Old to New Style.

2. *Obv.* FIAT SAXONICI SPLENDOR AMORQVE POLI * [May he become the glory of the Saxon and the favorite of the Polish realms.] The zodiacal sign of the Lion, represented by a springing lion to right, covered with stars and a cloud beneath him.

Rev. FRIDERICVS | AVGVSTVS | DVX SAXONIAE | NATVS ZIZAE | D · XII AVG · A · C · IVB · MDCC | SOLE LEONEM | PERCVRRENTE | MAJORVM | MAXIMORVM | VT NOMINA | ITA VIRTUTES | FELICITER | IMITETVR [Frederic Augustus, Duke of Saxony, born at Zeitz, on the 12th of August, in the Jubilee year of Christ 1700, the sun passing through the sign of the Lion. As he bears the names, so may he happily imitate the virtues of his ancestors.] c. w. at bottom for Christian Wermuth, engraver. Inscription in thirteen lines across the field, of which the first, second, eighth and ninth are in an ornamental script.

Edge inscribed PATRE MAVRIT · D · S · P · A · E · N · MATRE MARIA AMALIA E DOMO ELECT · BRAND · [Maurice Wilhelm, Duke of Saxony, Administrator *Postulato Administratore Episcopatus* of the Bishop of Naumberg, his father, and Maria Amalia, of the Electoral House of Brandenburg, his mother.] Size 20 nearly.

Struck in honor of the birth of the Prince named.

3. *Obv.* IVSTVS AB INTEGRO NVMERORVM NASCITVR ORDO • [The proper order of numbers (*i. e.* of the days) arises from a fresh series.] The radiant sun surrounded by the circle of the zodiac which is inscribed with the symbols of the twelve signs; the several portions enclosing the signs are divided into thirds, or ten degrees each; from one of these divisions of the sign of Pisces hangs an ornate tablet inscribed MDCC. | DIES DIES | ST. COR. ST. N. | 18 FEBR. 28 | . I MAR. The tablet, it will be seen by inspection, is arranged to read downward, in double columns; the interpretation thereof is: 1700: The 18th day of February of Old Style becomes the 28th day of February New Style, and the day following, the first of March.

Rev. ET REDIT IN ORBEM COELI MENSURA PER ORAS [And the measure in the circle of heaven returns through the hours, *i. e.* the measure of time is corrected to correspond with the vernal equinox.] A winged figure, flying to the right, revolves a starry sphere by means of a ribbon or band which surrounds it; the circle bears near its edge the Roman numerals, X, XX, etc. to C, which is at the top. Size 24.

This Medal commemorates the adoption of the New Style, or the correction of the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, by the Protestant States of Germany, in the year 1700, ten days being omitted in February, from the 18th to the 28th, as shown on the piece. The legend of the obverse is based on the fifth line of the fourth Eclogue of the *Bucolics* of Virgil,

"Magnus ab integro saeculorum nascitur ordo."

The device of the reverse recalls the ancient belief that the heavenly spheres were each guided and controlled by Angelic powers, and the letter C, at the top of the sphere, the hope that the incoming century might be the dawn of the golden age, so beautifully described in the prophetic Eclogue addressed to Pollio, from which the obverse legend is adapted. There were other Medals struck about the same time with this, bearing the same legend, and referring to the same event, but as they do not display the celestial signs, they need no further mention.

4. *Obv.* SEPTEM IVNGIS TRINVNE TRIONES On the right the Constellation of Ursa Major, represented by a bear, moving towards the top of the field; an elliptical glory of rays bearing the tetragrammaton behind him, and the Constellation of Ursa Minor moving downwards at the left; both the figures show the various stars of these Constellations in their proper places; the Sacred name forms the subject of the verb in the legend, which is therefore to be read "Thou, oh Triune Lord, unitest the Northern Constellations." In exergue, separated by a line from the field, called by the Germans "the socket," PAX SEPTENT | CIDI OCC. [The Northern Peace, 1700.]

Rev. ORIENTES DISSIPAT VMBRES [He disperses the rising clouds.] The meridian sun pierces through dark clouds which are falling in showers upon a

portion of the globe below, which bears a map of the southern part of the Swedish peninsula and the northern part of Denmark and the adjoining country. The edge is inscribed PAX PAX TIBI ET PAX ADIVTORIBVS TVIS. [Peace, peace be unto thee, and to thy helpers.] The verse is from I Chronicles, xii: 18. Size 22.

The historic significance of this Medal is as follows: In the year 1698 the Princess Hedvig Sophia of Sweden was married to Frederic, the Duke of Holstein-Gottorf, who had been made by King Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, commander of his forces in Germany; this alliance induced that King to assist the Duke, (who was then carrying on an unsuccessful war with Denmark,) not only with supplies, but by landing troops on the Danish territory; the King of Denmark was in consequence obliged to recall his army from the Duchy: the allied forces were enabled to relieve Tonningen, which the Danes had besieged; the clouds of war were thus dispersed, and the result was a Treaty of Peace, which was signed at Travendahl, on the fourth of August; the Northern Constellations denote the Kingdom of Sweden.

5. *Obv.* AB AVSTRO AD BOREAM [From South to North, or From Noon to Midnight.] The zodiacal sign of the Fishes (Pisces), with the stars of the Constellation in their proper places; the fishes are united by a ribbon; a cloud above and below, and the field is covered with stars.

Rev. WILHELM | DVX SAXONIAE | NATVS GOTHAE | HORA NOCTIS XI. MINVT. XV. | XII. MARTII MDCCI. | SOLE PISCES PERCVRENTE | ATAVI IO WILHELMI | HAC OLIM DIE DEFVNCTI | ET RELIQVORVM | SVI NOMINIS PRINCIPVM | VIRTVTES AC | FELICITATEM | ASSEQVATVR [William, Duke of Saxony, born at Gotha, at quarter past eleven, on the night of the twelfth of March, while the sun was passing through the sign Pisces; May he attain to the virtues and happiness of his Grandfather, John William, who died on this date, (olim, some time since,) and of the other Princes of his name.] c. w. for Christian Wermuth, near the edge at the bottom. On the edge PATRE FRIDERICO DVCE SAXO-GOTHANO, MATRE MAGDALENA AVGVSTA PRINC. ANH. SERVEST [Frederic, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, his father; Magdalen Augusta, Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, his mother.] Size 19.

Struck to commemorate the birth of the Prince named; the obverse legend, which is in ornate letters, seems to intimate the period of labor; and is incorrectly described in *Saxonia Numismata*, IV, p. 843, as reading AB ORTV AD OCCASVM. The legend of the obverse and the first, second, seventh and ninth lines of the inscription on the reverse, are in ornate letters. Wermuth was fond of giving an astrological turn to the birth-medals which he engraved.

6. *Obv.* Laureated bust in armor, of Charles V, Emperor of the Romans, to left. Legend, IMP. CAES. CAROLVS V AVG. [Charles V, Emperor, etc.]

Rev. A mountain surmounted by a fortress; the sea in the distance; above is the radiant sun in the zodiacal circle; the signs shown are not arranged in regular order, but appear to be Scorpio, Libra and Pisces. Legend, NONDVM IN AVGE. [Not yet in apogee.] The significance being that the Emperor had not yet reached the summit of his glory. This is said to have been struck in 1544, near the close of the war between the Emperor and France. There is another medal with a similar reverse, but without astronomical signs. We have been unable to learn what castle is represented.

Charles V was the father of Philip who married Mary of England, and is best remembered by his singular conduct towards the close of his life, when he abdicated the crown, in 1556, retaining only his title, and retired to a monastery in Spain, where about a month before his death, which took place in September, 1558, he celebrated his own obsequies in the Chapel of St. Just, in Estremadura.

7. *Obv.* Laureated and armored bust of Rudolph II, facing. Legend, RVDOLPHVS · II · ROM · IMP · REX · HV · BO · [Rudolph II, Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia.]

Rev. The figure Capricorn to right, at the base of a ring which stands erect and sidewise to the field; at the top, also within the ring, is an eagle, flying to the left, two stars in line with his beak, and a crown above to right. Legend, FVLGET CAES · ASTRVM [The star of Caesar is shining.]

8. *Obv.* Similar to the preceding.

Rev. Capricorn to left, over a globe; an eagle flying above. Legend, VADVNT SOLIDA VI. [They advance with compacted force.]

These two medals are said, with how much correctness we cannot tell, as they have no date, to have reference to the same event, the death of the Emperor Rudolph II, which occurred in 1612. The soaring eagle typifies his ascending spirit. The reverse is what gives its interest here; the zodiacal sign of Capricorn has an astrological meaning; it was said to show that those born under its influence would attain the greatest happiness; by the Platonists its place in the circle of the zodiac was called "the gate of the gods," as if the souls of men, when released from the body, returned through that as a portal into heaven whence they came, and there became partakers of the divine nature. The success of Rudolph, who had by main force recovered the castle of Strigonium from the Turks, is alluded to by the legend of the second reverse, and the "*Fulium Sidus*" by that of the first.

9. *Obv.* V · SATURNI · SATELLITES PRIMUM COGNITI · [Five satellites of Saturn first known.] The planet Saturn and his ring, with thirteen projecting points; the planet is surrounded by five circles, of which the innermost is near the ends of the points; the next outer touches the ends of the points; these two circles are simply lines; outside of them are three more concentric circles, the outer two composed of eighty small balls and the third of ninety; the third and fifth are arranged with nine small balls and every tenth one a larger ball; the fourth is similarly arranged, but in groups of five balls; from the alternate large balls of the third circle lines are drawn forming a nine-pointed star; the points are numbered from 1 to 9, following the course of the line which outlines the star; the larger balls of the fourth circles are numbered from 1 to 16, and those of the outer circle from 10 to 80; where the left horizontal ray of the planet touches the inner circle is a small star; a second appears on the opposite side, near the edge of the second circle; a third on the third circle on a line with the first; a fourth opposite, on the right, and a fifth on the outer circle again at the left, at 80, in line with the others; these represent the five satellites of Saturn, to commemorate the discovery of which this medal was struck. In exergue, M · DC · LXXXVI ·

I have not found a description of the reverse, which was very probably the bust of Louis XIV. Neither metal or size is given with the engraving

from which this is described. It is difficult to explain this medal in accordance with exact historical facts; the date, as will be seen, is 1686; one satellite (that now known as the "sixth") was discovered by Huyghens, in 1655; four others were found (making five), between 1671 and 1684; so that the five were *not* "first known in 1686," but two years earlier, when Giovanni Domenico Cassini, the Astronomer Royal at Paris, who discovered the four, first announced their existence. As this was struck by order of the French King, to commemorate the achievement of his own astronomer, we conjecture that Louis himself may have visited the Observatory, and seen them, and that this medal commemorates that event, rather than the actual discovery.

PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON'S COLLECTION OF COINS.

Editors of The Journal: —

It may be of interest to your readers to learn that so distinguished a personage as Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, and President of the United States, had a collection of coins and medals and other curios. The series of relics and souvenirs gathered from many sources, during the life of General Jackson, and preserved at the Hermitage, his historic home near Nashville, Tennessee, embraced a large number of objects of antiquarian and historical interest.

He and his family must have had a fondness for these things, if we may judge from their number and the judicious care with which they were preserved.

The extensive general collection at the old homestead is a veritable museum. There are many rare pieces of antique furniture, some of them the gifts of distinguished friends; a series of oil portraits of historic interest, sets of delicate old china, a collection of rare books and engravings, and of swords, pistols, and weapons, of ancient and modern Indian pipes and implements, and bric-a-brac of many varieties.

The carriage in which the General formerly rode in state is made entirely of wood and iron taken from the old frigate Constitution, and is, perhaps, the quaintest object of the kind now in existence in this country. It has been proposed to exhibit it at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in the department of transportation, to show how public dignitaries travelled in the earlier days of the Republic.

President Washington was one of the richest men of America in his day, an old time millionaire in fact, but I doubt whether the original Washington relics, stored at Mount Vernon, were more numerous or of greater interest than the Jackson relics at the Hermitage in Tennessee. But to return to the coins and medals. The most valuable and most beautiful piece in the original collection, was the large gold medal voted to General Jackson by the Congress of the United States, in honor of his victory at New Orleans. Years ago this interesting medal was purchased by a prominent coin collector in New York City, and it is now in one of the large collections there.

The writer obtained for his collection a number of coins and medals that originally belonged to the Jackson cabinet. Among them was the "Erie canal medal" in gold. It is considerably larger than a silver dollar, and is a beautiful specimen of the engraver's art. We learn that but four of these gold medals were struck. They were issued in 1826 by authority of the City of New York, in honor of the completion of the Erie Canal connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean, and in 1827, some years before Jackson's election to the Presidency, this medal was presented to him by the City of New York, or by his friends there. The original elegant red leather case, lined with blue velvet and lettered with his name in gold and the date, is still preserved with the medal. General Jackson presented this interesting piece to the daughter of his adopted son, Mrs. John Lawrence. The general was quite partial to the democracy of the State of New York, and he was a great favorite with his party there. His

biographer, Parton, says, he liked the "strict military way in which the party was governed in that State." "I am no politician," Jackson once remarked to a young New Yorker, "but if I were a politician I would be a New York politician." The General evidently did not object to the "machine system" of politics as it existed in his day.

Among the other coins I obtained from the Jackson collection, were two beautiful flying eagle dollars of the year 1836, with the mint lustre still untarnished, showing the care with which they had been preserved. According to the label, in the handwriting of Mrs. Jackson, one had been presented by Mr. Patterson of the Mint, as "one of the first dollars stamped." The other was presented by Martin Van Buren to a member of the Jackson family, as shown by its label. But one thousand of these flying eagle dollars were coined, so they are now very rare. I also obtained from the same collection, the rare silver piece known as the "Washington half dollar." The bust of Washington is represented in profile in Continental uniform, and the inscription upon the legend is "G. Washington President I. 1792."

I have also a well preserved Aureus of the Roman Emperor Nerva (A. D. 96-98.), and a remarkably beautiful bronze Sestertius of Julius Cæsar, both from the Jackson collection. The latter is stamped with a portrait of the Emperor, and with the name "C. Cæsar Dictator." On the reverse, within a wreath, are the well known words, "Veni, Vidi, Vici." The history of this coin has not been preserved; but it is probably of comparatively recent origin. In artistic execution it excels all other types of Roman coins in my collection. It has an ancient appearance, but is strongly suggestive of those accomplished Italian engravers who flourished three or four centuries ago in Padua and other cities, and who so successfully forged and reproduced a great variety of antique coins. They did not hesitate to invent many new and original devices and inscriptions. This may be one of their masterpieces, as I know of no similar genuine coin, or design. There are still a number of fine medals and coins in the collection at the Hermitage, but enough has been written to indicate that President Jackson must have highly appreciated these interesting memorials, and must have been in some measure at least a collector of coins and medals.

The State of Tennessee has placed the historic home of General Jackson under the charge of a society of patriotic ladies of Tennessee, The Ladies' Hermitage Association. They are endeavoring to raise the funds necessary to purchase from the Jackson family, for the benefit of the State and the public, the large and interesting collection of portraits, memorials, curios and relics so long preserved in the old homestead, and to keep them there permanently upon exhibition. It is to be hoped that they may succeed, and that the Hermitage and its treasures, like Washington's house and relics at Mount Vernon, may be preserved for the benefit of the present and future generations.

G. P. THRUSTON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August, 1892.

SOUVENIR CENTENNIAL COIN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Washington Post* makes the following suggestion, which is certainly worthy of consideration of the Mint authorities.

The coming year, 1893, will be prolific in interesting national events. In addition to the inauguration of President ——— and the World's Fair, another event not generally remembered or known, should receive publicity — the first national coins bearing the words "Liberty" and "United States of America," dated "1793," were (under the act of April 22, 1792,) coined and issued from the old Philadelphia Mint, being the large copper Cents and Half Cents, now rarely seen, except by collectors or in the auction room, and highly prized.

Would it not be fitting to commemorate this important centennial event by the issue, under authority of Congress, of a souvenir Medal or Coin; or why not utilize the design for the World's Fair Half Dollar, a difference of opinion prevailing as to the true features and likeness of Columbus?

B. H. COLLINS.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 82.]

I have again to enter medals belonging to divisions already covered, that have come to my knowledge since the last number of the *Journal*.

I. CANADA.

F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

C. E. A. Langlois, Toronto. St. Leon Mineral Spring.

472. Similar to No. 70, save in field of obverse a maple leaf instead of a crown. Brass. 12. 18mm. Edges beaded.

I have rubbings of this from Prof. S. Oettinger of New York.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

1. BRAZIL.

C. *Medical Events.*

Through the kindness of Mr. Julius Meili of Zurich, who has sent me impressions in sheet copper, I am now able to complete the description of a medal previously mentioned.¹

(281.) *Obverse.* Head of Dom Pedro II, to left. Inscription: DOM PEDRO SECUNDO IMPERADOR DO BRAZIL Exergue: a star.

Reverse. Two circles, with space between. Inscription: QUE, POR SUA PROFUNDA SCIENCIA, RESTITUTO AO BRAZIL O IDOLATRADO MONARCHA * | BRAZILEIROS RECONNECIDOS | * 1888 * Within field, struck, not engraved: AO | PROFESSOR | MOTTA MAIA (of Rio de Janeiro) | the staff of Aesculapius, horizontally to right.

Gold. 33. 53mm.

Three others of the kind were also conferred. As the names of the recipients were struck and not engraved, they must be separately numbered.

473. As preceding, but within field of the reverse, above the emblem: AO | PROFESSOR | GIOVANNI (of Rio de Janeiro.)

474. As the last, but AO | PROFESSOR | (Jean Martin) CHARCOT (of Paris.)

475. As the last, but AO | PROFESSOR | (Mariano) | SEMMOLA (of Naples.)

I have impressions of these medals from Mr. Meili; they might additionally have been classified under A. *Personal Medals.*

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. *Personal Medals.*

Dr. B. F. Stephenson, Major and Surgeon 14th Illinois Regt.

476. *Obverse.* Bust, facing. Inscription: DR. B. F. STEPHENSON FOUNDER OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Reverse. The five-pointed star of the Grand Army. Between upper points: FRATERNITY-CHARITY-LOYALTY Between the lower ones: twigs of laurel. Inscription: 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE G. A. R. | DECATUR, ILL. APRIL 6. 1891.

White metal. 23. 37mm. Edges milled. By Wm. H. Warner and Brother of Philadelphia.

In my collection.

¹ The *Journal*, January, 1892.

Dr. Joseph Warren (1741-1775), of Boston, Major-General Continental Army.

I have previously¹ referred to seven medals of Dr. Warren, which I had elsewhere described,² and several of which I own. There are two others, which should be added.

477. *Obverse.* The death of Warren. Above: BUNKER HILL Below: 17 JUNE. 1775. MITCHELL F^t

Reverse. The monument, with cannon, flags, etc., at base; an eagle hovering above. Inscription: HARRISON JUBILEE, BUNKER HILL, SEPT. 10, 1840.

White metal. 27. 43mm.

Haseltine, Seventieth Cat. (Crosby Collection), 27-29 June, 1883, No 700.

478. *Obverse.* Within circle, the Arms and motto of Massachusetts. Inscription: MASSACHUSETTS | thirteen stars.

Reverse. Inscription: 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF WARREN | * * * and within laurel wreath tied by ribbon: HELD | ∴ | SEP 7TH | - - | 1891

White metal. 22. 34mm. Edges milled. By W. H. Warner & Bro., of Phila. In my collection.

Macy, R. H. & Co. New York.
479. Copper, brass. 18.
Coin Collectors' Jour., X, 1885, p. 103,
No. 177; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 208.

Malley, Edward.
480. Vulcanite.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 43; Storer,
loc. cit., No. 209.

March, C. G. Goshen, Ind.
481. Copper. 12.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VII, 1882, p. 61,
No. 8.

McCaw & Richey. Oxford, Ohio.
482. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4749; *Coin Collec-*
tors' Jour., VIII, 1883, p. 133, No. 2.

483. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4750; *Coin Col-*
lectors' Jour., VIII, 1883, p. 133,
No. 1.

McGrew, W. H. West Unity, Ohio.
484. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4856; *Coin Collec-*
tors' Jour., VIII, 1883, p. 149, No. 2.
In my collection.

485. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4857.

486. As preceding, but *rev.* Indian head,
with fourteen stars, 1863. Copper. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.

Moore, W. Chemung, Ill.
487. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 1530.

488. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 1531; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*,
VII, 1882, p. 4, No. 1.

Mott & Brother. Hillsdale, Mich.
489. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2504; *Coin Collec-*
tors' Jour., VII, 1882, p. 156, No. 15.
In my collection.

490. *Obv.* as preceding. *Rev.* An eagle.
A. GLEASON MANUF'R HILLSDALE Cop-
per. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.

Nash, G. W. Brownsburg, Ind.
491. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 1666-7; *Coin Col-*
lectors' Jour., VII, 1882, p. 42.

Needles, C. H. Philadelphia, Pa.?
492. Tin. 11.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 57, No. 100;
Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 266; Storer, *loc.*
cit., No. 210.
In the Wright Collection and my own.

Nill, Geo. C. Ligonier, Ind.
493. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 1812-13; *Coin Col-*
lectors' Jour., VII, 1882, p. 69, No. 9.

494. *Obv.* as preceding. *Rev.* Eagle flying
to left, with twelve stars. 1863. Cop-
per. 13.
In my collection.

Parker, A. Pontiac, Ill.
495. Brass. 14.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1618.
In the Wright Collection and my own.

¹ The *Journal*, July, 1891.

² The *Sanitarian*, Feb., 1890, Nos. 1252-8.

- Patterson, C. S. Tecumseh, Mich.
496. Copper. 13.
Ibid., No. 2594; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 175.
In the Wright Collection and my own.
497. Copper. 13.
Obv. as preceding. *Rev.* Liberty head to left. UNION | 1863.
In my collection.
- Pattison, J. N. Kokomo, Ind.
498. Copper.
Ibid., p. 67, No. 3.
- Peabody, W. H.
499. Vulcanite.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 44; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 211.
- Pearce, J. Ligonier, Mich.
500. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2548; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 172.
- Peck, D. & Co. Ironton, Mo.
501. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2614; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 183, No. 1.
502. Nickel. 13.
Ibid., p. 183, No. 1².
- Peck & Orvis. Baraboo, Wis.
503. Nickel, bronze. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 5301-02; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 190, No. 1.
In the Wright Collection and my own.
504. Copper, nickel, bronze, brass, German silver, tin. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 5303-07; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 190, No. 2.
505. Copper.
Ibid., p. 190, No. 3.
506. Copper.
Ibid., p. 190, No. 4.
507. Copper.
Obv. as preceding. *Rev.* a wreath. FREEDOM.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Peter, R. & J. T. Clarkston, Mich.
508. Copper, brass, tin. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2157-9; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 108, No. 8.
In my collection.
509. Nickel.
Ibid., p. 108, No. 4.
- Phelps, J. W. & Co. Mason, Mich.
510. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2563-5; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 173, No. 1.
A variety of this has been communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
511. Nickel.
Ibid., p. 173, No. 2.
- Plessner & Son. Toledo, Ohio.
512. Copper, brass. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 4837-8; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 147, No. 6.
513. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* Spread eagle. 1863.
Copper. 13.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Polhemus, J. L. Sacramento, Cal.
514. Silver. 23.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1447.
- Pottenger, D. R. & Co. Warsaw, Ind.
515. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 1886; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 86, No. 2.
- Powers, E. K. Grand Rapids, Mich.
516. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2490; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 155; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 212.
- Preissler, H. Louisville, Ky.
517. Silver, copper, brass, nickel, tin. 12.
Rare.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1930; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 213.
In my collection.
- Prescott. New York.
518. German silver. 11.
Neumann, No. 21808; Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 287; Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1881, p. 57, No. 104; Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, N. Y. Tokens, No. 85; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, X, 1885, p. 135, No. 222; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 214.
In my collection.
- Preston & Merrill. Boston, Mass.
519. *Obv.* Eagle with shield, branch and three arrows; its head surrounded by sixteen stars. PRESTON & MERRILL'S | BEST LIP SALVE. *Rev.* plain.
Edge of obverse beaded. In box form.
Copper. 12.
In my collection.

Rahter, F. Philadelphia, Pa.
 520. Shell (\$20). 22.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 52.
 Randall & Co. Baltimore, Md.
 521. Silver. 10.
 Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 290; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 215.
 In the Fisher Collection and my own.

Reed & Fursman. Peoria, Ill.
 522. *Obv.* REED & FURSMAN | DRUGGISTS
 | COR. MAIN & ADAMS STS. | PEORIA |
 ILL^s | CITY DRUG STORE. *Rev.* DEAL-
 ERS IN | PURE DRUGS (etc.) Vulcanite.
 20.
 In the Wright Collection.

[To be continued.]

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MINT.

[SIXTH PAPER.]

IN a report to the House of Representatives, made February 9, 1795, by Mr. Elias Boudinot, of the Committee to examine and report on the state of the Mint, (afterwards Director of the Mint,) the original buildings and apparatus are thus described:—

The houses are built on three lots of ground, in Seventh street, between Market and Arch streets, the fee simple of which is vested in the United States, and one in the Northern Liberties, taken by the Director, on a lease for five years, at the trifling rent of five shillings per annum.

The works consist of two rolling machines, one for hot and the other for cold metal, worked by four horses, and require five hands constantly to attend them, while in operation. There is a third, nearly completed, to be appropriated to the smaller coinage. A drawing machine for the purpose of equalizing the strips for cutting the planchettes, and are worked by the same hands as are last mentioned. Three cutting presses for the planchettes of larger and smaller coins, which are worked by one man each. A milling machine, which is intended to be worked by the horse mill, but at present requires one hand. Three coining presses, with the improvement for supplying and discharging themselves by machinery. Six hands will attend three, if in one room. A fourth, for dollars and medals, in particular, will be finished in about three months. Two turning lathes for dies, and a boring machine for making holes in the large frames, screws for presses, stakes, rollers, and an infinite variety of instruments and tools, necessary to carry on the coinage. There are besides three annealing and one boiling furnace, with two forges, the assay, melting, and refining furnaces.

The net produce of these works, from the establishment of the Mint to this time, consists of one million and eighty-seven thousand five hundred cents, paid into the Treasury of the United States, equal to ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; in silver coins delivered, thirty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars. The future produce, it is said, will be about two hundred thousand cents per month. The treasurer has received, in gross silver bullion, from depositors, one hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-three ounces thirteen pennyweights, containing alloy, below the standard of the United States, of twenty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-seven ounces, seven pennyweights.

Your committee have made a strict inquiry into the causes why the product has not been greater in so long a time as two years and a half from its institution, and find that, in general, the difficulties attending all establishments, that are, in their formation and operation, new and uncommon, and which, therefore, require experiments to be made in every step of their progress, have attended this institution. No works of this kind, requiring equal force and equal precision, ever having been made in this country, workmen, those expected to be obtained from Europe, by some means having failed in the different branches, were hard to be got, and many, when engaged, were not masters of their business; the materials were difficult to be obtained, and often

proved insufficient for the force required — even bar iron, from the large size required, as well as the castings, caused great delay before they could be had; oftentimes, when the machinery was finished and set to work, it gave way, and all was to be done over again. All the tools, necessary to make the machines, were first to be made themselves. Not only the whole machinery, in all its parts, but all the tools necessary for their formation have been executed at the Mint. This could not be effected by an union of all the proper artisans, each a complete workman in his own department, but, from necessity, was confined to the principal officer of the coining department, who could only proceed from theoretic principles, with the assistance of such workmen as could be procured, to whom most of the machines, however common in Europe, were entirely new. Add to this, that mere theoretic knowledge has produced greater complexity in the system and, of course, greater delay and expense than full practical knowledge would have found necessary.

The mints in Europe have been gradual in their improvements, and have been of many years' standing. This has had every difficulty to struggle with, and was to be brought to perfection at once, lest our coins should not bear a comparison with those of other nations. Those lately executed are superior to any made in Europe.

The buildings were all to be completed before the works could be begun. The lots on which the same are built, from a principle of economy, were so restricted in size, that they are now found to be much too small, and so insufficient as greatly to hinder the several operations and delay the business. It was also a considerable time before an engraver could be engaged, during which the chief coiner was obliged to make the dies for himself, and *yet* the dies are subject to frequent failures by breaking. Great delays have also taken place for want of a refiner and melter, provision for such an office having been wholly omitted in the law instituting the Mint, by which the present stock of copper remains useless and unproductive.

Your committee have been convinced by these facts, as well as from actual observation, that there are substantial reasons exculpatory of the officers of the Mint, for the delay attending this undertaking: but they are happy in observing that most of these difficulties are now surmounted, and the future product of the coinage must be very considerable.

PAPER MONEY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

THE following newspaper cutting which has been sent us, has a somewhat satirical turn, but the suggestion of Dr. Darlington as to the cancellation of dirty bills is certainly a most excellent one. There is far more danger from them than is generally known. — EDS.

THE banks have much to be responsible for, without burdening themselves with those evils for which certain hysterical reformers strive to make them answerable. Dr. Darlington is one of the latest of such people to allow his high-strung temperament to get the better of his common sense. If this individual is to be taken seriously, the banks are not only the sources of profound economic evils, but centres of various plagues besides. It has been held that paper money is a fruitful vehicle for communicating infectious diseases. We suppose that this is capable of demonstration. But the danger of infection from this cause is so barely appreciable that no general alarm will be felt even after the nervousness of Dr. Darlington. He has published an article from which we take the following:—

“How careful we are if a contagious disease gets into a house, to see that it is not carried to other houses, and yet one of the most potent means of carrying disease—the handling of money—is passed by daily, unnoticed. In the June number of a medical journal published in Havana are the results of an analysis of bank notes by two Cuban physicians. They found that notes that had been in use for some time not only increased in weight from an accumulation of foreign material, but contained, in addition, large numbers of microbes. In two notes

they calculated there were 19,147 microbes. Nine different kinds were found. Among others were those of diphtheria and consumption, two of our most fatal and dreaded diseases. The present bank note circulation in the United States is about \$1,000,000,000. Of this \$300,000,000 consists of one, two, and five dollar bills. What a medium for the spread of infection! The majority of men who handle money keep constantly in mind the fact that it is unclean, and never put their fingers in the mouth but moisten them with a sponge instead. I can recall several bank tellers who have died from tuberculosis, presumably caught from carelessness in handling money. Two have come under my personal observation. The United States Government should pass laws calling in very old notes, and some method should be devised to disinfect the rest in circulation, possibly its daily disinfection by the banks. No doubt the Government will take cognizance of the matter when its importance has been demonstrated. The cost would be trifling compared with the probable benefit."

NEW COLUMBUS MEDALS.

THE celebration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America has evoked a large number of commemorative Medals. As might be expected, some of them are of very moderate claims to excellence, having been struck for sale on the streets, or to be worn in the numerous processions which paraded the streets of nearly every large city in the country. Of these, some bear the bust of Columbus and a view of one or more of the Columbian Exposition buildings; others have a view of the landing; and others still, of the little fleet crossing the ocean. Two alone seem to demand special notice; one of these is that known as the Milan Medal, the dies of which were cut by Pogliaghi, and the design by another Italian artist, Carpuccio. Of this we give an engraving in the present number. The other was that struck by the Gorham Company, of New York, of which we hope to give an engraving in our next. The appearance of the latter was delayed, owing to an accident to the model, which was the work of Mr. Charles F. Naegele, but its artistic merit is infinitely superior to any other American Medal yet produced.

From among the various criticisms which have appeared on the two Medals, we print the following, from the *New York Times*, though we do not entirely agree with the writer in all his conclusions.

DELAY in issuing the Medals expressly designed for Columbus week in New York is explained by the breaking of the original in clay, which will necessitate a remodeling of the work. It is proposed, as before, to cast [?] the medals in gold, silver, bronze, and white metal, the bronze to cost but \$1, and the white metal 25 cents. It will take about a month to repair damages and strike the Medals.

The medal is about two inches in diameter, with a bust likeness of Columbus on one side and an inscription on the other. It is designed by Mr. Charles F. Naegele, copyrighted, and struck by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. The obverse shows, by a series of waving and curling lines and by dolphins or other sea monsters, that the ocean is meant; on this ocean, with topmasts pointing inward to the centre of the field, are three caravels. In the centre, between the masts of these three little ships, is a coin bearing a nearly full-face bust of a youth and the inscription "Christopher Columbus." He wears a soft cap, with flaps for the ears turned up. The reverse has at the top the Spanish coat of arms, unsupported, and that of the United States at the bottom, with the dates October 12, 1492, and October 12, 1892, in Roman letters and numerals. The general field is occupied with this inscription: "To Commemorate the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. By Authority of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens of New York."

Were this the only Columbus Medal in the world, it might pass, owing to the novelty of the attempt, but there have been so many struck, that Mr. Naegele's design at once enters into rivalry with recent and older pieces. To mention but one recent

Medal, there is the Milan Medal, about three inches in diameter, which has been expressly designed and struck for this celebration, and, indeed, with an eye to New York. The design was done by L. Carpuccio and the modeling by another Italian of Milan. On one side a nearly nude Indian Princess reaches to clasp hands over a bas relief of Columbus, with a draped goddess symbolical of the Western arts and sciences. The earth's globe is above their joined hands, the American eagle is below the bas relief. About the head of the discoverer runs the inscription "Cristoforo Colombo." The Indian Princess has palm and tobacco leaves behind her head, and at her feet an idol and a rattlesnake; the latter she is treading to death. The draped figure has laurel and wheat behind her head, and near her feet the symbols of architecture, sculpture, and painting. The reverse is a lively design with many figures. On the margin are shields of various American nations, and in the background an ideal country in which the Brooklyn Bridge can be distinguished near by, and, against the rising sun, the dome of the Capitol at Washington. In the foreground is an Indian cacique, half rising on his spear; behind him two Indians, a squaw and a papoose. The group is looking up at the female winged-Genius of Progress, draped and with a star above her head, who sweeps along supported and followed by four Cupids. One carries a torch, another a cornucopia, a third the winged and snaky staff of Mercury, the fourth helps to prop one of her arms. It is a vision vouchsafed to the cacique, who stares at it open-mouthed.

Of the two Medals the larger from Milan is much the more workmanlike. The modeling of the Indians and female symbolical figures is extremely clever, and the composition is excellent. Where it fails—as Medal—is in its too great realism. The two sides are, as it were, pictures done in pretty high relief. The bust of Columbus has a clean-shaved, firm face, somewhat like the portrait at Como, said to have come from a famous collection of portraits of great men of Columbus's day, made by Paulus Jovius. But it is firmer in jaw, more intellectual and manly. Many of the figures on the reverse are beautiful, and the pose of the Indian Princess on the obverse is fine. Altogether, the work represents the better class of modern Italian sculpture, which is remarkable for its technical cleverness and beauty in details, but is neither original nor strong.

Mr. Naegele's conventional ocean, with a coin bearing Columbus's bust, is decidedly weak in technique, and cannot be considered successful as a composition. Somehow that centre will not connect with the ocean. And the ships, the waves, and fishes, though good enough by themselves, seem out of place. The reverse is better, because extreme simplicity reigns there, and the relative size of the letters for different parts of the inscription, as well as the adjustment of the lines to the round field, have been nicely solved. The face of Columbus is absolutely expressionless, and neither looks like a portrait nor sums up any of the characteristics of the man in an ideal presentment. Indeed this, which of course should be the strong point of the coin, is one of the weakest. Mr. Naegele has striven not to fall into the pit which the Milanese artists dug for themselves along the high road of realism. He has tried to conventionalize without losing all beauty, even as the designers of many old coins of Greece did. But he just fails to strike the mark. If it is still possible, a further postponement of the Medal for one or two months would be a good thing, for in that time the artist may see his way to a better design—one which has the appearance of consistency, and the look of belonging to the distinct department occupied by Medals and coins.

Among the finest Columbus Medals is one in a great series edited (1819) in France by Durand, the *Serie Numismatica Universalis Virorum Illustrum* as the reverse informs us. The bust of Columbus on the obverse is neither decorated nor tormented by genius, Indian, or Cupid; it is a beautiful piece of modeling by Petit, showing the bust in profile of a man of forty, with short curling hair, beardless face, double chin, and a strong, thoughtful face of a Germanic or Northern French type. Still finer as a piece of work is a similar Medal modeled in Rome about 1830 or thereabout by Nicolo Cerbara, a Papal die-sinker. It has a Latin inscription setting forth

how a new portion of the globe had been added to the old, and both conveniently joined together. This inscription lies within a wreath, and at the bottom is a charming little classic galley with one sail set and no oars, very much conventionalized, but as delightful as a dolphin on a coin of Syracuse. The Columbus, in profile again, is a long-nosed, able, but rather crafty-looking person, whose features are beautifully wrought. He wears a peculiar cap, and whereas on the French medal he is called Christophorus Colomb, on the Italian he is Christophorus Colombo. As we have said, the new Milanese Medal calls him in the modern way Cristoforo Colombo, while our own Medal has him plain Christopher Columbus. It may be noted that in none of these cases is he called Colon.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 17.]

BEFORE continuing the descriptions of Masonic Medals, I have to say that I have received a valuable and very interesting letter from Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe, in reference to the Hungarian Masonics, and some of the conjectured readings, which were given in the Notes on those Medals, in the April and July numbers of the *Journal*. Bro. Crowe, who holds the rank of P. Provincial Grand Organist (Devon), has given, as may readily be seen from his descriptions of the Hungarian Masonics (which, as I stated, formed the basis of my own), much attention to this branch of the series, so little known to collectors; I am unaware of the existence of a single Hungarian Masonic in any American collection, and the most complete contribution to our knowledge of them, which I have seen, was his interesting article in the *Christmas Freemason* of 1891. In his interpretations he had the valuable assistance of Bro. Malczovich, an officer of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, whose renderings must be taken as authoritative; though it is proper to say that the changes which I proposed in my own readings were from excellent Hungarian authority, although not from a member of the Masonic Order. Before leaving this part of the subject, I may add that much information concerning the Hungarian Lodges is to be found in the articles by Bro. Lad de Malczovich, in the recent number of "Transactions of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati." Bro. Crowe explains his omission to mention our descriptions of Hungarian Masonics, by his not having seen the *Journal*, but only some sheets of the reprinted pages, which are to form a Supplement to "The Medals of the Masonic Fraternity."

He informs me that having carefully re-examined the originals, he finds that on DCCCLXXX, the word for Orient, which I thought should be KELETEN (as on others) is clearly KELETBEN, and the B should *not* be omitted; HAZABAN is also distinctly one word, as he gave it. On DCCCLXXXI, Bro. Crowe remarks that he is "not a botanist, and thinks it very possible that the wreath is olive instead of laurel;" on this point it may be well to say that the differences which distinguish olive and laurel on many Masonics, are so slight that I doubt if the most expert botanist could be certain in every case; a conventional type adopted by one die-cutter to denote laurel, or olive, or even acacia, is so different from that used by others for the same plant, that the collector frequently can only determine which is really meant, by the exercise of a privilege thought to be peculiar to New Englanders, and *guess* at it. I am by no means sure that Bro. Crowe's theory may not be better than my own, and offered my opinion only. I mentioned in a note on this number that I thought there should be *no* space after the word HU, although given in the text, following Bro. Crowe's description: his letter informs me that the *space is there*, and Bro. Hugan confirms this from an impression in his collection.

In reference to DCCCLXXXIV he confirms my theory that the date is January, as suggested in the note, instead of November, as given in the text with query. The reverse is *entirely* blank, and the piece was struck. The Lodge is not a revival of an older Lodge, and its title is "Hungaria," which appears not only on the Medal, as mentioned, but is also on the bar to which it is suspended, as I learn from Bro. Crowe.

Of the next Medal, DCCCLXXXV, he assures me that the name of the Lodge is "Arpad of Brotherhood;" *i. e.*, the Hungarian word for the latter part of the name belongs to "Arpad," and not to "Freemasons," as I was led to believe by the Hungarian authority consulted here; I may add that that authority adheres to the interpretation I gave, but I do not pretend to sufficient knowledge of the language to form an opinion, and shall yield to Bro. Crowe as probably correct, although the other rendering seems to be more in accordance with usage.

On DCCCLXXXVI the reverse inscription, Bro. Crowe writes, is in four lines, FORT-SCHRITT | OR . . . PEST | 24 MAI | 1871.

The date of the Medal DCCCLXXXIX is correctly given in our text; the 27 in the original (English) description was probably a typographic error, or an inadvertance in copying. The Lodge belonged to the Grand Orient, and its date of formation, says Bro. Crowe, "is variously given as March and June, not May." As the year of the Grand Orient began in March, it is easy to see how these discrepancies arose.

On DCCCXC Bro. Crowe confirms my theory that the word was properly to be spelled LOGE; there are *two* pillars on the Medal, though the engraving shows, as Bro. Crowe remarks, but one. He also confirms my description of the reverse.

Of DCCCXCI he kindly sends a rubbing of the reverse, which shows his description was correct *without* Z in the last word; he remarks "The spelling on the Medal may be incorrect, but there is no Z." Here again I can only repeat what I said above, on DCCCLXXXV; it would be folly for me to attempt to decide. There is a triangle closing the legend.

In concluding these explanations I must take the opportunity to thank Bro. Crowe for his courtesy in supplying the corrections above; it has been found so difficult in many cases, where the pieces were inaccessible, to determine whether apparent errors of description were merely typographical, or actually existing, that information on matters of which so little is known here, as these Hungarians, for instance — becomes doubly valuable, and far more so, when given so promptly and kindly as in this case. The same mail which brought the letter of which I have given the substance above, also contained one from Bro. Shackles, giving me a rubbing and description of the Schiller Medal, of Pressburg, alluded to in the last number of the *Journal*, as follows: —

DCCCXCV. Obverse, Clothed bust of Schiller to the left, in profile, encircled by two branches, palm on the left, and laurel on the right, crossed at the bottom and tied with a ribbon. No legend. Reverse, The square and compasses, beneath which the inscription in two lines, GEGRUNDET | 000875. (Founded 1875.) Legend, separated by a circle from the field, G. . . U. . . V. . . □ SCHILLER OR. . . PRESSBURG (*Gerecht und Volkommen* True and perfect Lodge of Schiller, Orient of Pressburg). A ring at the top by which it was worn suspended from a scarlet ribbon. Gilt. Size 28.

DCCCXCVI. Obverse, Clothed bust to right, but nearly facing, of Count de Sporck; a Gorgon's head on his breast. Legend FRANC · ANTON · S · R · I · COM · DE SPORCK · S · C · CONS · INT · ET LOCVM · PRAG. (*Franciscus Antonius, Sacri Romani Imperii Comes de Sporck, Sui Caesaræ Majestatis Consiliarius Intimus et Locumtenens Pragensis*. Francis Antony, de Sporck, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Privy Counsellor of His Imperial Majesty, and his Representative at Prague). A six-pointed star at the bottom. Reverse, The Holy City of the Apocalypse, "four-square," with twelve gates; in the centre, the Lamb on a mound; above is the radiant tetragrammaton. Legend, in two circular lines; in the outer circle, PASSOS DVRA SVAS DVM IVSTE ET RITE GUBERNANT, and in the inner one, TERRAS ILLATA HUC GLORIA HONORQVE MANET. (The first two words perhaps refer to Rev. vii: 14, "These are they who came out of great tribulation," literally, having suffered tribulation: otherwise their connection with the following words is not clear. The remainder of the legend is Glory and honor brought hither, remain, while they govern their lands justly and righteously). In exergue, APOC · XX · V · 24 | MDCCXXVI. The verse quoted from the Revelations (Chap. xxi: 24), "And the kings of the earth do bring their glory and honor into it;" explain the closing portion. The significance seems to be a reference to the prophecy in Chap. v: 10, and vii: 14, that those "who came out of great tribulation" should reign with the Lamb; but the passage as it stands on the Medal, without something is sup-

plied, is not strictly grammatical. In small letters in exergue, c. w. for Christian Wermuth. [?] Size as engraved, 28 nearly. Metal not named.¹

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

COIN SALES.

THE Sales during the last quarter have been few, and of minor importance, as compared with corresponding periods. We note two only as of any interest to our readers.

THE HOOPER COLLECTION.

MR. EDWARD FROSSARD sold in New York, July 21 and 22, Part I of the Collection of Mr. Joseph Hooper, which contained United States Coins and Medals, Franco-American and Canadian Medals and Tokens, English, Foreign, Oriental, and other Coins. The Catalogue, 44 pages, prepared by Mr. Frossard, contained 863 lots. Among the pieces sold, we note Dollar of 1836, Gobrecht at base, rev., flying eagle, \$9; "Continental Currency," tin, v. f. and r., 6.10; silver restrike of Castorland token, 3.50; Indian Peace Medal of George II, 1757, v. f., bronze, from perfect dies, 4.70; French Indian Chief Medal, Louis XIV, 1693, with bust of four Princes, bronze and a restrike, in proof condition, 10; another restrike of a similar Medal, in bronze, the busts differently arranged, 8; expulsion of English from St. Christopher, also a restrike in silver, 5.50; restrike of the De Levi Medal in silver, nearly proof, 6.35; copper restrike of the Jean Varin Medal (most absurdly placed by LeRoux among American or Canadian pieces), 3.10; Varin was a die cutter, sculptor, etc., and at one time Superintendent of the French Mint; he never had anything whatever to do with America, and it is time this gross blunder of LeRoux's work, which we must believe, from the price this Medal so frequently brings, has misled many Canadian collectors, should be publicly stated, and the piece rejected from Americana by dealers; it seems to resemble the Jernegan cistern piece, in the persistency with which it shows its face as relating to this continent; Halfpenny token of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, v. r., 7.50; Wyon's Toronto University Medal, silver proof, v. r., 9.10; Indian Chief Medal of George III, bronze, mint state, size 48, in case, v. r., 21; Kirke's Medal of Wolfe, 1759, also bronze, ex. f. and r., 7.50; Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, silver, v. f. and r., 5; Ottawa Univ., 7.80; Vigo Medal of Queen Anne, silver, 5; Crown of George I, 1718, roses and plumes, sharp and v. f., 10; similar Crown of George II, 1743, only roses in angles, 6. While many other pieces brought full values, the foregoing are, we believe, all that sold at the prices we have usually noted in these reports. The result must have been quite satisfactory to the owner.

We observe that there were a number of the French Canadian pieces described as having "argent on edge" and the like, clearly denoting of course to the experienced collector that they are *restrikes*. We think this fact should be distinctly stated in all such cases, for the protection of those not so well informed of the custom of the French Mint. It is proper to add that the Editors have received a letter from a correspondent, criticizing with some severity some of the descriptions in this Catalogue as overdrawn. Perhaps the explanation is to be looked for in the owner's estimate of condition, rather than the Cataloguer's. The latter in our opinion should ever aim "to hold the scales of justice in equal poise" between buyer and seller, and in his zeal for his client never forget that he is the agent of the former as the latter.

The second part of the Hooper Cabinet, with some addenda, and which contained Coins and Medals, chiefly similar to those in the first part, with a few Ancient Coins, gold coins of Ferdinand and Isabella, Vernon Medals, etc., was sold at the same place, October 6, instant. The Catalogue, 28 pages, contained 502 lots. A New York School Medal, never previously offered, struck in 1868, brought 5.50; Farthing token, perhaps Canadian, "Female figure seated," called by LeRoux Mercury! as noted by Mr. Frossard, who seems to have a very just opinion of the value of LeRoux's opinions, 2.10; an excessively rare Stater in gold, of Macedonia, v. f., 46; gold Stater of Philip II, rev. a biga to right over a trident, 23; Quadruple Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, crowned busts facing, f. and r., 37; Double Ducat, same type, 7.25; another, struck in the Netherlands, 9; Broad Double Crown of Henry Julius of Brunswick, 7.50; Three Crown piece of "Mad" or "Crazy Christian," sharp and perfect, v. r., cost 18.50, sold for 16; Crown of Queen Anne, 1707, roses and plumes, unc., 10; Dollar of 1795, from Boeing sale, where it brought 13.50, sold for 14.25; Dollar of 1796, unc., 12.25; do., 1797, 16 stars, 7 facing, br., unc., 8.50; another, 1836, Gobrecht on base, flying eagle and stars, pr., 12; 1839, Liberty seated, rev. flying eagle without stars, reeded edge, and unc., "sold for 35 a few years ago," perforated and plugged, 27; Longacre's pattern, 1870, Indian Queen seated, 8; Half Dollar, 1836, f. pr., 12; several 1794 Cents brought good prices; a restrike of the Franco-American jeton, with Mercury flying, "*utriusque facit*," etc., silver, 5.50; Vermont Cent of 1786, sun and eight trees, v. r. 21; Virginia Pattern Cent and Half Cent, mint state, v. r., 10; Masonic Washington, undraped bust, and Past Master's jewel on rev., in silver, apparently the same as one in Chapman's Sale which sold for upwards of \$20, now brought only 2.10! The sale seems to have been quite successful.

¹ I describe this from the engraving in the Transactions of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, illustrating the article cited above, by Malczovich. The date I am informed is that of the founding of the Lodge.

"Three Stars" at Prague. The Medal seems to have been struck early in the last century, but the C. W. with 1726, is difficult to explain, as Wermuth is said to have died in 1723.

BOOK NOTICES.

CATALOGUE OF THE GREEK COINS OF MYSIA. BY WARWICK WROTH; EDITED BY REGINALD STUART POOLE. *London*, 1892. 217 pp., map, 37 plates, cloth. 8vo.

After an interval of about three years this further addition to the catalogues of Greek coins in the British Museum, has been published. It forms an instalment of a series invaluable to the student of the ancient coinages, and its appearance will be hailed with satisfaction.

The work treats of the coinage of the cities of Mysia (the modern Asia Minor). Of these cities there were many; but, so far, the currency of but twenty-four is extant, the most important of these being the seaports of Cyzicus, Parium and Lampsacus, and the interior cities of Apollonia and Pergamum. The issues extend from between the sixth and seventh centuries B.C. to the third century of our era.

The Mysian currency consisted chiefly of the electrum coins of Cyzicus, the gold staters of Lampsacus, the Attic tetradrachms of the kings of Pergamum, and the cistophori of the same dynasty, coined at Parium and Pergamum. After the formation of the Roman province of Asia, the Mysian silver money consisted principally of cistophori issued at Pergamum and Adramyteum. The Imperial coinage is of bronze.

The arrangement of Mr. Wroth is in periods, the specimens in each period being grouped according to types or varieties, those of the same class being placed together for convenience of comparison.

Opportunity is afforded to contrast the types with the Hellenic coinage, and the characteristics of this interesting series can be clearly noted.

It is to be regretted that the collection in some classes in the British Museum is still very defective, and there remains much doubt regarding the date of many of the issues. Where the author takes specific ground for assignment of periods, his reasons are fully given in his introduction. These cannot be entered upon in a brief notice.

The descriptions and inscriptions are very complete, and the fine autotype plates which supplement them, give a clear conception of the artistic character of the pieces of the different epochs.

The whole compilation reflects credit on the author and the great institution with which he has the honor to be connected.

DESCRIPTIONS HISTORIQUE DES MONNAIES FRAPPEES SOUS L'EMPIRE ROMAIN, COMMUNEMENT APPELEES MEDAILLES IMPERIALES. PAR FEU HENRY COHEN—CONTINUEE PAR FEUARDENT. *Paris et Londres*. Rollin et Feuardent. Tome Huitième. 1892. pp. 510, illustrée.

THIS volume brings to a termination the second edition of the exhaustive and elaborate compilation of the late Henry Cohen; edited and completed by M. Feuardent.

Mr. Cohen had only finished the first volume of this edition when death overtook him. The first edition was presented to the public some twenty-one years previously. Vast additions to the number of coins discovered and attributed had since been made, and these are embraced in this addition. The material collected by Mr. Cohen has been gathered together and classified — with others since found — by the editor, in the remaining volumes.

The work includes a full description of the Imperial coinage of Rome (so far as known) from the date of the declaration of the dictatorship of Julius Cæsar, five hundred and twenty-one years, to the dethronement of the youthful Romulus Augustus, the last of the rulers of the Western Roman empire, A. D. 476.

The vast amount of coinage covering this long period is almost bewildering in its extent. The types, however, for centuries are somewhat similar in character, both as regards style of inscription and design. At the same time the variety of these is necessarily great. Each is carefully described and attributed.

As a whole the Roman numismatic art and workmanship was of a high order, especially during the earlier reigns; their character steadily deteriorating, strange to say, as the era of Christianity approached, when the coinage became both inferior in design and crude in execution.

The arrangement of the reigns is, in general, chronological, and a brief notice of the events of each reign precedes it.

The tesseræ and contorniate medallions are added at the close of this volume, and the whole is supplied with chronological tables and indices, together with a comprehensive table of the legends of the reverses.

It was contemplated by M. Feuardent to issue a supplemental volume to comprise any pieces remaining undescribed, but the number was found to be too small, for the present at least, to warrant it.

The coins most notable for rarity, or beauty of design, are illustrated throughout the work; and the collection, to which each piece belongs, or the source from which its description came, as well as the approximate value, is given in each instance.

As an accurate descriptive compilation, this work, so ably arranged by M. Feuardent, may be consulted for an indefinite time to come as *the* authority on the Roman Imperial coinage.

EDITORIAL.

THE devices of the "Columbian Half-Dollar" have apparently been giving trouble to the Managers of the Chicago Exposition or to the Mint authorities, if one may judge by the various conflicting accounts which have appeared, purporting to describe them; we have two entirely different descriptions, with illustrations; but the obverse, which it is said will bear either a head, bust, or figure of Columbus, seems to be still under discussion at date of writing; one of the latest reports states that the head is to follow a Spanish portrait, while another contradicts this, and the latest development corroborates the claim that there is no authentic portrait of Columbus. One account shows the main building of the group at Chicago, with its large dome, as the device for the reverse; another gives an ocean scene, with the three vessels sailing westward. At the present moment all that is certainly known is that the first designs submitted were not approved; and the cuts which have been engraved for the newspaper descriptions are only approximate resemblances to the proposed "coin." By the date of the next issue of the *Journal* the matter will doubtless be definitely settled. Is this a "coin"? It is called a "Souvenir Half Dollar" in the newspapers. We are waiting with interest to see whether the Mint authorities will decide it to be a coin or not.

THE Managers of the Exposition will realize, it seems probable, a very handsome sum from premiums on the new coins; but whether "they will get 100 per cent." may be doubted, though that is the modest estimate which some are making. For the first impression which falls from the dies, the Remington Company are said to have offered \$10,000, and other large offers are also reported. The singular part of this business is, that the United States Government should be, even though indirectly, a party to a scheme to make money by the sale to the people of the work of its own servants. This is a matter on which as yet little has been said, but it certainly is a "new departure," and of questionable propriety.

THERE is an opportunity in the issue of this piece for the revival of the unsettled controversy between the Mint authorities on one side, and the "Incorporated Numismatic Societies" on the other, as to the rights of the latter to receive for their Cabinets impressions of the Columbian "Pattern Pieces;" a question of interest will also arise whether the purchaser of "Proof-sets" for the current year can obtain one of these in his set, at the usual rates, or not. If it is a coin, and one of the issues for the year, "authorized by law," it would seem that it should be so included, "and placed in the regular Proof set," see the Circular relative to Pat-

tern Pieces, issued by the Director of the Mint, (Mr. Kimball,) in 1887; if not so authorized it is difficult to see how it can be legally uttered under the terms of that Circular and sections of the Coinage Law there cited. *We* do not believe that Circular properly construed the law, as we showed in October, 1887. Surely it will not be claimed that the Columbian issue is "*not* authorized by law," or bears "devices not authorized by law." How then can it justly be kept out of the Proof sets, even under that Circular, if struck for use as money or any such purpose? But if included, it would interfere with the plans of the Managers. Again, if it should be decided that only the amount voted by Congress to the Fair should be struck, some very difficult and delicate points will have to be adjusted; we shall wait with some interest to see just how the authorities will construe the law, and reconcile that famous Circular with the wishes of the Managers to restrict the issue, the desire of collectors to obtain them, and the plain terms of the law, which have so long been disregarded. The situation reminds one of the famous three-cornered duel in "Mr. Midshipman Easy," but there can be little doubt in this case that the Director of the Mint will in some way contrive to bring down both his adversaries, by his skill, if we may judge by the experience of his predecessors.

As this subject is up, we may as well state our conviction, after five years' experience under Mr. Kimball's Circular, that the plain construction of the law, as frequently admitted by previous Directors, requires the Mint authorities to supply without charge to "Incorporated Numismatic Societies" on application, Pattern pieces; some Directors have admitted the obligation, but declined to comply on the ground that no appropriation had been made towards the expenses of striking such impressions; others have declined without assigning any specific reason; the Circular admits it, but in every case, so far as we have been able to learn, applications have been refused, in some way the law has been evaded, and the Societies have ceased to make the request. The simple explanation is that the Government has the power, and individuals have none, and the only consolation afforded is Mr. Tweed's question, "What are you going to do about it?" We believe that something *can* be done, and that if the various Incorporated Numismatic Societies, under the lead let us say of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, will make an organized and united effort, by a Memorial to the Director, or that failing, to Congress, they would succeed in having this point settled satisfactorily to themselves. Some one is to blame; let us know who, and the true reason for the failure of the Societies to receive their right, and we cannot doubt the matter will be rectified. If the thing is impossible, which nobody believes or even claims, or if the law is a dead letter, let it be repealed: if not, let it be executed. The effort is well worth making, not alone in the interests of the science, but also to obtain a right, for the persistent denial of which we have never been able to see any justification in the special pleading of Mr. Kimball's Circular, or in the letters from the Mint authorities.

CURRENCY.

GOLD is most desirable in accrued form.

PITCHING coppers is a tri-fling amusement.

KNICKERBOCKER (examining coin on bracelet) — That is a very rare coin. By the way, are you the numismatist I have heard about?

CHICAGO BUD — Oh, no! I'm the new Miss Madison.

ANNOUNCEMENT was once made that a certain Numismatic Society desired new quarters. This was seen by a jocose friend of one of the members, who sent him a \$1 Silver Certificate, and suggested that the Society could get a change of quarters from that. The numismatist returned thanks for the dollar, and informed his friend that he was slightly in error, as it was headquarters and not four quarters which they desired.

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No. 3.

JOHN HULL, THE COINER OF THE PINE TREE SHILLINGS.

A RECENT number of the *Boston Transcript* has a very full account of the first Mint Master of New England, the famous John Hull, from which the following article has been compiled. So much of tradition and so little of actual knowledge of his life has come down to us, that we believe it will be found of interest to our readers.—EDS.

AMONG those who from humble beginnings rose to places of eminence we find few more worthy of note than the subject of this sketch. Evidently born to a life of toil, with few or no opportunities for education except those made by himself in the interim of working hours; bidding good-by to school-days before he was eleven years of age; thirty years later we find JOHN HULL revisiting his native land, an accomplished, self-taught Christian gentleman; sailing in his own ship, commissioned by both Church and State, as well as representing his own financial interests. The foundations of his success were laid in his incorruptible integrity, unflinching courage and a marvellous vigor of mind; the chief corner-stone being a daily life in conscious communion with the "Friend above all others." He was not a man of brilliant talents, but of careful painstaking and solid worth. We find much of interest recorded in his diary.¹

I was born, he writes, in Market Harborough, in Lancastershire, in the year 1624, about Dec. 18. When I was about two years of age God gave me this special deliverance from death: As I was playing in the streets, a number of pack-horses came along; and the foremost horse struck me down upon my back with his knee; and yet when I was down, God so ordered it that he held up his foot over my body, and moved not until some one of my relations came out of the shop and took me out of his way.

Can anyone familiar with horses question this incident so quaintly told! The "shop" was evidently his father's blacksmith shop. He continues:

Being brought at school until I was near ten years old, my father removed to New England, with whom I came, by the way of Bristol, in the ship "George," Mr. Nicholas Shapley, master. We set sail from Kingrode in Bristol upon the 28th of September, 1635, and by the 7th of November (being the seventh day of the week) we arrived at Boston in New England.

¹ Published in the Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, Vol. III.

They settled in Boston, and after being sent to school a brief period, probably until the following spring, the little fellow was taken from school to help his father "plant corn"—assisting in agricultural pursuits about seven years. He then, "with the help of his brother," commenced learning the trade of gold-smith, and he says "obtained that ability in it, as I was able to get my living."

Robert Hull, the father, met with moderate success in the New World, acquiring about thirty acres of land, a garden, orchard, etc. He seems to have built at first a house conjointly with his son, perhaps each owning a separate part—later, building another elsewhere. His first wife was Elizabeth Storer, a widow with one son, Richard Storer. She was mother to John Hull and his brother Edward, and died May 7, 1646. The following year, May 11, 1647, John Hull married Judith Quincy. He says he was married in his own house by Governor Winthrop. Miss Quincy was born in England, Sept. 3, 1626, and was the daughter of Edmund and Judith Quincy. She and her brother Edmund came with their parents to this country, where her father died, after which her mother married Moses Paine. Mr. Paine died, and subsequently Mrs. Paine married her daughter's father-in-law, Robert Hull. John Hull was warmly attached to his father's second wife, who was also his own wife's mother. Of his devotion to his own mother the Rev. John Wilson took note and is recorded by Cotton Mather to have uttered most prophetic words regarding his future wealth and honor.

John Hull united with the First Church in Boston under Rev. John Cotton, Oct. 15, 1648, and perhaps his wife Judith at the same time. Jan. 23, 1652, "upon the Sabbath day, at seven in the morning," twin-daughters were born to them, and were baptized the 30th of the same month. Both died when about a year old, within a day of each other. Nov. 3, 1654, a son was born, and died the 14th. Feb. 14, 1657, their daughter Hannah was born and a son, Samuel, in 1658, who lived nineteen days. He was baptized by Rev. John Norton.

John Hull was chosen corporal under Major Gibbons in 1648, sergeant in 1652, ensign in 1654, and then captain of the South Military Company of Boston. He was admitted into the artillery company (now known as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company), Oct. 1, 1660, and in 1663 was chosen ensign-bearer under Major General Leverett, lieutenant in 1664, and at its anniversary June 5, 1671, captain; he continued in that office till 1678. In 1656 he was appointed to keep the records; in 1657, to be "one of the seven men to look after the town's affairs." In 1658 "chosen select-man again," and also to "receive, keep and dispose of the town's stock or treasure." He was also treasurer of the colony and of the Massachusetts Company for some years. He represented several different towns at the General Court, and was a magistrate of the colony for a number of years previous to his death. He was treasurer of war during Philip's war, and his account books kept at that time are still extant.

John Hull was one of the "dissenting brethren," who left the First Church and founded the Third or South Church in 1669. This same year he visited London; partly to arrange some money matters with his uncle, and also to transact some business connected with the Massachusetts Company.

A letter was sent by him to the church in London signed by nineteen ministers, in which they speak of Mr. Hull as "our dearly beloved brother in Christ whose praises are in the gospel, who hath received instruction to negotiate in this weighty affair."

He sailed in company with Simon Bradstreet and John Norton, Feb. 10, and returned Oct 23, having made a very satisfactory trip. He visited relatives and friends, going, he says, "as far as Hull to see Cousin Hoar." . . .

The most interesting fact about Mr. Hull is that he was the famous coiner of the old "Pine Tree Shilling," the first silver coined in the United States. Speaking of this in his diary he says, "Also upon occasion of much counterfeit coin brought into this country, and much loss arising in that respect (and that did occasion a stoppage of trade), the General Court ordered a mint to be set up and to coin it, bringing it to the sterling standard for fineness and for weight, every shilling to be threepenny weight. And they made choice of me for that employment, and I chose my friend Robert Sanderson to be my partner, to which the Court consented."

Later the country was flooded with Spanish coin, which was also made into the coin of the colony. This mint began its operations in 1652 and continued until 1685. John Hull and partner were under oath that all money should be of just "allay" and of due weight. The Court built the mint house on land belonging to Mr. Hull, giving him the free use of it and providing all necessary equipments. He was to have one shilling in twenty for every shilling coined. The money was round, with a "double ring on both sides to prevent clipping." On one side was the word "Masachusetts" and a tree in the centre; on the other the words "New England" and the date 1652. The pieces were shilling, sixpenny, threepenny, and in 1662 twopenny pieces were added, these last having the date 1662. As many as sixteen different dies of the shilling piece have been found. This money was not current outside of New England; and the law forbade anyone taking more than twenty shillings out of the country.

The story is told that Sir Thomas Temple in an interview with Charles the Second was confronted by the king's anger, the latter "expressing with great wrath that the colony had invaded his prerogative by coining money." Sir Thomas replied that they had but little knowledge of law and had no ill design, showing him some of the coin. The king inquired what the tree represented. "The tree," replied Sir Thomas, "is the royal oak which preserved your majesty's life;" which answer much pleased the king, though he could not have taken much pride in the incident referred to. These coins had never been officially called pine-tree shillings, but had received that term by common usage. In 1665 the commissioners demanded that the law establishing the mint "be repealed," but no attention was paid to the demand.

The General Court now became much troubled about the large profits which the mint-masters derived from the rapidly increasing business, and made seven or eight attempts to reduce the same, but the mint-master could not see "cause for complaint." They then charged for the use of the building, which demand was complied with, until in 1675 they purchased the building, leaving the Court without further excuse for complaint. They, however, made efforts from time to time to find a new mint-master, but

without avail, and so our honest Captain Hull continued to get richer and richer, though much of his wealth was derived from other sources.

In 1676 Edmund Randolph "renewed the charge of violation of prerogative;" and in 1680 there was a petition for the establishment of a free mint. Jan. 15, 1685, the officers of the king's mint in London complain that the colonists have "continued in this unwarrantable way of coining moneys ever since the year 1652." The date of ceasing operations is given as 1682, by some; and it has been also stated that the mint was suppressed by Andros. A petition was presented for its reestablishment in 1686, which was not granted. There was now no use for the mint house which had stood for thirty-four years; but the old mint-master had gone to his reward, and it mattered not longer to him whether the king of England smiled or frowned on the old pine-tree shilling.

It is remarkable that his work was "never tested or even suspected" in New England, and this reveals the man. His work even "bore perfectly the ordeal of the unfriendly commissioners of the royal mint at the time of its suppression."

Up to 1652 the taxes and debts of the country were paid in cattle, corn, fish, other commodities, or wampum. This condition of affairs was declared by the colonists to "be so cumbersome and troublesome as could not be borne."

Hawthorne, in his story for children of "Grandfather's Chair," no doubt familiar to all, has immortalized a legend that when Captain Hull's daughter was married he gave her weight in pine-tree shillings for a dowry. We will give his version of the manner in which this ceremony was performed. After the twain were made one and the blessing pronounced, he proceeds:

Captain Hull whispered a word to two of his men servants, who immediately went out and soon returned lugging a large pair of scales. They were such a pair as wholesale merchants use. * * *

"Daughter Betsey," [her name was Hannah] said the mint-master, "get into one side of these scales," which she did. "And now bring that box hither." * * * The box was a huge, square, iron-bound oaken chest, big enough, children, for all four of you to play hide and seek in. The servants tugged with might and main, but were finally obliged to drag it across the floor.

Captain Hull then took a key from his girdle, unlocked the chest and lifted its ponderous lid. Behold! it was full to the brim of bright pine-tree shillings, fresh from the mint, and Samuel Sewall began to think that his father-in-law had got possession of all the money in the Massachusetts treasury. But it was only the mint-master's honest share of the coinage. Then the servants, at Captain Hull's command, heaped double handfuls of the shillings into one side of the scales, while Betsey remained in the other. Jingle, jingle, went the shillings, as handful after handful was thrown in, until they fairly weighed the young lady from the floor.

"There, son Sewall," cried the honest mint-master, resuming his seat in grandfather's chair, "take these shillings for my daughter's portion, and thank Heaven for her. It is not every wife that is worth her weight in silver."

We will add that the young lady's dowry was \$2,500, or 10,000 shillings, and though not paid in coin, would have weighed 1,500 ounces, or 125 pounds, and that may have been the weight of the young lady.¹

¹ The story has been told with many variations; see Lossing, "Field Book of the Revolution," I, p. 449, where her dowry is erroneously said to have been \$150,000 or ten thousand pounds troy!! as quoted in the *Journal*, VI, 21; in the *Journal*, VII, 15, Rev. Edw. E. Hale says that Hutchinson is probably the authority for the £30,000 (\$150,000) story, and that the precise facts are shown in Judge Sewall's Ledger, from which he copied it, and are given in his (Dr. Hale's) notes to

Hull's Diary, in the third volume of the Antiquarian Society's Transactions, from which it appears that Hannah Hull's "weight was 125 pounds, and her dowry was £500 in the Colonial standard, which gave six shillings to a dollar." Our author reckons twenty shillings to a pound, but Dr. Hale's figures would require 15,000 shillings, reckoning six to a dollar and five dollars to a pound. The reader may make his own calculations from these somewhat conflicting statements.

This daughter Hannah, Captain Hull's only surviving child, was married when about nineteen to Samuel Sewall, a young man of twenty-four; a graduate of Harvard in 1671, taking his second degree in 1674. He was the eldest son of Henry and Jane (Dummer) Sewall, and born at Bishop-stoke, Hants, March 28, 1652. He was accounted one of the "most shining lights of the age in which he lived."

Young Sewall's first meeting with Miss Hull was on the occasion of his taking his master's degree at Harvard. She was at that time visiting her uncle, President Hoar, and just in the dawn of young womanhood; it is easy to believe that her approval and favor were coveted by the students, and not strange if her girlish fancy were captivated by the handsome young Sewall, who was a general favorite. Fifty-four years afterwards, Judge Sewall, writing to a friend of those early days with fond retrospection, says, "Miss Hull saw me and set her affections on me, though I knew nothing of it until after our marriage, Feb. 28, which was 1676. Governor Bradstreet married us in that we now call the old hall; 't was then all in one. As I remember, Madam Thacher and Madam Page (with whom Governor Bradstreet boarded) called on us the next day." Mrs. Sewall, who became the mother of his fourteen children, died on Saturday, Oct. 19, 1717, at the age of sixty. Their eldest child, Joseph Sewall, was pastor of the South Church for fifty years.

Though John Hull had but one child who survived the perils of infancy, his worldly wealth and worldly honors increased and grew apace. He was now become a merchant of great repute and an extensive landowner. Besides private possessions of 350 acres at Penicook, extensive timber lands at Salmon Falls, three hundred acres beyond Medfield and various properties in Boston, he was one of a company of six or eight who bought a large tract of land from the sachem of Nanaquasett, bounded by Ninigret's territory, including Point Judith neck, which was named for his wife [Judith Quincy Hull]; the whole being called the Petaquamset Purchase; afterwards adding thereto other tracts of large extent. Three hundred acres of this was set apart for a minister, a portion was given to Harvard College, and another portion to a school, for a long time at Tower Hill, afterwards removed to Kingston.

His various enterprises as a merchant can only be mentioned. He was called the "richest merchant on the continent." His principal vessels were the Dove and Seaflower, but there were many others of which he was one-half or three-fourths owner. He at one time shipped "three hogsheads of fur to England" and was largely interested in the lumber trade with Maine. His vessels went to the West Indies, England and France and elsewhere. He met with various losses from time to time, of which he says, "God mixeth his mercies and chastisements, that we may neither be tempted to faint or despise."

John Hull was a most exact and painstaking accountant. Account-books, a journal and ledgers kept by him during Philip's War, invite the most careful scrutiny. His system of bookkeeping was a sort of double entry or mixed method and very exhaustive, giving to every department of the colony transactions a separate ledger account, as well as to every person mentioned in the journal. Mr. Whitman, in his History of the Artillery Company, says "Captain Hull took minutes of sermons at court and artillery elections, and

finds in his note-book evidence that he was a great student. There are several volumes of these sermons, one we have seen containing Latin sentences and many pages of shorthand. His handwriting was very minute but beautifully clear and legible even after the lapse of two hundred years."

Mr. Hull died Oct. 1, 1683, and was buried in his own tomb in the Granary Burying Ground. Mr. Willard preached his funeral sermon from Numbers xxiii: 10, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Among other things he said: "This town hath lost a good benefactor; this church an honorable member; his company a worthy captain; his family a loving and kind husband and father." Mr. Hill¹ says: "The more we know of John Hull, the more we are led to admire the vigor of his mind and the strength of his religious character. Though with few early advantages, he was able to hold his own with liberally educated men." "The papers we are able to trace to his pen during the controversy with the First Church are among the best in style and expression that have come down to us from that period. His diligence as an annalist is exceptional, and it is probable that we are indebted largely to his example and influence for the invaluable diaries of his son-in-law, Samuel Sewall."

It is said that "all along he was many hundred pounds out of his own estate for the supply of the country in their straits, and many hundreds of pounds more than he claimed would not have compensated his damage." In the settlement of his estate there is mention of "warehouses, yard and wharfe scituate upon the Creeke in Boston neer the little Bridge called the Peter Oliver bridge, houseing, barnes, buildings and lands at Muddy River. The Mansion House, tenements, shop, out-houseing and buildings and orchard late purchased by Mr. Edward Rawson; lands in Boston, formerly Mr. Cotton's, at Cotton Hill, (where he lived) a dwelling house and land the other side the street from the Mansion House, a pasture on the street leading to Fort Hill," etc., etc. Hull Street adjoining Copp's Hill cemetery still bears his name. "Trading-stock, goods, wares, merchandizes, moneys," are also named.

Robert Hull, Captain Hull's father, died July 28, 1666, and he mentions in his will, "my son, Edmund Quincy" (being his step-son). He married Anna Shepard, and his oldest son John was Speaker of the House many years. His farm at Mount Wollaston, where he lived and died, was bequeathed to him by his grandmother, Mrs. Shepard. He was great grandfather of John Quincy Adams, who was his namesake.

Edmund Quincy also had a daughter Ann or Anna, by his first wife, Joanna Hoar, who was born in 1663. Sewall mentions her as being at a prayer-meeting at her uncle John Hull's house on Cotton Hill, Wednesday, Aug. 3d, 1676. In describing this, his first prayer-meeting, he says, "Anna Quincy was standing against the closet door next the entry." The next day she was "attacked with fever" and died the following Sunday. She is supposed to have been buried in John Hull's tomb, where her brother Daniel was placed in 1690. A fragment of her headstone has been preserved, and may be seen in the portico of the new Old South Church.

R. R. R.

¹ Hon. Hamilton A. Hill, in his *History of the Old South Church*.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 39]

Among U. S. Personal medals, there might have been included that of Dr. Johann Kaspar Spurzheim (the phrenologist), since he died at Boston in 1832, and is interred at Mt. Auburn. It will hereafter be described under Germany.

I have just ascertained the existence of a second medal of Dr. Stephenson, Founder of the Grand Army of the Republic (see No. 476).

522a. *Obverse*. Military bust, to right. Beneath shoulder: CHILDS CHICAGO Inscription, upon a two-thirds arc of circle: DR. B. F. STEPHENSON FOUNDER OF THE G. A. R. *Reverse*. MALLEABLE, | TASTELESS, SONOROUS, | DUCTILE, | UNTARNISHABLE. | (rosette) ALUMINUM (incused, and between chased lines) (rosette) | CUBIC FOOT OF GOLD, 1204 LBS. | " " ALUMINUM, 179 " | THIS MEDAL | IS PURE. | CHILDS · CHICAGO. Aluminum. 24. Edge of reverse milled.

In my collection.

The next two following, which belong with F. b. Irregular Practitioners, have also been discovered since the last number of the *Journal*.

522b. DR. | SHATTUCK'S | WATER CURE | WATERFORD | ME. Counterstamp upon U. S. Cent of 1838. In my collection.

522c. DR. G. G. WILKINS. Counterstamp upon U. S. Cent of 1839. In my collection. Both the above I owe to Prof. S. Oettinger of New York.

Remington & Bennett. Adrian, Mich.

523. Copper. 13. *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 106, No. 5. In the Wright Collection.

524. Copper. 13. *Ibid.*, p. 106, No. 5a.

525. As the last, but with the Liberty head, 1863, the word UNION In my collection.

Richards, C. A. & Co. Boston, Mass.

526. Shell (\$20). 22. Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 52.

Richardson, D. W. Almont, Mich.

527. Copper. 13. Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2108.

Rinehart & Gray. Troy, Ohio.

528. Copper. 12. *Ibid.*, No. 4846; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 148, No. 12.

Roberts & Hillhouse. Kalamazoo, Mich.

529. Copper. *Ibid.*, VII, 1882, p. 171, No. 17. In the Wright Collection.

Ross, Albert. Cincinnati, Ohio.

530. Silver, copper, brass, German silver, tin. 14. Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 4366. In my collection.

Rushton. New York.

531. *Obv.* Bust of Gen. Anderson (of Fort Sumter) facing. (Photograph.) *Rev.* FOR SALE AT | RUSHTON'S | DRUG STORES | 489 & 417 BROADWAY, | AND | NO. 10 ASTOR HOUSE | NEW YORK. (Photograph.) Composition, in brass rim. 16. In my collection.

532. Vulcanite. Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 44; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 216.

Rust, Wm. New York.

533. Vulcanite. 20. Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 44. In my collection.

Sampson, Z. S. Boston, Mass.

534. Tin. 18. Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 217. In my collection. Sansey. See Tansey.

Schafer & Brother. Huntington, Ind.

535. Copper. *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 63, No. 7. Schenck. See "Pulmonales," No. 586.

- Schoerpf, C. & Co. Fort Wayne, Ind.
 536. Copper. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 1699; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 161, No. 10.
 In my collection.
 Senour. See Lenour.
 Seward, S. B. Buffalo, N. Y.
 537. Copper, tin. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2815; Neumann, No. 39193; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 12, No. 22.
 In my collection.
 538. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2816-18; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 12, No. 22a.
 Solomon, A. A. & Co.
 539. Vulcanite.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 44; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 218.
 Starbuck, R. H. Troy, N. Y.
 540. Vulcanite.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 45; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 219.
 Stebbins & Wilson. Ann Arbor, Mich.
 541. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2129; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 107, No. 7.
 In the Wright Collection and my own.
 542. Copper. 13. The mortar is much larger, and there are variations of arrangement on both faces.
Ibid., p. 107, No. 8.
 In my collection.
 Steinfeld, S. New York.
 543. Metallic shell, enclosing stamp. 15.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 46.
 544. Copper. 16.
 Neumann, No. 39352; Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3552; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 42, No. 178, fig. of obverse.
 In my collection.
 545. Copper. 16.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3553; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 42, No. 178a.
 In the Collection of Harvard University and my own.
 546. Copper, brass. 16.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3554; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 42, No. 178b.
 In my collection.
 Stephenson, G. W. St. John's, Mich.
 547. Copper, brass. 12.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2588-9.
 Stevens, A. M. Cincinnati, Ohio.
 548. Nickel. 12.
 Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 196.
 In my collection.
 Suire, Eckstein & Co. Cincinnati, O.
 549. Vulcanite. 15.
 Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 45; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 220.
 In my collection.
 550. *Obv.* Within a circle, 5 Inscription: SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO. | * *Rev.* Within a circle, 5 Inscription: DRUGGISTS | COR. 4TH & VINE STS.
 Edges and rim milled. German silver. 10.
 In my collection.
 Suit, S. T. Louisville, Ky.
 551. Edges and rim milled. Silver-plated, brass, tin. 18.
 Neumann, No. 21714.
 In my collection.
 552. Rim smooth. Tin, brass. 18.
 In my collection.
 Tansey & Ballard. Plainfield, Ind.
 553. Copper, brass. 13.
 Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 1857-9; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VII, 1882, p. 84, No. 8.
 554. Nickel.
Ibid., p. 84, No. 9.
 Taylor, A. B. Philadelphia, Pa.
 555. *Obv.* TAYLOR | APOTHECARY | 1015 | CHESTNUT ST | PHILADA. *Rev.* A FULL ASSORTMENT OF | DRUGS, | MEDICINES, | PERFUMERY | AND | FANCY ARTICLES | — | ALWAYS ON HAND.
 Edges milled. Copper, brass. 13.
 In my collection.
 556. *Obv.* Within a circle: A. B. TAYLOR | DRUGGIST | & | APOTHECARY. Inscription: COR. OF WALNUT & NINTH STS. | PHILADA: *Rev.* As preceding.
 Edges milled. Nickel, brass. 13.
 In my collection.
 557. *Obv.* as last. *Rev.* Head of Franklin, with cap, to left. Inscription: BENJAMIN - FRANKLIN
 Edge of *obv.* milled, of *rev.* plain. Copper, brass, nickel, tin. 13.
 In my collection.

558. *Obv.* Within a circle: SODA WATER
| 1860 | PHILADA: Inscription: A. B.
TAYLOR. | 1015 CHESTNUT ST. *Rev.* As
that of No. 555.
Edges milled. Nickel. 13.
See also Nos. 229, 230 and 231 (Dental
tokens).
Todd, S. N. & Co. Sidney, Ohio.
559. Copper.
Coin Collectors' Jour., VIII, 1883, p. 135.
Twiford, A. S. Newcomerstown, Ohio.
560. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 4729-30; *Coin Col-
lectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 131.
Underwood, Geo. W. Hillsdale, Mich.
561. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2506.
Van Duyn & Lynch. Manchester, Mich.
562. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 2555; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*,
VII, p. 172.
563. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2556.
Walker, C. R. Buffalo, N. Y.
564. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 2822; *Coin Collec-
tors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 12.
In the Collection of Mr. F. C. Browne,
of Framingham, Mass.
Walker, J. Cal.
565. Brass shell, enclosing mirror. 24.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 54.
In my collection.
Waring, W. L. Richmond, Va.
566. Lead. 14.
Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1731.
Watson. See Walker, C. R.
Welles, Henry C. Waterloo, N. Y.
567. Copper, brass. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3720; *Coin Collec-
tors' Jour.*, XI, 1886, p. 24, No. 436.
In the Wright Collection and my own.
568. As preceding, but without date.
Copper. 12.
Communicated to me by Mr. Groh.
- Williams Brothers. Columbus, Wis.
569. Copper. 12.
Ibid., VIII, 1883, p. 191.
In my collection.
570. Copper. 12.
Obv. As preceding. *Rev.* Spread eagle.
UNION 1863.
In my collection.
Williams, W. L. Oshkosh, Wis.
571. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5554.
Winans, E. B. & Co. Bellaire, Ohio.
572. Copper. 12.
Ibid., No. 3768; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*,
VIII, 1883, p. 59, No. 6.
573. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3769; *Coin Collec-
tors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 59, No. 5.
574. Copper. 12.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 3770.
575. Copper. 12.
Obv. As above. *Rev.* A shield. ONE
COUNTRY 1863.
In the Wright Collection.
Wolfe, Udolpho. New York.
576. Brass shell (\$20). 22.
Mercer, *loc. cit.*, 1884, p. 53.
In the Wright Collection and my own.
577. *Obv.* WOLFES SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS ||
FOR SALE | BY ALL | GROCERS | & |
DRUGGISTS | * *Rev.* DEW OF THE ALPS
| AGENT | 22 | BEAVER ST. | NEW YORK.
Edges milled. Tin. 16.
In the Wright Collection and my own.
578. *Obv.* As last, with insertion of AND
DEW OF THE ALPS. *Rev.* As that of
last but one.
Brass shell. 22.
In the Wright Collection.
Wright, T. S. Fond du Lac, Wis.
579. Copper. 13.
Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5344; *Coin Collec-
tors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 192.

In addition to the above, there are to be mentioned the following :

580. The reverse (mortar, etc.) of Haviland Stevenson & Co., No. 419, muled
with a Lincoln reverse, THE RAIL SPLITTER OF THE WEST.

In Woodward's Sixty-ninth Catalogue (of his private Collection), 13-18 Oct. 1884,
No. 2292, the St. Louis Post Office Check is described as bearing an eagle standing
upon a large "mortar." This is, however, not the case. The piece is figured in W.'s
Sixty-seventh Catalogue, May, 1884, and the article in question is seen to be a pro-
strate shield.

There are tokens of Benj. Jury, Robert Soulsby, and Nicholson, which are usually classed as druggists', but as they bear no proof of such being the case I do not enumerate them. They are, in silver, in my collection.

581. *Obverse.* The American shield, between olive branches. Inscription: SOUVENIR AMERIQUE | * 1776 * 1876 *

Reverse. A shield upon which three lions, two over one, to left. Inscription: AMULETTE ODORIFERANTE | * DE PERSE * Composition. 23.

In my collection.

582. *Obverse.* Bust to left, WASHINGTON. KEY.

Reverse. CACHOU CARDAMON AROMATISE Brass shell. 24.

Wood Medallie Cat., 25-29 Feb., 1884, No. 553.

583. *Obverse.* * * DRUGS * * | (etc.)

Reverse. A thistle. * UNITED WE STAND * | (etc.) Copper, brass. 13. Said to have been issued at Pittsburg, Pa.

Neumann, No. 39410; Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 5072.

In the Collection of Harvard University, and my own.

584. Copper. 13.

Ibid., No. 5073.

585. *Obverse.* MAGNOLIA WATER | FOR THE TOILET | * SUPERIOR | TO THE BEST * | IMPORTED | COLOGNE | & AT HALF THE PRICE.

Reverse. As \$20 piece, 1868. Brass shell. 22.

In the Wright Collection and my own.

586. *Obverse.* PULMONALES | * | FOR | * | COUGHS | AND | * * COLDS * *

Reverse. Between oak and laurel branches tied by ribbon: * | UNION | & | LIBERTY

Edges milled. Copper, brass. 12. Issued by Schenck?

In my collection.

587. *Obverse.* Within a beaded circle, FEMALE PREVENTIVE | OR | MORSONIC |

* AMULET *

Reverse. Liberty head, within fifteen stars. Brass, white metal. 22. Very rare.

Coin Collectors' Jour., X, 1885, p. 71, No. 75; Storer, *New England Medical Monthly*, 15 Nov., 1886, No. 13.

588. *Obverse.* MALE MORSONIC AMULET FOR MARRIED PEOPLE *

Reverse. Eagle, with shield, arrows, and branch, within eighteen stars. Copper. 20. Very rare.

Coin Collectors' Jour., X, 1885, p. 104, No. 178; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 14.

589. *Obverse.* Within a circle, ROYAL | PREVENTIVE

Reverse. An eagle, with shield, arrows and branch, with thirty-two stars. Copper, brass, tin. 15. Thick and thin planchet. Very rare.

Cogan, *loc. cit.*, No. 314; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, X, 1885, p. 151, No. 246; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 12.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

590. *Obverse.* SOUTH | AMERICAN | FEVER & AGUE | REMEDY. | THE CHEAPEST, SAFEST & ONLY | PERMANENT CURE. | FREE FROM | ARSENIC, MERCURY, OR | ANY | MINERAL POISONS. | PRICE | ONE DOLLAR.

Reverse. Obverse of Mexican dollar. Eagle (Secretary-bird), serpent, cactus, oak and laurel branches. UNIVERSAL REMEDY | 1865 Edges milled. Brass and plated shells. 24. Very rare.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

591. *Obverse.* As reverse of last.

Reverse. Plain. 30. "Unique."

Woodward, Thirty-first Cat., 1-3 Sept., 1880, No. 376.

The following is presumably a druggist's token.

592. USE | G. G. G. | & | G. G. G. G. Counterstamp upon U. S. Cent of 1836.

In my collection.

There are others still which might be thought to belong in this connection ; as the tokens of "Prof." Johnson of New York (Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3224-8 ; Neumann, Nos. 21,779-82), all of which I have ; and that of the Electric Extractor Co., but I exclude them. Allegorically, the MINT DROP of the "Hard Times" Series is also pertinent.

Incidental to the list are quite a number of perfumers' and hair-dressers' tokens, referring to the implements and nostrums of their trades. I shall not give them here, but may perhaps eventually and elsewhere describe them as relating to the medical department of dermatology.

The dealers in apothecaries' apparatus should however be mentioned, though I will not number them.

Gruber, John P. New York.

Copper. 13.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 3181-3206 ; Neumann, Nos. 39296-8 ; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 37, Nos. 74-82.

One of them is in the Collection of Harvard University, and most of them are in my own.

Matthews, John. New York.

The *Journal*, I, p. 80 ; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, X, 1885, pp. 103, 104 ; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 223, 224. See also Macy, No. 479.

Rogers, P. & Co.

Brass. 13.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 6015.

Troemuer, H. Philadelphia, Pa.

HALF DRACHM and ONE DRACHM. Copper. 9, 12.

Both are in my collection.

Warmkessel, Peter. New York.

Copper, brass, nickel, tin. 14.

Ibid., Nos. 3640-52 ; Neumann, 39363-4, 39367-8 ; *Coin Collectors' Jour.*, VIII, 1883, p. 43, Nos. 197-201.

The tokens of opticians (J. Foster, Jr., of Chicago ; F. Hendry of Oberlin, Ohio ; H. D. Higgins of Mishawaka, Ind. ; Joseph Brothers of San Francisco [and Liverpool, England] ; and Peck and Burnham of Boston) may be mentioned here : and those of truss makers (J. B. Seeley of Philadelphia), and venders of surgical and galvanoelectrical medical apparatus (S. N. & H. C. Botsford of Bristol, Ct., and Thaddeus Smith of Cincinnati), quite a number of which are in my collection. Undertakers also (J. J. Diehl of New York, Fr. Freise of New York, and John F. Wiltsee of Cincinnati) have been, rightly or wrongly, and possibly as embalmers, classed by numismatists with medical men. I have the three pieces indicated. The second of them is in the Collection of Harvard University.

We will next proceed to consider the medical medals of Great Britain.

[To be continued.]

NICKEL AND ITS USES.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for December has an interesting article on "Nickel and its Uses," by J. T. Donald, M. A., from which we make some extracts below :

Nickel may be said to be a modern metal, for its history goes back no further than a century and a half, although the word is much older. The origin of the name is curious and interesting. The men working in the German copper mines often came upon an ore which, though looking like copper ore, did not yield copper when smelted. Such ore they called *kupfer-nickel*, i. e., goblin copper, because they thought the "nickels," or spirits of the mine were deluding them with bad ore.

In 1751 the Swedish mineralogist Cronstedt, discovered a new metal, which, some three years later, he succeeded in isolating in an impure state. Finding that his new metal was most abundant in *kupfer-nickel*, he allowed it to retain the name suggested by the old superstition of the German miners. It was many years after this, however, before the metal was obtained in a state of purity and its properties satisfactorily determined; and it was much later still when nickel, in a state of comparative purity, became an article of commerce; indeed, until recently, it was hardly known in the pure state outside of the laboratory. In 1804 Richter experimented with this metal, and obtained it fairly pure by reducing the oxide with carbon in an earthen crucible. Almost seventy years later, Wharton, of the Camden Nickel Works, of Camden, N. J., who has devoted so much attention to the metallurgy of nickel, exhibited at the Vienna Exposition vessels of pure forged nickel, which he made by strongly compressing the spongy mass obtained by reduction of the oxide. These exhibits at Vienna, and similar ones at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Paris in 1878, received but scant attention from scientific visitors. Chemists and metallurgists as a rule, supposed they were nickel alloy, and were somewhat incredulous, when informed that the objects were pure nickel; in fact, the commercial production of pure nickel, by Wharton, as evidenced by these exhibits, was a genuine surprise to the metallurgical world.

A further advance in the metallurgy of nickel was made by Fleitmann, of Iserlohn, Westphalia, in 1879. He found that the purest nickel he could obtain on a commercial scale had a brittleness which did not belong to the pure metal, and in the course of investigation he was led to believe that the brittleness was caused by occluded carbonic oxide. He decided to attempt the removal of this by adding magnesium in minute quantity to the molten nickel, and was successful beyond expectation, for the nickel thus treated quickly loses its brittleness.

As to the properties of nickel, it will suffice to say that it is a hard silver-white metal, with a steel gray tinge; it may be rolled into thin plate, or drawn into wire; it is not readily oxidized; it is attracted by the magnet, and readily assumes a polar condition.

Turning now to the uses of this metal, we find that Thenard, in 1825, in his *Traité de Chimie*, stated that nickel was not employed for any practical purpose. This statement is true only in reference to the pure metal; for, just as brass was known and used long before zinc was isolated, so nickel alloys were known and used long before Cronstedt's discovery of the metal. The Chinese appear to have been among the earliest users of nickel alloys, for as early as 1776, it was pointed out that Chinese *packfong* i. e., white copper, is an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel. The beginning of the manufacture of these alloys in Europe is due to a somewhat curious circumstance. In the old slags from disused copper smelting-works at Suhl, in Prussian Saxony, and once known as the armory of Germany, white granules of metal were found. These were extracted and sold as Suhlian nickel-silver, and in 1823 Brande showed that these white granules consist principally of an alloy of copper and nickel; and thus originated the manufacture of the widely used nickel alloys known as Nickel or German silver. This German-silver, so extensively used as the basis of electroplate, is, as is well known, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, the proportions

varying according to the use to which the alloy is to be put. Copper is the principal ingredient, and the nickel varies according to the color desired, for it is this metal that has the property of whitening the copper. Sometimes a little iron (from two to two and a half per cent) is added to the ingredients named, with the result of producing an alloy that is whiter and harder than the ordinary composition.

Doubtless all Americans know that nickel is used in coinage, but probably few are aware of the extent to which it is so used. As early as 1837, one Dr. Feuchtwanger, of New York, called attention to the suitability of nickel for coinage, and is said to have actually issued a number of one-cent and three-cent coins, made of a nickel alloy. But the first national issue of a nickel-alloy coinage was made by Switzerland, in 1850, the issue consisting of twenty, ten and five centime pieces, containing respectively fifteen, ten and five per cent of silver, alloyed with ten parts of nickel, and twelve and a half parts of zinc, copper making up the balance. In 1857 an alloy consisting of eighty-eight parts of copper and twelve of nickel was adopted by the United States for the one-cent pieces. In 1860 Belgium instituted a nickel coinage, the alloy used for the purpose consisting of seventy-five parts of copper and twenty-five of nickel. This particular alloy appears to have given much satisfaction, for we find it adopted by the United States in 1865, by Brazil in 1872, by Germany in 1873, and still later by Jamaica.

It is not only in the form of an alloy that nickel is used in coining. Improvements in the metallurgy of the metal have rendered possible a coinage of pure nickel, and it is interesting to note that Switzerland, which was the first to adopt a nickel alloy coinage, was also the first to issue coins of the pure metal, the Swiss twenty-centime pieces coined in 1884 being pure nickel. In 1886 the Royal Berlin Mint executed for the Egyptian Government a nickel coinage, and during the same year a Birmingham firm coined in nickel five hundred thousand half-decimos and one million centimos for the Republic of Ecuador, while in 1887 Bolivia issued a nickel coinage. It thus appears that nickel is gaining in favor for subsidiary coinage, and not without cause. It is superior to copper in color, and being more valuable, smaller coins are obtained; both the pure metal and the alloy are hard, and thus wear well, and they possess the additional advantage that they can be manipulated only by skillful workmen. In this connection it is worthy of note, and illustrative of the old saying "There is nothing new under the sun," that a coin of the Bactrian King Euthydemus, (See "The Numismatic Chronicle," viii: 305,) who reigned about 235 years before Christ, is in composition very similar to the alloy adopted by Belgium, the United States and other countries.

"PIN MONEY."

THE origin of the custom of giving girls an allowance to buy small articles, which is popularly termed "pin money," is given by *Harper's Young People*, as follows:—

Pins were introduced into England by Catharine, first wife of Henry VIII. They were not, however, the well known, small-pointed instruments of the present day, but were made of gold, silver, ivory and brass, many of them weighing as much as six or eight ounces. They were worn in the hair and used on different parts of the clothing to fasten folds or drapery, and were quite ornamental, as well as much more useful to ladies than gentlemen. The Spanish manufacturers were permitted to sell their pins only during the Christmas holidays, and in that way gentlemen began to give the ladies of their respective families money at Christmas time with which to buy pins. At first they were very expensive, costing as much as we now have to pay for a valuable piece of jewelry. After pins had become common and cheap, gentlemen continued the practice of giving their wives, daughters and sisters, money to buy pins; in that way the term 'pin money' originated, and it is now applied to an allowance made to a lady to buy any small article she may need or desire.

DESTRUCTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ITS DIES.

A NEWSPAPER reporter gives the following account of the destruction by the Mint authorities of the dies used for the national coinage of the year preceding, which has just taken place, in accordance with annual custom.

"JUST how carefully the Government tries to prevent counterfeiting is illustrated in no way more forcibly than in the destruction of the dies," said an attaché of the Sub-Treasury to-day. "This is done at all the United States mints once a year, and in accordance with the custom a few days ago the stamps from which all the coins are made, were melted with other metal."

Before placing them in the fire, preparatory to their destruction, each bunch of dies was carefully examined by the officials representing the different departments, and their numbers compared with the registry book. The dies are made of the best cast steel, the average weight being about a pound. The silver coin stamps, beginning with dollars, were first destroyed; then followed the half dollars, current series, quarter dollars and dimes. These included all stamps from which the halves, quarters and dimes of new design were coined. The gold coin stamps were next destroyed, then followed those for the nickel and the copper or bronze pieces.

The last to be operated upon were the stamps which gave the Columbian half dollars their value. The most interesting stamp of the 900 odd, was the one from which the first Columbian half dollar was coined. Next in value were those which stamped the Columbian half dollars numbered 400, 1492 and 1892.

The number of coins and their value stamped by the dies destroyed alone in Philadelphia this year are as follows — Gold pieces, 1,558,192, value, \$11,840,202.50; silver pieces, current series, 28,280,980, value, \$5,251,303.25; nickel pieces, 11,669,642, value, \$584,982.10; copper pieces, 37,649,832, value, \$376,498.32; Columbian half dollars, 950,000, value, \$425,000.

STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS ON COINS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 34.]

WE give below some further descriptions of Medals bearing celestial constellations, in continuation of the paper furnished us for the last number of the *Journal*.

10. *Obv.* GULIELM : III D. G. BRIT : REX, ARAUS : PR : BELG : GUB. [William III, by the grace of God, King of Britain, Prince of Orange, and Ruler of Belgium.] Bust of William III, to right, laureated and with flowing hair; he is dressed in a mantle, with fringe. Below, I. S. for Jan Smeltzing.

Rev. MATURARE HUC REDII. [He returns hither to mature affairs.] The sun in the sign Leo, which is made to represent the Belgian Lion. In exergue, OB PRINC : REDIT : IN HOLL : D. XXXI : IAN. MDCXCI. [In memory of the return of the Prince to Holland, Jan. 31, 1691.] I. S. SMELTZ . H . F . [Jan Smeltzing made this.] Silver. Size 31.

This very rare Medal represents King William as the Sun coming in the autumn, in the sign Leo, to ripen the fruits of the earth, alluding to his return to Holland to complete his plans for the government of that country, and the delivery of Europe from the aggressions of France. (See Med. Ill., William and Mary, 160.)

11. *Obv.* WILHELM . III . D . G . MAG . BRIT . FRAN . ET HIB . REX GALLORVM VICTOR. [William III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Conqueror of the French.] William III, crowned by Victory, and habited as a Roman Emperor, holds a rudder, and stands between Hibernia

with her harp, and Belgium, with staff and Liberty cap, and accompanied by her lion. In exergue, CONCORDANT. [They agree.] P. H. M. [Philip Heinrich Muller.]

Rev. SOLIS ITER [The journey of the sun.] A naval action; above, the zodiac; the sun about to quit Gemini, and to pass on to Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. In exergue, VICT. NAV. DE GALLIS MAX. DIE 29 MAY MDCXCII. [The very great naval victory over the French, May 29, 1692.] P. H. M. The same die-cutter as named on the obverse. The edge has a chronogrammatic inscription in Latin. Silver. Size 38.

This commemorates the battle of La Hogue, which began May 29, a few days after the sun had entered the sign Gemini. (See Med. Ill., William and Mary, 262.)

12. *Obv.* GALLIA FELIX [Happy France.] Phoebus driving his chariot to right, over clouds; the four horses at full speed; he holds the reins in his left and a whip in his right hand, which is uplifted; under the chariot is a portion of the globe, and above, the zodiacal signs of Leo, Virgo, and Libra. At the bottom of the field, on a scroll with the ends curling forward, ASSIDUA REG. IN CONSILIIS | PRAESENTIA. | M. D. C. LXI. [The constant presence of the King in his Council, 1661.] The lines curving upward, conform to the edge of the Medal.

I have not noticed a description of the reverse, but probably it bore the bust of the King, as frequently shown. This flattering Medal is intended to imply that the success of France under the reign of Louis, was very largely due to his presence and influence at the meetings of his counsellors, and there is at least one other of the same King, suggesting the same idea, but without planetary signs; Phoebus is the mythologic deity whose emblem, the sun, was the favorite device of this King. This is shown on another Medal, struck in 1663, as the radiant full-faced orb, over a globe, with the well known motto he was so fond of using, NEC PLURIBUS IMPAR.

13. *Obv.* ORTUS SOLIS GALLICI [The rising of the French Sun.] On the field the Dauphin as an infant in a quadriga, representing the chariot of the sun, (the favorite device of Louis XIV as mentioned,) the horses at full speed to the right; the car is driven over clouds by a winged Victory, who holds a wreath in her right hand, and turns backward to the Prince; in exergue, SEPT. V. MIN. XXX III. | ANTE MERID. | MD C. XXXVIII. [September 5, 1638, 33 minutes before noon], the hour of the birth of the Prince. Surrounding the field is a circle with the emblems of the twelve signs of the zodiac; that of Leo is at the top, and on its left that of Virgo, represented as a winged Victory, holding a wreath; in the various signs where they were at the time of his birth, are the emblems of the seven planets, with their places in degrees, minutes and seconds; the Sun and Mercury in Virgo; Mars between Sagittary and Capricorn; Saturn 17 degrees from Mars; Venus in Cancer; the Moon between Cancer and Leo; Jupiter in Scorpio; there are also given the places of two other stars, (?) one in Libra, and the other near Sagittary, but without emblems to denote them. The latter may perhaps mean only that that sign was in the ascendant.

¹ Van Loon makes the minutes 38 in his engraving engraving shows a space where the V appears in Van (11, p. 239), but gives 33 in his description. Another Loon, but has XXXVIII in the text.

Rev. LUDOVICUS XIII · FR · ET · NAV · REX · Bust of Louis XIII in profile to right with flowing hair; under the decollation, I. Mauger F. in script letters. Size 25.

14. *Obv.* FELIC · NOVI · SECULI. (The happiness of a new century.) Time, Janus-headed, seated on a cube near a pedestal, holding in one hand the serpent of Eternity, encircling C (initial of Concordia); in the other hand the sun, radiate, placed on a zodiac between the signs Gemini and Taurus; the pedestal is ornamented with a circular medallion, which bears a figure of Religion, seated, holding a candle and an open Bible, and is inscribed REFORMATIONE STABILITA (The Reformation established); on the pedestal rests the cap of Liberty, and behind, two pilasters support the arms of England, Holland and Deventer. At the feet of Time is a cornucopia, from which issue fruit and flowers; in the distance is an ancient temple, before which a sacrifice is taking place. In exergue, (chronogrammatic,) CONCORDES MANEANT. (May they remain in concord. 1700.)

Rev. VENIT VENIA · VENITE · (Come ye; pardon has come.) The Pope breaking open with a hammer the Holy Gate (Portus Sanctus) of St. Peter's, at the Secular Jubilee. In his left hand are the keys, and before him is a cornucopia, from which are issuing scrolls, inscribed BULL · INDULG · AB . . . (Bull of plenary indulgence;) distant view of St. Peter's Church, with a crowd in front. In exergue, MDCC. ARONDEAUX, F. Silver. Size 30.

This, which I describe from the same source as the preceding, (See Med. Ill., Wm. and Mary, 534) is also an extremely rare medal. It seems to contrast the attitude of William, who had established the principles of the Reformation in England, and united Holland and England in firm friendship, with that of Pope Innocent XII, who in 1700 proclaimed a grand Secular Jubilee, and granted special absolution and indulgences on certain conditions, which gave greater license to the populace than at other times, as claimed by the opponents of the Roman Church. The authority cited further remarks that "as this Medal has the arms of Deventer, it is probable that Arondeaux was residing in that city when he executed it, and may even have made it by the direction of the Master of the Mint of that place." The janiformed head of Time represents War and Peace united in the bonds of Concord by the treaties of Ryswick and Carlowitz, which had restored peace to Europe.

15. *Obv.* TALE FVI · TALIS NVNC SVM TALISQ · FVTVR'. (Such I was, such I am, and such I shall be.) William III stands facing; he points with his sceptre to the sun on his left, to which his face is turned, and with his sword to a candle on the ground; above his head is a star, shown by the astronomical sign which accompanies it, to be the planet Mars. In exergue, REX ANGLIAE 1694. (King of England, 1694.)

Rev. TALIS ERAM · TALIS NVNC SVM · MOX TALE FVTVRVS. (Such I was, such I am now, and such I shall be soon.) Louis XIV in similar attitude, but pointing with his sceptre to the sun on his right, and looking at the candle on the ground; above his head a star and the astronomical sign for the sun. In exergue, REX GALLIAE · 1694. (King of France, 1694.) On the edge VNIVS INCREMENTVM EST ALTERIVS DECREMENTVM. (The increase of the one is the decrease of the other.) Silver. Size 25.

This rare Medal, the dies of which were cut by Christian Wermuth, contrasts the careers of William and Louis; the former from being only the

Stadtholder of Holland, had become the ruler of three kingdoms, and by his wisdom and valor the chief adviser of the Confederate Princes of Europe. Louis, who began his reign in all the grandeur of a supreme monarch, was gradually declining. William's power had increased in comparison, from the light given by a candle to that given by the sun; Louis's, in like manner, had constantly decreased. Mars is represented as the favoring planet of the former; and the sun, as already mentioned, was the favorite emblem of Louis. My description is from the British Museum's "Medallic Illustrations" (William and Mary, 329).

The subject is not exhausted, and if your patience is not, I may furnish some further examples.

THE COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLAR.



THE long expected Columbian Half Dollar has made its appearance since our last issue. As a work of art it certainly is a great disappointment. The relief is very low; the broad cheek and the long and flowing hair occupy a large space on the obverse, and give a kind of *breadth* to the design that should satisfy the desires of the promoters of the Columbian Exposition for liberality on the part of the Government. The beardless face serves to show which side of the discussion concerning his whiskers the Mint authorities have taken, and they are evidently free from the uncertainty which has pervaded the Post Office Department, and evoked so much amusing comment on the special issue of Postage stamps. As it is not pretended that these coins (?) will ever be used in general circulation as money, it would seem that an opportunity for giving a higher relief to the devices on our issues, which has been so strongly urged from an artistic point of view, might have been utilized, in this instance at least, without reference to the resulting difficulties of piling, etc. Nothing of the kind has been done, however, and the flatness of the devices runs in the same monotonous line that marks all our coinage. We are well aware of the arguments that necessitate this low relief so far as coins are concerned, but they seem to apply with far less force to an issue of this character, designed first of all to find its way into collections, etc., as a souvenir.

Through the kindness of the Scott Coin & Stamp Company of New York, we are enabled to give a cut of the piece, and a detailed description seems to be unnecessary.

The first specimen of this coinage was struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, Saturday, November 19, if we are correctly informed. The Remington Type Writer Company are said to have offered \$10,000 for the first impression. There are other coins which are considered of special extra value; those numbered the 400th, the 1492d, and the 1892d. The entire issue does not bear the date of 1892, and a sufficient number to complete the amount authorized to be struck will be dated 1893.

Numismatically, the piece may properly be classed with medallic or commemorative coins, of which numerous examples occur in the money issued by several of the European Governments; and the resultant is, simply a lost opportunity.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 45.]

THE *Christmas Freemason* for 1892 contains another illustrated article on the Hungarian Masonics, from the pen of Bro. Crowe, who certainly deserves the sincere thanks of all Masonic collectors, for having opened to them a field hitherto entirely unknown to all but a very limited circle. My descriptions are based entirely on his, supplemented by some additions from the engravings which accompany his valuable paper, which I add, to preserve uniformity. For the correctness of the translations I may say that Bro. Crowe, as previously mentioned, has had the assistance of Mr. Lad de Malczovich, a Hungarian gentleman, a member of the fraternity, and one familiar with English; while I was obliged in a former paper to differ with Bro. Crowe's readings on some points, in which my opinion was guided by Hungarian authority in Boston, (as I explained fully in the last number of the *Journal*,) in three cases given my informant was correct, as Bro. Crowe very gracefully acknowledged in the letter there cited. In the other cases I appear to have been misled. I therefore prefer to follow his translations and explanations, in the following descriptions, as my very limited knowledge of the Hungarian language is of no value in attempting to determine differences of interpretation, which I freely admitted at the outset. The *Christmas Freemason* (1892) describes five Medals, one of which is a triangular jewel, of gold and enamel, but apparently in part from dies; another, a jewel of which the field has been removed, so that it can hardly be called a medal, nor does Bro. Crowe so regard it; and still another jewel, a cipher or monogram, of the letters which form the name of the Lodge, also classed by Bro. Crowe as a jewel, not a medal. All seven he illustrates. For a copy of the paper and its accompanying illustrations I am indebted to Bro. Wm. J. Hughan, who has so often laid me under obligations.

DCCCXCVII. Obverse, Similar to the obverse of DCCCXC, but with slight differences; the crown on the head of the female figure is somewhat smaller; the coins which fall from her hand are differently arranged, and some of the minor details also differ; the pillar, as engraved, appears to be square, as in the engraving of the piece previously described, which Bro. Crowe wrote me was an error of the draughtsman; I presume this may be the case here, (though not so mentioned), and that there are two on the Medal. There is no legend. Reverse, An open wreath of olive branches, crossed and tied at the top, with the date 1780 * 1870 below, between the ends of the branches. On the field within the wreath, PESTER LOGE above in a semi-circle; in the centre, ZUR, and below, completing the circle * GROSSMUTH * [Pest Lodge of Magnanimity.] Metal not named.¹ Size 26.

DCCCXCVIII. Obverse, King Ladislas on horseback, to the left, facing, and holding a sceptre in his right hand; the horse is richly caparisoned, and a cloak is falling from the shoulders of the rider. Legend, LASZLÓ KIRALY J. . . ÉST. . . SZ. . . K. . . □ NAGYVARAD KELETEN. [The Regular and Perfect Masonic Lodge King Ladislas, at the Orient of Nagy Varad.] Reverse, Two right hands joined on the field over which are . . . Legend, BÖLCSESSEG ERŐ ES SZEPSEG 000876. The date at the top. [Wisdom, Strength and Beauty, 1876.] Gilt. Size 26.²

¹ This was struck, as I learn from the paper cited, by the Lodge named, while it was irregular or clandestine; the dies are slightly smaller than the later medal. "The date 1780 refers to the fact that a Lodge of the same name existed in the old Town of Pest, at this date, but it had no connection of any kind with the irregular Lodge formed in 1870."

² The abbreviations may be in part for Tökeletes S'zabad Komuvesi; for the J I can find nothing corresponding to the interpretation of the text, and Bro. Crowe does not give the words which are abbreviated in the original. Nagy Varad, or, as it is usually called, Grooswardein, is an ancient Episcopal city of Hungary, 137 miles east-south-east of Buda Pesth, the population

DCCCXCIX. Obverse, Three flaming torches, two in saltire upon one erect; they are tied by a ribbon, the ends of which fall on either side; at the top a portion of the sun diffuses rays over the field. Legend, VILLAGOSAG □ BEREHGSZASZ and at the bottom, completing the circle, 000871 [The Lodge of Light, at Bereghszasz.] The legend is separated by a circle from the field. Reverse, As obverse.¹ Gilt. Size 25.

DCCCC. Obverse, The fasces, bound near each end with crossed ribbons, and placed in bend sinister upon the square and compasses, which occupy the field and are enclosed in a wreath of oak, tied at the bottom with a bow and open at the top. No legend. Reverse, Within a chain of square links, the inscription in four lines, JOHANNIS □ | . . . EINTRACHT . . . | OR . . . NEUDÖRFL | A . D . LEITHA. [The St. John's Lodge Concord, in the Orient of Neudorff,² on the (river) Leitha.] Gilt. Size 22.

DCCCCI. Obverse, Seated on a sphinx couchant to right on a tablet, or platform, is a draped female figure, facing; with her right hand she draws aside her veil, and with her left she points to the sun rising³ in the east (at her left) over the waves of the sea; above her head two small triangles form a six-pointed star; on the right corner of the platform, in very small letters, INER (probably the die cutter.) Legend, above, LOGE „ZUKUNFT” and below, PRESSBURG [Lodge of the Future, Pressburg.] This device is on a circle of gold, size 24, which occupies the centre of a triangular planchet, “enamelled a light greenish blue, with narrow, gold edge.” Reverse, Behind the square and compasses are three sprigs of acacia, that in the centre erect, the others spreading out on either side of the compasses, and their stalks tied with a bow of ribbon, the ends of which fall below the square. On the field below, GEGRUNDET 1874 [Founded 1874.] The reverse is not enamelled. Gilt. Sides of triangle 43.

DCCCCII. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, are three triangles interlaced to form a star of nine points, having on the centre a cipher of the letters M N O attached by a ribbon to a clasp, on which are the words in full, in two lines, of which the initials appear on the medal: MAGYARORSZAG | NAGY ORIENSE [Magyar (or Hungarian) Grand

of which is largely Roman Catholic, and hostile to Freemasonry. It was the chief city of the old Province of Bihar, in Eastern Hungary, and contains a strong fortress, and several noted public buildings. It was the favorite resort of the Hungarian nobility, on account of the hot springs in its neighborhood, and long the residence of the King for whom the Lodge is named, and still contains his tomb. There were seven Kings of this name, the second of whom was excommunicated; and another also called himself Ladislas II; both had very short reigns. The sixth (actually the seventh) was also King of Bohemia, and styled “The Posthumous;” he died in 1457. The Lodge is named for the first of these Kings, on account of his making the city where it holds its East, his principal residence. He was canonized by Pope Celestine III, in 1192, about a century after his death, having reigned with brilliancy from 1077 to 1095, and is known as St. Lancelot, or St. Ladislas. Bro. Crowe says, “it was established in 1875-6, under the former St. John's Lodge,” which leads me to suspect that the letter J in some way refers to that. Some of the letters have accents for which I have not the proper type.

¹ The three torches refer to the name of the Lodge, “Világosság” [Light], which, as Bro. Crowe remarks,

is incorrectly spelled on the Medal. The Lodge emblem contains three points. The Lodge was founded in 1871, at the town named, a small place in Upper or Eastern Hungary, and is now extinct, and the Medal is rare.

² This Lodge was founded, says Bro. Crowe, by the St. John's Grand Lodge, and is still flourishing; Neudorff is a small town on the borders of Hungary, on the river Leitha, an affluent of the Danube, which forms part of the boundary line between Austria and Hungary; it is apparently composed to some extent of Austrians, who, as Freemasonry is under the ban in Austria, hold their meetings on Hungarian soil.

³ Bro. Crowe thinks the sun is *setting*, but I consider its position, on the right or east side of the Medal, signifies the coming day; the sphinx typifies the mysterious future, which is again symbolized by the draped figure, her face partly concealed, and drawing aside her veil, as frequently represented in figures of Isis, and the name of the Lodge confirms this, in my opinion. The Lodge was founded at the date given on the Medal, by the St. John's Grand Lodge, and is still flourishing at Pressburg. The ribbons of this and the four preceding Medals are blue.

Orient.] Reverse, As obverse, the field being removed.¹ White metal. Size as engraved, 26.

The Lodge Irene, of Karánsebes, in Southern Hungary, has a jewel arranged from the letters forming its name, in a cipher, of which Bro. Crowe gives an engraving in the article cited; it was worn by the Lodge named, now extinct, "founded by the former Grand Orient, and is very rare."

DCCCCIII. Obverse, In a square tablet, or frame, studded with nails, the inscription in script letters, L'Ordre | De | L'Amitie. Outside the tablet also in script, on the left, Manheim; above, Le 4me; on the right, Mars and below 1770. [Manheim, March 4, 1770.] Reverse, Two right hands joined, emerging from clouds. Legend, SINCERE · ET · SANS : DISSIMULATION [Sincere and without dissimulation.] At the bottom a five-pointed star; a loop at the top of the planchet. Silver, size 19 x 20, as photographed. The planchet is not perfectly circular.²

DCCCCIV. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the All-seeing Eye, but without rays; Legend, separated by a circle of dots, CLEMENTE AMITIE COSMOPOLITE. Reverse, A cipher of the letters C C A in ornate script (the initials of the name of the Lodge.) Legend, separated as on the obverse, JETON DE PRESENCE. A small five-pointed star at the bottom.³ Brass, octagonal. Size 14.

DCCCCV. Obverse, As obverse of DCCCLIV (from same die). Reverse, Draped bust in profile to left, of the wife of Van Vredenburg; she wears an embroidered lace cap with pendent jewels; her hair is dressed in curls at the side, and on her neck is a collar with lace edging, crossed and fastened in front. Legend, on a slightly raised border separated from the field by a circle, VROUWE MARIA ADRIANA VAN VREDENBURCH GEB: V: D: POT 23 JUNIJ 1795: [Madame Van Vredenburg, born Van der Pot, June 23, 1795.] Under the bust, I. P. SCHOUBERG F; (the die cutter), on the edge of the circle is a small elliptical tablet, bearing her arms: — Dexter, per fess; in chief or, a fess azure; in base, checky of argent and gules: sinister, or, a cross checky gules and azure (? the second tincture not being clearly indicated, as the escutcheon is very small.) Bronze.⁴ Size 34.

DCCCCVI. Obverse, As the preceding. Reverse, Two ornate tablets, in the form of a gothic window, the pointed arches which form the tops supported by two pillars, leaving a lancet-shaped tablet between the others; the tablets have a small, oblong, octagonal tablet in the upper or arched part of each; in that on the left is the word VOORNAMEN [the first or Christian names]; in that on the right, in three lines, NAMEN | HUNNER | VROUWEN, [names of their wives], and over the centre or lancet-shaped tablet, in two lines, GEBOORTE | JAAR. [year of birth.] The first tablet contains nine names, one in each line; HUGO | WILLEM | WILLEM | ADRIAAN | JACOB | ADRIAAN | JACOB

¹ Strictly speaking, this is not a Medal, though apparently a struck or perhaps cast piece; the ribbon is yellow, with a green edge, and the piece is the jewel formerly worn by the Grand Officers of the Grand Orient of Hungary. Bro. Crowe states that there are still other Hungarian Medals, which it is to be hoped he will hereafter describe.

² This exceedingly rare Medal I describe from an artotype plate in Otto Helburg's catalogue of a sale in

Munich, Germany, March 5, 1893, where it is classed as a Masonic.

³ The inscription sufficiently explains the purpose of this piece, which I describe from the impression in the Lawrence collection. The Lodge has its East at Paris, and appears to have been founded November 16, 1858.

⁴ In the Lawrence Collection. See note on the following number.

GERARD | JOHAN WILLEM. The second column (in the lancet,) gives the dates of their births; 1525. | 1553. | 1581. | 1607. | 1643. | 1680. | 1710. | 1744. | 1782.; the third column has the maiden names of the wives; the first line (name of the wife of Hugo) is blank; then follow BOELENS. | VAN WALENBURCH. | VAN DER GRAAFF. | VAN DER GOES. | GAEL. | VAN DER DUSSEN. | VAN ASSENDELFT. | VAN DER POT. the last named being the wife of the Johan Willem whose bust is on the obverse (see also preceding number). The field behind the tablets is finished to represent mason-work; at the bottom, below the base of the tablets, are the tops of four gothic arches, and directly under the lancet is a shield, with the family arms; Per pale, dexter, or, a double-headed eagle displayed (sable?); sinister, per fess, in chief, argent, a rose (gules?) color not indicated; in base, gules, a crown in dexter over a sceptre (?) fess-wise. Legend, on a slightly raised border, GESLACHTSLIJST VAN DE FAMILIE VAN VREDENBURCH, IN DE REGTE LIJN. * [Genealogical list of the Family of Van Vredenburg, in the direct line.] Bronze.¹ Size 34.

DCCCCVII. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a five-pointed star having formal rays between each point, making ten points in all, is a circular tablet; on the field, which is roughened, is an equilateral triangle enclosing the All-seeing eye; on the left of the triangle SUP. . .; on the right CONS. . . and below, INS. . . 5868 [Supreme Council, instituted 1868.] Legend on similar ground, separated by a circle from the field R. . . □ N^o 199 LES TRAVAILLEURS UNIS and below, completing the circle, OR. . . DE S^t ETIENNE [Regular Lodge United Workmen, No. 199, Orient of St. Etienne.] Reverse, plain. A loop and ring are attached to the upper point, by which the jewel was worn. Silver. Cast.² Size of circle, 19; of star from point to point, 32.

DCCCCVIII. Obverse, A planchet in the form of a five-pointed star in high relief, the spaces between the points filled with shorter points of formal rays. No legend. Reverse, On the field, the inscription in four lines, O. . . DE | ST CLAUDE | F. . . LE 27 JUIN | 1880. Legend, not separated by a line, R. . . □ LE REVEIL DE LA MONTAGNE. * [Regular Lodge The Alarm of the Mountain. Orient of St. Claude, Founded June 27, 1880.] A loop in the upper point, by which the jewel is worn.³ Silver. Size of circle 14: from point to point of star 23.

DCCCCIX. Obverse, From same die as the preceding. Reverse, a circle having an inscription on the upper half of the field, in two lines, F. . . LE 21 | JANV. . . 1827. [Founded, Jan. 21, 1827.] An ornamental dash, below, separates it from a space left blank for engraving. Legend, within a circle of dots, AMITIE FRATERNELLE above, and * O. . . DE BOURG * below completing the circle, [Lodge of Fraternal Friendship, Orient of Bourg.] A

¹ In the Lawrence collection. This is sufficiently explained in the text. The right of this Medal to be classed among Masonics depends entirely on the obverse, where the jewel beneath the bust shows Van Vredenburg's membership in the Grand Orient of the Netherlands. The device on DCCCLIV which I then thought might be a seal, is possibly a sceptre, but is so minute that I am uncertain what is intended.

² In the Lawrence collection. This is a member's jewel of the Lodge named. The ribbon has red edges, and in the centre a green stripe edged with white at the left of a very dark blue stripe edged with pink; a

light green line separates the latter from the red edge which is repeated on the outer edge of the last.

³ This is one of the more recent forms of Member's jewels, as worn by the French Lodges; it is a sharp cast; the ribbon has three stripes, that on the right, an olive green; that in the centre, white, with yellow edges, and on the left, white with narrow red edges. The ribbon is attached at the top to a button. In the Lawrence collection. The Lodge name seems to allude to the Jura Mountains, its east being located in a town in the department of Jura.

loop at top,¹ as the preceding, Silver. Size of circle, 14; from point to point of star, 23.

DCCCCX. Obverse, The square and compasses. Legend, above TOLERENCE and below, O . . . PERIGUEUX. * Reverse, Plain.² Gilt. Size 19. [Lodge of Toleration, Orient of Perigueux.]

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

THE NEW ENGLISH COINS.

Mr. WILLIAM J. HUGHAN has kindly sent us a cutting containing a description of the new English coinage, as follows:—

THE Royal Mint of Great Britain has just completed specimen impressions of the new coins which will supersede what is known as the Jubilee Currency. There having been an almost unanimous outcry of dissatisfaction with the head and bust of her Majesty, as designed by Sir Edgar Boehm, it was determined (says the Press Association) to invite a further competition, with the result that Mr. Brock, R. A., was commissioned to submit new designs for her Majesty's effigy. The result is a distinct success, and in the course of a few weeks a considerable number of new half-crowns and sovereigns are expected to be in circulation. The new head will be placed on all gold and silver coins from the £5 piece down to the silver Maundy penny, but the bronze issues will not be affected for the present. Mr. Brock's design is much bolder in execution than Sir Edgar Boehm's, and practically fills the centre of the coin, instead of allowing a large margin on either side. The Queen's features have a most pleasing expression, and although there is no crown placed upon the head, a tiara of diamonds surmounts her forehead, whilst a veil draped in folds falls gracefully upon her shoulders. No change is made in the arrangement of the hair, which is brought down to her temples as before. Around her neck is a double necklace of pearls, from which hangs a locket, and on her breast is the Star and Garter. In her ear is the usual pendant. All gold coins, including the half sovereign for the first time, and the five shilling piece, will have on their reverse Pistrucci's design of St. George and the Dragon. The crown will also have a plain edge, with raised letters, containing a Latin inscription, and the year of the reign in Roman numerals, thus following the example set in the reign of Charles the Second. The reverse of the half-crown will be composed of ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield surmounted by the Royal Crown, and surrounded by the collar of the Garter; the design on the florin will consist of two Royal sceptres behind the three shields of England, Scotland and Ireland, and between them the three emblems, the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. The reverse of the shilling will be very like the florin, but the shields are differently arranged, and the sixpence will be a replica of the present issue; in fact, no coin lower than the shilling has been altered. On the reverse none of the

¹ This jewel belongs to the French Lodge which struck LXXXIV, which see for further particulars. In the Lawrence collection. The ribbon is maroon and red, with two narrow lines of green in the latter.

² Apparently a jeton of the Lodge named, located in the ancient capital of Perigord, Guienne, France, and at present, the chief city of the Department of Dordogne. In the Lawrence collection.

gold coins or the crown pieces will have their value indicated, but all other coins will be plainly marked. The four-shilling piece does not find a place in the present issue, and consequently it may be expected in time to disappear. For the first time her Majesty's title as Empress of India will be impressed upon the coinage, as each piece will bear the inscription, VICTORIA DEI GRA. BRITT. REGINA, FID. DEF. IND. IMP. The royal proclamation making legal the new coinage was expected to be signed by the Queen late in January, and it is believed the £5 piece, the sovereign, and half-crown, will be ready almost immediately. A large number of half-crowns of the new issue have been struck.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CAN you identify the following coin or possibly medal, which I am unable to place? The face has at the bottom a shield which seems to have a cross of St. Andrew on a plain field: — the cross is covered with dots. Over the shield is a barred helmet with the upper part of an eagle, his wings raised; the rest of the space is filled with floreated ornamentation. On the other side is a building at the right, with a portico on its left and three fountains in the foreground. A sun spreads rays in all directions, and a crown rests on its top. Motto above, ORITVR 1666 and below ET RENOVAT. INQUIRER.

By means of the date we are enabled to identify this as probably the Medal described by Van Loon (II, pp. 510 and 511), with which it apparently agrees. Herrera says the arms on the obverse are those of Jean Bathazar de Visscher and its origin is somewhat uncertain. It is placed by him under Medals of Charles II "Inciertas," and should be classed therefore as a Spanish issue probably. — Eds.

"UNUS NON SUFFICIT ORBIS."

SOME discussion has lately arisen as to the use of the legend, "*unus non sufficit orbis*," whether or no it is found only on coins which relate to America. Can the *Journal* enlighten us? C. P.

CONTRARY to a prevalent idea, the motto or legend, VNVS. NON. SVFFICIT ORBIS, is found on medals which have no relation to America. One of Francis I, King of France, was struck in 1515 with this legend on the reverse. The device was a terrestrial globe on a pedestal at the left, a celestial globe, also on a pedestal, at the right, and a swan above, commemorating the capture of Milan. — Eds.

FRENCH BANK NOTES.

THE notes of the Bank of France are made of white, water-lined paper, printed in blue and black, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures, and running in denomination from the 25-franc note to the 1,000-franc.

BOOK NOTICE.

CATALOGUE OF THE COINS OF ALEXANDRIA AND THE NOMES. (BRITISH MUSEUM SERIES.)
By REGINALD STUART POOLE. *London*, 1892. 395 pp., 32 plates. Cloth, 8vo.

This series covers the coinage of Egypt, struck under the Roman Emperors (or Imperial coinage), and the coinage of the Nomes (the Greek name of the Provinces into which Egypt was anciently divided), and cities.

The former is very extensive, comprising a period from Augustus — about B.C. 8 — to Galerius Maximianus, A.D. 305.

A feature to be noted in the Imperial or Alexandrian coinage, is the presence (with the exception of a few of the reign of Augustus) of the date. The assignment of the exact *period* in each reign, however, is difficult, as the beginning of some reigns

is reckoned from different events. Again, the similarity in titles of the Emperors gives rise to uncertainty. These difficulties are set forth in considerable detail. The "Alexandrians" are of bronze or billon.

The type of the obverse of these coins is, with few exceptions, a portrait of the Emperor. The reverse has generally for subject divinities, sphinxes, sacred animals, temples, etc., pertaining to Greek or Egyptian mythology. The execution of all the coinage from the Alexandrian Mint is poor, and compares very unfavorably with all ancient types, if we except the earliest. Art is, as a rule, wretchedly depicted, and the mechanism of engraving the dies and their use extremely crude. In the case of the larger bronze it is seldom that a single specimen will suffice for distinguishing the type or reading the inscription.

The coinage of the nomes and cities was also struck at Alexandria. It is also very imperfect and its period generally obscure. Specimens are not common and in many instances wanting altogether. The metal is bronze, struck during the reigns of Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. The denominations were of four sizes. The obverses are similar to those of the "Alexandrians"; the reverse gives the name of the nome or city for which the piece was struck. They partake of the defects of the "Alexandrians" in many respects: the workmanship is poor and clumsy. They differ from them, also, in many features. The types and subjects are briefly glanced at, the subject being very intricate, and the data, as far as hitherto discovered, meagre. Future research may unearth more information regarding them.

This Catalogue may be regarded as the standard authority in the English language up to date.

EDITORIAL.

THE Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium has recently elected the senior Editor of the *Journal* to succeed the late Mr. Colburn as "Foreign Associate." This very pleasant recognition of the Magazine is duly appreciated by its conductors.

WE learn that the Proof sets for 1893 will *not* contain the Columbian issue. This apparently settles the matter that the piece is not a coin, but only a *souvenir*, and those who wish to complete their sets of Government issues for 1892 and 1893 will have to content themselves apparently with "uncirculated" instead of "proof" impressions.

ILLNESS of the Editor and failure to receive expected contributions must explain the delay in the appearance of this number of the *Journal*.

WE are happy to inform our readers that some additional matter prepared by the late Mr. Walter on Comet Medals has reached us, and we shall hope to print it in our next issue.

CURRENCY.

FINANCIAL *circles*: — Silver dollars.

MISS NUMISMATE: — Are you much of a collector, Mr. Donaldson?"

AMHERST FRESHIE: — "I collect my thoughts occasionally."

MISS N.: — "Ah, indeed. I suppose you get some rare specimens."

"You are selling apples very cheap," cried the policeman to the apple woman, after taking a fine specimen from her stand and forgetting to pay for the same. "Yes," she replied, "I am letting them go for a copper."

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AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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BOSTON, APRIL, 1893.

No. 4.

CARTHAGE OR NEW JERSEY?

A VERY curious piece, which has several times figured in American sales of coins, came into my possession in 1891. Its first appearance, so far as I know, was in the catalogue of the collection of A. C. Kline, sold in Philadelphia, June 12 and 13, 1855. It was thus described: "New Jersey Penny, copper—*obv.* horse's head, XLII; *rev.* KART HAGO.; Indian standing; *very fine and exceedingly rare.*" It was next seen in the catalogue of the collection of Benjamin Haines, sold in New York, Jan. 19–23, 1863, as follows: "'Kart Hago.' This copper coin was sold in a sale of coins belonging to A. C. Kline, of Philadelphia, in 1855, and described It was valued by its former owner at \$100." It brought \$29. It was again seen in the sale made by G. F. Seavey, June 21 and 22, 1864, and was, I believe, sold more than once after this before its last appearance in the catalogue of the collection of George Morris, sold in Philadelphia, June 16 and 17, 1891. There it had a long notice. "New Jersey (?) A remarkable coin. The obverse has a horse head similar to the New Jersey but much enlarged; below XLII. Rev., man with remarkably small head, a hat hanging on left ear, his body developing in proportion downwards, making the lower part of trunk, apparently, weigh more than all the rest of him; in his hand he holds a staff with trefoil or pawnbroker's sign, KARTHAGO. What is it? Was the New Jersey design taken from it? Very fine, light olive." Soon after this sale I obtained it for a very small price compared with the \$100 at which it started.

I saw the piece in 1863, and at the March meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society I read in reference to it a short paper, which was printed in the Boston Transcript and the Historical Magazine. I now copy the larger part of it for the *Journal*, and add such facts as I have since learned concerning the piece. ". . . I saw the piece in New York, and immediately perceived that it had nothing whatever to do with New Jersey, but was in design, though not in execution, an imitation of the ancient Carthaginian coins, and was, I supposed, struck in the early part of the last century. The inscription

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of course should be read Karthago. Since my return, in looking over one of my numismatic works, I met with an engraving and a short description of the very piece. My opinion of its character was confirmed, though it is of earlier date than I supposed, as the volume describing it was published in 1683. It is the 'Introductio ad Historiam Numismatum,' by Charles Patin. The following is a translation of the passage: 'Queen Dido is said to have coined the first money for the Carthaginians. Although we have no coins of her time, yet some exist, which were in common use among merchants, from which we have selected one as a specimen, rare and worthy of particular notice, of which we have given an explanation elsewhere,' and a reference is given to another book by Patin, which I do not possess, and which I am unable to consult."

I long ago obtained a copy of the other work of Patin, which has much to say about Carthage, but adds nothing to our information about this particular piece. Various other volumes contain a short mention of the piece, or an engraving of it, as the Catalogues of the famous Pembroke collection and of the Hunter collection, Lelewel's "Numismatique du Moyen-Age," and the "Medallas de las Colonias, Municipios y Pueblos Antiguos de España" of Florez. It is mentioned, with the two smaller pieces marked XII and XXI, by the great Eckhel in his "Doctrina Numorum Veterum." I translate his words thus: "The almost barbaric workmanship of these coins and their whole appearance easily lead us to attribute them to this age, [about A. D. 500] because of their resemblance in style and in the numbers on them to the coins inscribed INVICTA ROMA, which we consider to have been struck when the Goths were driven from Italy." They are all three engraved and described in the "Description Générale des Monnaies Byzantines," by J. Sabatier in 1862. He considers them autonomous coins of Carthage struck somewhere about A. D. 500, and says that they are based on an unknown unit of value, and "represent a system irregular and bizarre, because these numbers are not exact divisors of a common quantity," apparently ignoring the obvious fact that eighty-four is a common multiple of all three. There is in this nothing more strange than the introduction of a three-cent piece in our own decimal system.

The three pieces are all described in a paper by Maximilian Borrell in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1854. He supposes the standing warrior to be Genseric, who ruled in Africa 429-477, and considers the numerals to be so many milliarense, or thousandth parts of the numus argenteus. Finally, so far as I know, they are described and illustrated in a communication to the Numismatic Chronicle for 1878 by C. F. Keary, who adds not one word of explanation.

My own great trouble is that all these descriptions and engravings evidently refer to pieces much older and ruder than the copper now in my possession, which seems to me to be a copy or imitation of them. When or where it was struck I have as yet no idea, but I have long wished to preserve this record of it in the pages of the *Journal of Numismatics*. I should have done so earlier, but that I always hoped at some time to obtain the piece, as I succeeded in doing in 1891. Any additional facts concerning it will be very welcome to me.

W. S. APPLETON.

POSTAL AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

UPON the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, all of the gold, silver, and copper money in circulation in the United States disappeared as if by magic, to the extent of many millions in comparatively a few days.

The cause of this disappearance was due to the desire of the timid to save something of actual value from the threatened wreck of the Union, and on the part of the avaricious to hoard up that which was sure to have a large premium in the future.

The notes of the State Banks then in circulation prevented any serious inconvenience, as regarded amounts from one dollar upward; but as the silver and copper coins struck by the Government were the only fractional currency in use, the inconvenience caused by its sudden disappearance can hardly be imagined at the present time. An illustration of the condition of affairs may be cited in the case of a house in New York which had so many copper cents stored in one of its rooms that the floor collapsed.

A relief from this condition was needed promptly, and the first came from individual enterprise. Merchants issued promissory notes on small sizes of paper for amounts varying from one cent up, and redeemable in goods at their place of business.

Metal tokens in brass, copper and various alloys, were also issued by merchants and manufacturers, in the form of advertisements, or bearing patriotic and other mottoes, and these readily passed for cents.

Street-car tickets, milk tickets, and anything having an apparent value was pressed into service for making change.

The Postage Stamp very naturally quickly claimed recognition as a circulating medium, but the adhesive back was a serious impediment. The New York Central Railroad utilized postage stamps by enclosing various amounts in small envelopes, which were issued as change. Stamps were also mounted in small brass circles, with mica over the face and advertisements stamped on the back.

To Gen. F. E. Spinner, then Treasurer of the United States, is due the credit of first pasting upon slips of paper, in definite amounts, the United States Postage Stamps in the semblance of money.

The attention of the Post Office Department having been called to this arrangement of stamps, they readily agreed to redeem them with new stamps, when worn or mutilated.

The convenience and definite value of the pasted stamps, as arranged by Gen. Spinner, were so readily apparent that the matter was at once taken up by Congress, and the regular issue of postal currency was authorized. This "Postal Currency" had the semblance of postage stamps printed on it, on the same plan as Gen. Spinner's original arrangement. At the time of authorizing the Postal Currency, Congress also prohibited the issuing of fractional currency and tokens by individuals. The Postal Currency was soon succeeded by the "Fractional Currency," which remained in use until the issue of silver again became a possibility.

The following described and tabulated collection of Postal and Fractional Currency was made by the writer at the time the same was issued, and is

believed to be complete, comprising all kinds and varieties that were issued. Besides the regular issues, many unique specimens will be found, comprising personally signed bills, bills without signatures, proofs, samples and ornamented bills, and counterfeits of some of the issues.

One of the most interesting bills is a sample printed on paper having the water-mark C. S. A., which was captured on a "blockade runner." It was decided to destroy this paper, finally, but a sheet of it is in this collection.

Some years after the abolition of the Fractional Currency, Gen. Spinner manifested a personal interest in this collection by sending to me specimens which had been submitted to him, printed on different paper from the specimens (obverse and reverse separate) that were sold to collectors.

Of the first issue, "Postal Currency," the five and twenty-five cent pieces were printed on buff-colored paper; the ten and fifty cent pieces on fine white paper. Of those that he sent me, the five and twenty-five cent pieces are printed on *white* paper, and the ten and fifty cent pieces on coarse, common white paper.

After it became known as Fractional Currency, I have specimens printed on coarse card board; one of the card board specimens, a fifty-cent note, has Spinner's original autograph and no Register's name. The other card specimens have both Treasurer and Register printed on them.

He sent me a set — 5, 10, 25, and 50 — of his original pasted bills; the fifty-cent bears his written autograph.

No similar event has occurred in the history of paper money to that which was marked by the beginning and end of Fractional Currency, and though of comparatively recent date but little of it remains in existence.

The fact that Gen. Spinner was a townsman and personal friend of the writer made it possible to form this collection in its exhaustive completeness.

Following are extracts from Gen. Spinner's letters in my possession, also an article taken from the *Washington Star*, and a description of each piece, 147 in number.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

Mohawk, N. Y.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL SPINNER'S LETTERS.

1. "It is true that I procured postage stamps from the Post Office Department for circulation in the room of small coins, with an understanding that they would be redeemed with new ones; and that I did paste them on papers so as to make them of uniform size, and that a law passed Congress authorizing the issue of Postal Currency, which was engraved in the similitude of my pasted bills, is also true."

2. "Some of the specimen currency was printed on paper captured from the Confederates, and it bears the water-mark, C. S. A. I find, however, that you will have to send a dollar to get two half-dollars; the letters run across the border of two notes. If you write for them you should ask to have them sent without having the edges trimmed, as the water-mark is principally off from the notes."

3. "I have seen Mr. Clark since I wrote you. His address is S. M. Clark, Connecticut Screw Company, Superintendent's office, Hartford, Conn. He thinks the three-cent notes were printed on Confederate paper. Since writing the foregoing, I had the specimen currency examined, and I find that in addition to the fifty-cent

notes, five-cent and three-cent notes were printed on that paper. I send you two of the former and one of the latter enclosed. The three are all cut up into single notes, so I could not get the 'C. S. A.' on one piece of paper."

"HOW SPINNER INVENTED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY."

From Washington Star.

The origin of the Fractional Currency, which has been in the past few years suspended by fractional silver, is somewhat peculiar and not generally known. The appearance of this currency, which at first was always spoken of as "postal currency," was due to the premium on specie.

In 1862 small change became very scarce. Gold being up and taking with it silver, these coins disappeared from circulation. Stockings were brought out, and the precious metals found their way to their heels and toes.

It was more than a day's search to find a five-cent silver piece, or any other small denomination of that [silver] coin. People could not find exchange for small transactions. In buying a dinner at the market, change had to be taken in beets, cabbages, potatoes, and what not.

Gen. Spinner was then Treasurer of the United States. He was constantly appealed to from all quarters to do something to supply the demand for small change. He had no law under which he could act, but after buying a half-dollar's worth of apples several times, and receiving for his half-dollar in change more or less, different kinds of produce, he began to cast around for a substitute for small change. In his dilemma he bethought him of the postage stamp. He sent down to the Post Office Department and purchased a quantity of stamps. He then ordered up a package of the paper upon which Government Securities were printed. He cut this into various sizes, and on the pieces he pasted stamps to represent different amounts. He thus invented a substitute for fractional silver. This was not, however, a "Government transaction" in any sense. It could not be.

Gen. Spinner distributed his improved currency among the clerks of his Department. They took it readily, and the trade-folks more readily. The idea spread; the postage stamps, either detached or pasted upon a piece of paper, became the medium of small exchange. It was dubbed "Postal Currency."

From this Gen. Spinner got his idea of the Fractional Currency, and went before Congress with it. That body readily adopted it, and but a short time after Gen. Spinner had begun pasting operations, a law was on the statute-book providing for the issue of the Fractional Currency which became so popular. The fac-simile of postage stamps was put on each piece of currency, and for a long time it was known as "Postal Currency." The introduction of postal stamps as money entailed considerable loss to those who handled them; in a short time they became so worn and disfigured that they would not take a letter on its way, and were, therefore, worthless."

TABULAR VIEW.

POSTAL AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

NO. 1 TO 4 ORIGINAL DESIGN. 5 TO 20 FIRST SERIES. ALL HAVE BUST OF WASHINGTON.

NO.	DENOM.	COLOR.	EDGES.	SPEC. MARKS.	BACK.	NO.	DENOM.	COLOR.	EDGES.	SPEC. MARKS.	BACK.
1	5	Brown	Cut		Plain	11	25	Buff	Perforated	None	Regular
2	10	Green	"			12	50	Green	"	"	"
3	25	Brown	"			13	5	Buff	Plain	A. B. C.	"
4	50	Green	"			14	10	Green	"	"	"
5	5	Buff	Perforated	A. B. C.	Regular	15	25	Buff	"	"	"
6	10	Green	"	"	"	16	50	Green	"	"	"
7	25	Buff	"	"	"	17	5	Buff	"	None	"
8	50	Green	"	"	"	18	10	Green	"	"	"
9	5	Buff	"	None	"	19	25	Buff	"	"	"
10	10	Green	"	"	"	20	50	Green	"	"	"

NOTES.—1 to 4 made by Mr. Spinner, who pasted postage stamps on Government paper with U. S. Treasury heading. No. 4 has autograph signature of F. E. Spinner; no others have signatures. Those bearing the letters A. B. C. were printed by the American Bank Note Company; the others by the Government.

SECOND SERIES. FACES OF ALL ARE PRINTED IN BLACK AND HAVE BUST OF WASHINGTON IN GOLD RING; ALL ARE WITHOUT SIGNATURES AND HAVE CUT EDGES. PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

No.	DENOM.	PAPER.	BACK.	PECULIARITIES.	No.	DENOM.	PAPER.	BACK.	PECULIARITIES.
21	5	Split	Buff	Lets. and Figs. on b'k	25	5	Plain	Buff	No Lets. or Figs. on b'k
22	10	"	Green	" "	26	10	"	Green	" "
23	25	"	Purple	" "	27	25	"	Purple	" "
24	50	"	Carmin	" "	28	50	"	Carmin	" "

THIRD SERIES. ALL HAVE FACE PRINTED IN BLACK; THE EDGES CUT; AND WERE PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

No.	DENOM.	BUST.	SIGNATURES.	PAPER.	BACK.	PECULIARITIES.
29	3	Washington	None	Plain	Green	Dark background
30	3	"	"	"	"	Light "
31	5	Clarke	"	"	"	"
32	5	"	"	"	Red	"
33	10	Washington	"	"	Green	"
34	10	"	"	"	Red	Signatures Printed
35	10	"	"	"	Green	" "
36	10	"	Colby & Spinner	"	Red	Signatures Written
37	10	"	Jeffries & Spinner	"	"	" "
38	25	Fessenden	Colby & Spinner	Thick coarse	Green	Bronze Figs. and Letters on back
39	25	"	"	"	"	" "
40	25	"	"	Thin plain	"	Without Figs. and Letters on back
41	25	"	"	"	Red	" "
42	50	Spinner	"	"	Green	Bronze Figs. and Letters on back
43	50	"	"	"	"	50c. in Centre of Bill
44	50	"	"	"	Red	50c. on each End
45	50	"	"	"	"	" "
46	50	"	"	"	"	" "
47	50	"	Allison & Spinner	"	"	" "
48	50	"	Allison & New	"	"	" "
49	50	Lib'y seated	Colby & Spinner	"	Green	" "
50	50	"	"	"	"	" "
51	50	"	"	Thick coarse	Red	" "
52	50	"	"	"	"	" "
53	50	"	"	"	Dif. Red	" "

NOTES.—Nos. 46, 47, 48, 52 and 53 have autograph signatures. Nos. 38 and 42 to 53 both inclusive have a solid bronze field; 39, 40 and 41 an open ornamental frame; the others have no special marks, except as given under "Peculiarities."

FOURTH SERIES. ALL PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, WITH FACE IN BLACK AND REVERSE IN GREEN, AND CUT EDGES.

No.	DENOM.	BUST.	PECULIARITIES.	No.	DENOM.	BUST.	PECULIARITIES.
54	10	Liberty		63	50	Dexter	Silk Thread
55	15	Pallas		64	50	"	Auto. John C. New on back
56	25	Washington		65	10	Meredith	Silk Thread
57	50	Lincoln		66	10	"	Long "slim key" in Seal
58	10	Liberty	Blue Paper, Silk Threads	67	10	"	Short "thick key" in Seal
59	15	Pallas	" " "	68	25	Walker	Long "slim key" in Seal
60	25	Washington	Pink Paper	69	25	"	Short "thick key" in Seal
61	25	"	Blue Paper, Silk Threads	70	50	Crawford	Silk Thread
62	50	Stanton	" " " "				

NOTES.—The paper used was a thin plain paper, except as noted in last column. 70 bore the signatures of Allison & New; all the others of Allison & Spinner. Nos. 54 to 61 both inclusive, had a large seal; the others a small one. On 65 the seal was green; on 66 to 70 inclusive, it was red.

FIRST SERIES. [REPRINTS FOR COLLECTORS.]

No.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	PAPER.	BACK.	No.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	PAPER.	BACK.
71	5	*Brown	Jefferson	Pl'n White	White	79	25	*Brown	Jefferson	Light Buff	Buff
72	5	†Black		"	"	80	25	†Black		"	"
73	5	*Brown	Jefferson	Plain Buff	Buff	81	25	*Brown	Jefferson	Dark Buff	"
74	5	†Black		"	"	82	25	†Black		White	White
75	10	*Green	Washington	Pl'n White	White	83	50	*Green	Washington	Pl'n White	"
76	10	†Black		"	"	84	50	†Black		"	"
77	10	*Green	Washington	White	"	85	50	*Green	Washington	White	"
78	10	†Black		"	"	86	50	†Black		"	"

These have no signatures; they were printed by the Government on plain white paper, except as noted above, the obverse and reverse separately (the asterisk * denotes the obverse and the dagger † the reverse). The edges were cut and the back of each piece is blank. 77, 78, 85 and 86 have a C. S. A. water mark.

SECOND SERIES. [REPRINTS FOR COLLECTORS.]

No.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	PAPER.	No.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	PAPER.
87	5	*Black	Washington	W. m'k C. S. A.	95	25	*Black	Washington	W. m'k C. S. A.
88	5	†Brown		"	96	25	†Purple	"	"
89	10	*Black	Washington	"	97	50	*Black	Washington	"
90	10	†Green		"	98	50	†Carmine		"
91	10	*White	Gold Ring <i>a</i>	Plain White	99	50	*White	Outline 50 <i>c</i>	
92	10	†Green		"	100	50	†Carmine <i>d</i>	
93	10	*White <i>b</i>	Thick Card	101	50	*White	Blank <i>e</i>	
94	10	†Green		"	102	50	†Carmine <i>e</i>	

These notes were printed by the Government, on plain white paper, except as noted above, with cut edges; the obverse (*) and reverse (†) separately; they have no signatures, and the backs are blank, as those in the preceding table, except as noted. *a*. Obverse blank with the exception of gold ring. *b*. Obverse blank. *c*. Obverse blank with the exception of bronze letters and figures in corners. *d*. Gold ring on the reverse side. *e*. Thick card; obverse blank.

THIRD SERIES. [REPRINTS FOR COLLECTORS.]

No.	DENOM.	COLOR.	* BUST.	SIGNATURES.	PAPER.	PECULIARITIES.
103	3	*Black	Washington		W. m'k C. S. A.	
104	3	†Green			"	
105	5	*Black	Clark	Colby & Spinner	"	
106	5	†Green			"	
107	5	†Red			"	
108	5	†Green			Thick Card	Obverse Blank
109	10	*Black	Washington	Colby & Spinner	W. m'k C. S. A.	
110	10	†Green			"	
111	10	*Black	Washington	Colby & Spinner	"	Autograph Signatures
112	10	†Red			"	
113	10	†Green			Thick Card	Obverse Blank
114	15	*Black	Sherman & Grant	Colby & Spinner	Thin Paper	
115	15	†Green			"	
116	15	†Black	Sherman & Grant	Jeffries & Spinner	"	Autograph Signatures
117	15	*Red			"	
118	15	*Black	Sherman & Grant	Allison & Spinner	"	Autograph Signatures
119	15	†Red			"	
120	25	*Black	Fessenden	Colby & Spinner	W. m'k C. S. A.	
121	25	†Green			"	
122	25	†Red			"	
123	25	*Black	Fessenden	Colby & Spinner	Plain Paper	Coarse White Paper
124	25	†Green			Thick Card	
125	50	*Black	Liberty seated	Colby & Spinner	W. m'k C. S. A.	Autograph Signatures
126	50	*Black	"	"	"	
127	50	*Black	Spinner	"	"	Autograph Signatures
128	50	†Red			"	
129	50	*Black	Spinner	Colby & Spinner	"	
130	50	†Green			"	
131	50	*Black	Spinner	Colby & Spinner	Thick Card	
132	50	†Green			"	
133	50	*Black	Spinner	Spinner	"	Auto. Sig. Spinner, no Reg'r
134	50	†Green			"	50c. in Centre of Bill

All were printed by the Government, on white paper without watermark, except as otherwise noted. All have cut edges. The obverse (*) and reverse (†) are printed separately, with plain backs.

COUNTERFEITS.

NO.	ISSUE.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	SIGNATURES.	BACK.	PECULIARITIES.
1	1	10	Green	Washington		Black	Counterfeit
2	1	25	Brown	"		"	"
3	1	50	Green	"		"	"
4	2	25	Black	"		Purple	"
5	2	50	"	"		Pink	"
6	2	50	"	"		Green	Genuine 10c. raised to 50c.
7	3	25	"	Fessenden	Colby & Spinner	Light Green	Counterfeit
8	3	25	"	"	"	Dark Green	"
9	3	50	"	Liberty seated	"	Green	"
10	3	50	"	Spinner	"	"	50c. in Centre of Bill
11	3	50	"	"	"	"	50c. at each End of Bill
12	4	50	"	Lincoln	Allison & Spinner	"	Counterfeit
13	4	50	"	Stanton	"	"	"

The counterfeits described above have cut edges and were printed on white paper with the exception of No. 2, which was on buff paper.

THE FRENCH ST. HELENA MEDALS.

IN 1857 Napoleon III caused a medal to be struck in honor of the veterans of the First Republic and the First Empire. It was called the St. Helena medal, and was only conferred on those old soldiers who had served under French colors between 1792 and 1815, and for a period of at least two years. In the year 1869 this decoration was in the possession of no less than 43,592 veterans, and now, according to the German Militär-Wochenblatt, the total has dwindled down to 13. In 1877 the number had sunk to 10,540, in 1880 there were 4,024 survivors, and in 1890 only 48 worn-out old men remained to answer to any mortal roll-call. Of the thirteen veterans who are yet living — men who have actually seen "le petit Corporal" face to face — the youngest was born in 1800, and the eldest on July 28, 1786; he is, therefore, 106 years old. He lives in a hospital for veterans at Lyons. He served with Napoleon in Egypt, and marched with him over the Great St. Bernard. He took part in the Peninsula war, and the fatal retreat from Moscow. Five times wounded in Russia, he carries one of the bullets in his body still. His battles and bruises ended at Waterloo, where he served with the Imperial Guard.

"ISABELLA COINS."

THE following item we cut from an exchange: —

"The Isabella coin, as the souvenir Quarter dollar to be issued for the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition is called, is promised to be in readiness for distribution in June. Already orders for lots from ten to five hundred are daily being received at the Woman's Building in Chicago. As there are to be only 40,000 of these coins, the prospect is that most of them will be disposed of before the first one is issued from the Mint.

It was at first planned to sell these souvenir Quarters for \$1 apiece. At this price the Board of Lady Managers would realize \$40,000 in addition to the \$10,000 of the appropriation made by Congress. But as the present demand indicates that the limited supply will be quite insufficient, and as no definite price has yet been fixed, it is possible that the coins will be sold for more than \$1.

It is the desire of a large number of the Board of Lady Managers to make provision for a memorial of some sort which shall be of permanent value to women when the World's Fair is over, and it is more than probable that the amount made by the sale of the Isabella coins will be devoted to this purpose.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 59.]

I have found two new American medical medals, since the issue of the last number of the *Journal*. The first comes within

B. 1. Colleges.

593. *Obverse*. Within field, the Arms of Massachusetts, an Indian with bow upon a cartouche, surmounted by arm and sword. At left, an anchor with cable; at right, a mounted globe and telescope, laurel wreath, parchment and two books. Inscription, over a scrolled line: SAWYER MEDAL · AMHERST COLLEGE · Exergue: AWARDED - TO

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon, a radiant human-faced sun, below which an open book, and still beneath, a folded band, upon which, incused: TERRAS IRRADIANT Legend: MONET PYTHIAS APOLLO UT SE QUISQUE NOSCAT Gold, bronze. 28. 44 mm.

Prize medal in Human Anatomy and Physiology, founded by Edward Houghton Sawyer (1820-1878), of Easthampton, Mass.

In my collection, the gift of Prof. Edward Hitchcock.

The second belongs with

F. c. Pharmacists' Tokens.

594. *Obverse*. COD-LIVER GLYCERINE CO. | A | PRESCRIPTION | REMEDY | COD-LIVER, | GLYCERINE | · MIXES WITH ALL · | MEDICINES. | ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Reverse. ALUMINUM POCKET PIECE | THIS WILL | -IDENTIFY- | |
. | -IN CASE OF- | ACCIDENT | TRADE MARK Aluminum. 19. 30 mm.

In my collection.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.¹

The medical medals and tokens of British America have already been described.² Apparently but one, from Bermuda, exists of the British West Indies.³ Those of the other British Colonies will be given in the present connection.

A. Personal Medals.⁴

Dr. Thomas Alexander (-1860), of London.

595. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Inscription: THOMAS ALEXANDER C : B : DIR(ECTOR) : GEN(ERAL) : A(RMY) : M(EDICAL) : D(EPARTMENT) : 1858-1860

Reverse. Hygieia seated, to left, a serpent entwined about her arm drinking from a patera. At left, in rear, two army tents; helmet and sword to right. Beneath, small staff of Aesculapius, lying horizontally. J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Bronze. 27. 43 mm.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, May, 1890, No. 1289. In the Fisher Collection.

There exists a medal of Wm. Alexander, a Dublin merchant,⁵ which has been wrongly attributed by Von Duisburg to an Edinburgh surgeon of that name. I my-

¹ There will be noticed certain deficiencies of dates and, as to several medals, of descriptions also. In each instance I have assiduously endeavored to obtain the desired information, but many of my letters to English physicians and numismatists remain as yet unanswered.

² The *Journal*, January, April, July, October, 1889; October, 1890; July, 1891; January, October, 1892.

³ *Ibid.*, January, 1890.

⁴ As several British medical men who are medallists, have, after identifying themselves professionally with

the place of their birth, removed to London, either permanently or for a number of years, the formal classification under England, Scotland, and Ireland, will not be attempted for the personal medals. The British barber-surgeons of the 17th century will be subsequently described by themselves.

⁵ Frazer, *Journal of the Royal Hist. and Arch. Assoc. of Ireland*, VII, p. 448.

⁶ *Loc. cit.*, p. 224, DXCVII.

self, following Von D., fell into the same error.¹ Durand had the erroneous impression that it represented still another W. A., from 1786 to 1876 connected with the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum.²

Dr. Francis Shortt Arnott (), of Gwalior, Bombay.

596. *Obverse*. Head, to right. J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Inscription: FRANCIS SHORTT ARNOTT.

Reverse. A wreath. Inscription: ARNOTT PRIZE FOUNDED 1869. Bronze. 28. 44 mm.

Conferred by Grant Medical College, Bombay. In the Fisher Collection.³ I owe its description to Mr. Allan Wyon of London, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, to whom I am under many other obligations.

Dr. Neil Arnott (1788-1874), of London.

597. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, A. B. WYON. Inscription: PRIZE FOR EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS FOUNDED 1869 | ∴ NEIL ARNOTT ∴

Reverse. Within a circle, upon a depressed field, laurel boughs tied by ribbon, enclosing armorial shield, upon which a Greek cross. Across upper arm a transverse bar, on which an open book. At centre of cross, a crowned rosette. Below, at right, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Inscription: + UNIVERSITY OF LONDON + Bronze. 40. 65 mm.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Sept., 1890, No. 1467.

In the Fisher Collection. Dr. Arnott received in 1854 the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society, and in 1855 the gold medal of the Paris Exposition, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Dr. John Hutton Balfour (1808-1884), of Edinburgh.

598. *Obverse*. Bust to left. Inscription: JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR.

Reverse. UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. CLASS OF BOTANY. FOR HERBARIUM. Below, a thistle. Gold, silver. Oval. 15 x 18. 24 x 28 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, *Scottish Medals*, p. 154, No. 14*, pl. XXXII, fig. 1.

Dr. William Baly (1814-1861), of London.

599. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, almost facing, with open shirt. Below: J. S. WYON SC. Inscription: IN HONOREM GULIELMI BALY, M. D. OB^T. 1861.

Reverse. View of the Royal College of Physicians. Inscription: OB PHYSIOLOGIAM FELICITER EXCULTAM. Below: SIR R. SMIRKE R. A. ARCH^T; J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Exergue: COLL. REG. MED. LOND. Upon rim, name of recipient, in his native language, engraved, with date of award. Gold, bronze. 37. 58 mm.

Cat. of Medals of Royal Society of London, 1892, No. 3.

Biennial, to person most distinguished during this time in Physiology. I owe the description to Dr. Edward Liveing, Registrar of the College.

Dr. Sir⁴ Robert Barker (-1745), of London.

600. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Beneath: A. DASSIER F. Inscription: ROBERTUS BARKER.

Reverse. A scrolled shield, surmounted by a female head, and fillet. Beneath, the head of Aesculapius, entwined by two serpents. On either side, a palm leaf. Within field: DOCTOR MEDICUS | SOCIUS REGIÆ SOCIET. | LONDINENSIS | MDCCXLIV. Bronze. 35. 54 mm.

Moehsen, I, p. 344, fig.: Gaetani, II, p. 341, pl. CLXXXIV, fig. 4; Snelling, pl. 31, fig. 2; Poulharies, *Hist. Mét.*, p. 226; Rudolphi, p. 11, No. 44; Kluyskens, I, p. 62; *Ibid.*, Cat., 1886, p. 96, No. 44; Duisburg, p. 222, DLXXXVIII; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, *Medallic Illustrations*, II, p. 588, No. 232; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1889, No. 1140.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, September, 1889, No. 1085.

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 2, pl. I, fig. 2.

³ The death of Dr. George J. Fisher of Sing Sing, N. Y., since the publication of the last number of the *Journal*, removes a correspondent of many years, whose extensive collection has always been open to me for the purposes of comparison and research.

⁴ In Great Britain, after a physician has been knighted, it is the custom to drop his title of doctor. I however still apply it, as in accordance with our own usage, and to show that the person indicated is a medical or surgical graduate.

In the Government (Lee)¹ Collection. An engraving of the Medal is in the Library of the U. S. Surgeon General, at Washington.

601. *Obverse* as preceding.

Reverse. A garland above; oak branches tied by ribbon, below. Between: PRAESES | SOCIETATIS REGIAE | LONDINENSIS. | MDCCXLIV. Bronze. 35. 54 mm.

Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, II, p. 589, No. 233; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1840.

A mule, with reverse of one of the medals of Dr. Sir Hans Sloane. It conveys a very serious error, since Dr. Barker, though a Fellow, was never President of the Royal Society of London.

Dr. Wm. Macphune Bathgate (1797-1867), of Edinburgh. See under B. I. of Medical Colleges.

There exists a Medal ("Labia Scientiae," etc.) of John Bell (1736-1770), but he was not one of the medical men of that name.

Dr. John Jeremiah Bigsby (1792-1881), of London.

602. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Below: A. B. WYON. Inscription: J. J. BIGSBY M. D. F. R. S. BIENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL FOUNDED 1876.

Reverse. A fossil echinoderm, within the following: AGELACRINITES DICKSONI. FOUND. 1822. CANADA. Below: J. S. & A. B. WYON. Inscription: AWARDED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON FOR WORK OF GREAT MERIT. Gold, bronze. 29. 46 mm. (Awarded in gold every two years.)

Cat. of the Medals of Royal Society of London, 1892, No. 45.

603. *Obverse* and *reverse* similar, but larger, and with larger letters. Bronze. 41. 64 mm. (This has been discontinued for the preceding.)

Ibid., No. 46.

Dr. Frederic Bird (1818-1874), of London.

604. *Obverse.* Bust, to right, three-quarters facing.

Reverse. WESTMINSTER | HOSPITAL | — | FREDERIC BIRD | M. D. | OBSTETRIC PHYSICIAN. | 1861-74 Inscription: IN. MEMORIAM. Gold, silver, bronze. 26. 42 mm.

Fourth year prize of the Westminster Hospital Medical School. I owe the description to its Dean, Dr. Wm. H. Allchin.

Dr. Golding Bird (1815-1854), of London.

605. *Obverse.* Head to right. Beneath neck: LEONARD C. WYON. Inscription: GOLDING BIRD M. D., F. R. S. | GUY'S HOSPITAL 1843-54

Reverse. Within laurel branches: THE | GOLDING BIRD | PRIZE MEDAL | FOUNDED | 1887 Inscription: FOR PROFICIENCY IN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS Gold. 30. 46 mm.

Commemorative medal, founded by his widow. I have wax impressions of it, through the kindness of their son, Mr. C. H. Golding-Bird, of London.

Dr. Joseph Black (1723-1799), of Edinburgh.

606. *Obverse.* Bust to left. On truncation: N. MACPHAIL. SC. Inscription: JOSEPHUS BLACK MDCCXXIII-MDCCXCIX.

Reverse. In seven lines: IN ACADEM. GLASCUENS. FACULTATE MEDICA DISCIPULUS INGENIO AC LABORE INSIGNIS PRÆMIUM HOCCE MERITO CONSEUTUS EST. (This reverse is similarly employed for medals of Dr. Wm. Cullen and John and Wm. Hunter.) Silver, bronze. 44. 70 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 153, No. 12; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, No. 30.

Surgeon Sir Gilbert Blane, R. N. (1749-1834), of London.

607. *Obverse.* Bust of the founder.

Reverse. A wounded sailor falling into the arms of a comrade. Gold.

Tancred, Medals conferred on British Navy, Army and Auxiliary Forces, 1891, p. 404; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1893, No. 2058.

¹ The death of Dr. W. Lee of Washington, a very short time after that of Dr. Fisher, has taken away the pioneer in this country, in medical numismatics. From the outset of my undertaking, he has been a constant and sympathetic friend.

Founded by Dr. B. in 1830. Given triennially to the two medical officers who shall produce the most approved journals of their practice while actually serving in ships of the British Navy.

Among English medical medals there has been catalogued one of "Wm. Boyston (*sic*), the Founder of the School for Medicine."¹ I have made extended and wholly fruitless inquiries in England regarding this. It has since occurred to me that it is undoubtedly the medical medal of Harvard University, "W. N. Boylston. Scholae Medicinae Fundator," already described.² That it was cut by Wm. Wyon of London will explain its having been appropriated as their own by English numismatists.

Dr. Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie (1783-1862), of London.

608. *Obverse*. Head to left. Inscription, at right: BRODIE Exergue: W. WYON. R. A.

Reverse. A pillar entwined by a serpent; upon its base, in relief, Aesculapius seated, with his staff; above, a cock, surmounting an antique lamp. This is lighted by a nearly nude kneeling female, whose left hand rests upon a vase. Upon plinth, at right: W. WYON R. A. Inscription: E · TENEBRIS · TANTIS · TAM · CLARUM · EXTOLLERE · LUMEN · QUI · POTUISTI · Exergue: CONSOCH · ET · DISCIPULI | GRATULANTES | MDCCCXLI Bronze. 45. 72 mm. Both thick and thin planchets.

Kluyskens, I, p. 154, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 51; Duisburg, p. 232, DCXI.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own.

Upon the original model, below the head, there was 1841, and the inscription was: SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS BRODIE BART. An engraving of this, by Fairbairn, "copied by permission and dedicated by Mr. Wyon to the Committee of the Brodie testimonial," is in the Library of the U. S. Surgeon General's Office at Washington.

609. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Behind: BRODIE. Upon neck: J(OHN) W(OODHOUSE, of Dublin).

Reverse. A laurel wreath. Bronze. 32. 50 mm.

Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VIII, p. 190.

There is thought to be but one specimen in existence. It is in the collection of Dr. Wm. Frazer, of Dublin.

Dr. Sir William Browne (1692-1774), of London.

610. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Inscription, in two partial circles: D. GULIELMUS BROWNE EQUES. | NAT. III. NON. JAN. A. J. MDCXCII. Legend: ESSE ET VIDERI.

Reverse. Apollo, seated, with lyre, extending wreath to kneeling figure in doctor's gown and cap, who holds roll of parchment. Legend: SUNT SUA PRAEMIA LAUDI Exergue: ELECTUS COLL. MED. | LOND. PRAESES A. S. | MDCCLXV. Gold, bronze. 22. 34 mm. If, as reported, the A. J. upon obverse and A. S. upon reverse are correct, they may be presumed to stand for ANNO JESUI and ANNO SALVATORIS, respectively.

Rüppell, 1876, p. 78; Grueber, English Personal Medals from 1760, *Numismatic Chronicle*, VIII, 1888, p. 257.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections. Prize Medal at University of Cambridge for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams.

Mr. Alexander Bruce (1842-69), of London.

611. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, three-quarters facing. Inscription; ALEX. BRUCE ALVMN. EGR. OB(IIT). APR. 1869 ANNO AET. 27

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: AWARDED | TO At base: L C WYON Inscription: FOR PROFICIENCY IN SURGERY AND PATHOLOGY. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON Gold. 27. 43 mm.

Memorial prize at University College, founded by his mother. I owe its description to Arthur H. Lyell, Esq., of London, through Dr. W. O. Priestley.

¹ Reeve Cat., Sotheby & Wilkinson, London, 13-15 May, 1858, No. 426.

² The *Journal*, January, 1891, p. 76, No. 140. The word *fundator* was here used in its limited sense as

founder of the prize medal, and not of the medical college. The error that was seemingly conveyed may account for the medal being no longer conferred.

Dr. William Buchan (1728-1805), of London.

612. Gold. From Catharine II of Russia, for his work on Domestic Medicine. Its description has thus far failed me.

The Buchanan medal of the University of Glasgow is not medical, as might perhaps be supposed from the distinguished physician of that name.

Dr. James Burnes (1801-1862), of Bombay.

613. *Obverse.* Bust of Dr. B., as Provincial Grand Master. Inscription: FRATR INSIG. ET DILEC. JACOBUS BURNES FUNDATOR.

Reverse. A Parsee and a Mohammedan, clothed with the apron and ribbon of the Order, and each holding a small banner in his hand. Near them a little altar, on which two books and a gavel. Upon it: LODGE RISING STAR AT BOMBAY. Inscription: FOUNDED FOR THE RECEPTION OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN. DECEMBER 15, 1843. Near this: FROM THE NATIVE BRETHREN OF RISING STAR TO THE R. W. BRO. JAS. BURNES, K. H. DEC. 16. 1844. 27. 44 mm.

Marvin, Medals of the Masonic Fraternity, p. 194, CCCCLXXXI (who has 1845, following Merzdorf's Die Denkmünzen der Freimaurerbruderschaft, Asia, I, p. 123).

614. *Obverse.* Head, to left. B. WYON SC. Inscription: JACOBO BURNES INDIAM RELINQUENTI MDCCCXLIX

Reverse. Armorial shield. Inscription: ACADEMIAE MONTIS ROSARUM FRATRES LATOMI BOMBAIENSES Silver. 28. 45 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 167, No. 2, pl. XXXIII, fig. 2.

Presented by the Freemasons of Western India to the best scholar at the Montrose Academy, in honor of Dr. Burnes, who was a native of Montrose, and a relative of Robert Burns.

615. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath, W. WYON. R. A. Inscription as on obverse of preceding. There is a discrepancy as to the die cutter.

Reverse. FOUNDED BY THE MASONIC BRETHREN (*sic*) OF BOMBAY TO REWARD MERIT AT THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS. 28. 45 mm.

Duisburg, Supplement II, p. 28.

616. *Obverse.* As the last but one.

Reverse. A high boss in centre. Arms. Legend: NEC ASPERA TERRENT OB PATRIAM VULNERA PASSI. Inscription: COLLEGIO MEDICO GRANT. FRATRES LATOMI BOMBAIENSES. Bronze. 28. 45 mm.

In the Fisher Collection.

[To be continued.]

PETER, THE "MINT BIRD."

On the Dollars of 1836, 1838 and 1839, and the nickel Cents coined in 1856, is the portrait of an American eagle which was for many years a familiar sight in the streets of Philadelphia. "Peter," one of the finest eagles ever captured alive, was the pet of the Philadelphia Mint, and was generally known as the "Mint bird." Not only did he have free access to every part of the Mint, going without hindrance into the treasure vaults, where even the treasurer of the United States would not go alone, but he used his own pleasure in going about the city, flying over the houses, sometimes perching upon lamp posts in the streets. Everybody knew him, and even the street boys treated him with respect.

The Government provided his daily fare, and he was as much a part of the Mint establishment as the Superintendent or the Chief-coiner. He was kindly treated and had no fear of anybody or anything, and he might be in the Mint yet if he had not sat down to rest upon one of the great flywheels. The wheel started without warning, and Peter was caught in the machinery. One of his wings was broken, and he died a few days later. The Superintendent had his body beautifully mounted, with his wings spread to their fullest extent; and to this day Peter stands in a glass case in the Mint cabinet. A portrait of him as he stands in the case was put upon the coins named. — [From Harper's Young People.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS.

BY THE LATE DAVID L. WALTER.

We take pleasure in giving to our readers the concluding portion of the interesting series of articles by the late Mr. David L. Walter, on the Medals of the Great Comets, which has been found among his papers,—although it does not include some notes which he had gathered, with the intention of completing his descriptions.

SEVERAL correspondents have called my attention to many alleged varieties of the pieces described by me and others, bearing stars, etc., described in the works of various authors, even in those I quote from. I can but *repeat* what I have said that I reject as fictitious “all ill-described or imaginary, or not found in Cohen, Babelon or Morelli,” and have found nothing new while this treatise has been under publication. If I wished to put in all pieces of Caesar, Antony, etc., bearing a star, the list would include not tens but hundreds. There are descriptions of many which have simply a star (not a comet) in one of the volumes of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*.

My No. III I now have in white metal, and do not think it *cast*.

THE COMETS OF 1618. (B.)

7. *Obverse*. Within the inner diamond-shaped enclosure the Comet going Southwest (on coin) amid clouds; underneath, below the line of the horizon, ANNO 1618 | 19. NO † Legend between outer and inner lines on the four sides. * OFFENSI * NUMINIS * ASTRUM * ARDET † (The star of an offended Deity is glowing.)

Reverse. Within an inner diamond enclosure, the sun in full splendor over a city. Legend, * PRVDENTER * * AMBVLATE * SICVT * IN SOLE * (Walk prudently as in the light of the sun). Silver, Klippe. Size 36 mm.

This beautiful medal is in the collection of Dr. Josef Brettauer, of Trieste, Austria. Dr. Brettauer, to whom I am indebted for this and other favors, sent me a very fine copper-foil impression, from which my description is made.

There is *something* about it which makes me believe or rather imagine it is not of the period—not modern, but not so old as its date. The letters, though correct in form, are too neat and clear cut, as is the whole execution, and though the type and idea are appropriate to its date, yet the workmanship is almost too good. Still, Dr. Brettauer regards it as of the period, and has the original to judge from. It is in all probability unique.

Dr. Brettauer has also a small engraved medal bearing the comet, with ins. ANNO 1618–19 NO. and reverse a ram? and the legend above C. P. I attach no importance or interest to engraved pieces, and do not number it.

The ages pass, the generations are gathered to their fathers, but these little metallic tablets are still here to tell their story of these forgotten times, though the kings and potentates whose deeds they recite are now but historic shadows; the events they so pompously commemorate are now deemed only worthy of a line or two in some musty chronicle, and all those who impressed upon them (as we now think, so quaintly) the fears and hopes and superstitions of their time, have long since discovered their little wisdom and much error, as in later and *perhaps* wiser ones, others shall, in their turn, discover ours in the presence of the Everlasting Truth.

THE POPE'S BULL AGAINST THE TURK AND THE COMET.

The Mussulmans, with Mahomet at their head, were besieging Belgrade, which was defended by Huniades, surnamed *The Exterminator of the Turks*. The Count of Halley appeared and the two armies were alike seized with fear. Pope Calixtus III, struck with the general terror, ordered public prayers to be offered up, and launched a terrible anathema against the Comet and the enemies of Christianity. He instituted the prayer called the Angelus Domini, the use of which still continues. . . . The Franciscans, without arms, crucifix in hand, appeared in the foremost ranks of the defenders, invoking the exorcism of the Pope against the Comet, and turned against the enemy the divine anger of which no man at that time doubted.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At different times during the last year the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, have had under consideration the expediency of making an exhibition of Coins and Medals at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, and for a time it seemed probable that the plan of making such an exhibition would be carried out. It was thought by some who had the matter in mind, that a display of coins and medals of historic interest, which would in some degree show the condition of the art of mintage in ancient times as contrasted with that of modern days, would be a valuable means of educating popular taste, and aid in the advancement of the science. The superior skill of the old engravers, which produced the gems of ancient coinage, and the mechanical perfection in striking them, the evolution of modern attainments, when brought together side by side, and freely offered to the inspection of students of numismatic art, as they would be in such an exhibition, could not but be of service in elevating the standard of artistic perfection, which apart from mere mechanical conditions, has so sadly deteriorated.

Various obstacles intervened; many owners of choice pieces were, at first, unwilling to expose them to the danger of injury or possible loss; they were reluctant to place them out of their possession for so long a time; but their consent was finally obtained. Unexpectedly, however, a lack of sympathy with the objects of the Society in making such an exhibition, or an ignorance of the benefits to be derived, made the Chicago authorities indifferent to the plans of the New York committee.

The Society had intended to give what would have doubtless been the finest display of the kind ever made in America, and with the facilities which it possessed in the Cabinets of its membership, — some of which are rich in Ancient coins, others in Historical Medals, others in Personal Medals, and others still in Medieval and Modern coins, and in various other departments of Numismatics, — this would have been easy. It was also contemplating the sending of an expert to Chicago to give to visitors to the Exposition such explanations as might be desired, and it asked for only twelve feet square for its use. It is difficult to understand why the proposition of the New York Society did not at once receive, not merely the favorable consideration of the

Chicago authorities, but their hearty co-operation ; yet after evasive replies and tedious delays, the New York committee discovered that, as one of the newspapers puts it, "the Chicago Managers concluded that old Postage Stamps were more interesting than old coins and medals," and the Society accordingly withdrew its offer.

But the committee had found their own interest increase as the plan was further considered. They saw that such an exhibition was not only feasible, but could not fail of being of great value to numismatists, as well as attractive to those who had little if any knowledge of the subject ; and it was finally decided to hold an exhibition in the Rooms of the Society, in the building of the New York Academy of Medicine, at No. 17 West 43d Street. This Committee, consisting of several of the officers of the Society, Messrs. William Poillon, Bauman L. Belden, Charles H. Wright, and others, devoted themselves with energy to their task, and the exhibition was a pronounced success. It was held on the afternoon and evening of April 25, and the visitors were welcomed by a large Reception Committee, among whom we notice the names of Augustus St. Gaudens, Robert Hewitt, Richard H. Lawrence, Russell Sturgis, Felix Adler, and many others of distinction in the Society, as well as prominent in the world of art.

The Society's Cabinet includes upwards of twelve thousand coins and medals. The Cabinet of Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., the President of the Society, is extremely rich in historical medals ; other members have devoted their attention to various special branches, such as the Tokens of the Civil War and the like — Mr. Edward Groh, one of the Founders of the Society, having gathered about eight thousand of these mementoes ; Mr. Poillon, one of the Vice-Presidents, at one time had perhaps the largest collection of Masonic Medals in the country, which afterwards passed into the hands of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, of Boston. Others have collected Lincoln Medals, Columbus Medals, German Crowns, and rare Italian, Spanish and Papal Medals. From these materials it will at once be seen that the Exhibition must have been, as all who were there unite in declaring it was, a complete and triumphant success, and one which must be considered as a notable event in the history of American numismatics.

We congratulate our friends of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society on having marked the Columbian year with such a superb gathering of coins and medals, and can only express our astonishment at the neglect of their endeavors which was shown by the Chicago authorities. To have included such an exhibition, as was here displayed for a few hours in New York, among the other attractions of the Columbian Exposition, would indeed have been a revelation to some foreign numismatists, who have been too apt to suppose that the attention of American collectors has been devoted almost entirely to the varieties of Colonial Coppers and United States Cents. They would have learned that though our opportunities for securing the gems of ancient art are exceedingly restricted, we have among us intelligent and appreciative students, whose knowledge and judgment of the value of the best works of the Greek and Roman period, of the Renaissance, and of more modern times, will bear comparison with those of kindred tastes and attainments abroad. Certainly the New York exhibition, brief as it was, demonstrated this fact to all who were privileged to examine it.

SOME THINGS ABOUT ALUMINUM.

At various times, for several years, medals and occasionally trial pieces have been struck for experimental purposes in aluminum. When the metal was worth \$15.00 an ounce, as it was when Deville showed as a modern chemical wonder a bar of what he styled "silver-white metal made from clay," the time seemed very distant when it would be available for practical purposes, and the pieces struck in aluminum sold almost as high as if they had been made of gold; this was prior to 1857. It had long been known that it was one of the most widely distributed metals, but the difficulty was to extract it cheaply; and to discover a process by which that result could be attained was a problem long and carefully studied by chemists. Oersted suggested the "method of treating the chloride with an alkali metal." This method, adopted by Woehler, and modified by Deville, led to the process of a "reduction of the double chloride of aluminum and sodium by means of metallic sodium in the presence of cryolite." This was the method by which the first bar of the metal was obtained. In 1857 the inventor of this process reduced the price of the product to \$2.00 an ounce. Further improvements were made, and Col. Frismuth who, in 1884, cast the tip of the Washington Monument in aluminum, was enabled to offer it at \$15.00 per pound. In that year, however, he made only 1,800 ounces, and the entire import of the metal for the year was less than 600 pounds.

Prior to 1887 the entire amount manufactured annually was but 10,000 pounds, and previous to 1888 it brought \$10.00 per pound. To obtain even this small quantity required the annual manufacture of 100,000 pounds of the double chloride, and 40,000 pounds of sodium. It was essential to cheapen these two preliminary processes, in order to secure the production at a price which should make it available for general use.

The first patent in the United States granted for extracting aluminum was that issued in June, 1886, to Mr. Hamilton Y. Castner. Its special feature was a cheap way of getting sodium. From that time to the present, various improvements in the processes have been constantly made, so that it is largely due to the skill of Mr. Castner and his assistants that aluminum has been placed on the market on commercially practicable terms, and in a condition of almost perfect purity.

The only important rival of the Castner process, though a large number of other methods have been tried with greater or less success, is that known as the Hall process, based on the patents of Charles M. Hall, and carried on by the Pittsburg Reduction Company, which is now selling aluminum at a rate cheaper than nickel. It is said that the Scoville Manufacturing Company are rolling tons of the metal into sheets, bars, rods, and tubing, at a price less than German silver.

Aluminum, whether pure or in combination, deserves to rank with the noble metals, although in certain forms it makes the basis of our common clay, every cubic yard of which is said to contain 800 pounds of the metal; in other forms it is massed in mountains; and in others still, it shines among the most precious stones, entering into the composition of the ruby, sapphire, topaz, garnet, lapis-lazuli, and tourmaline.

Cryolite found in Greenland, and beauxite, first found at Beax, in France, but since in Austria, Ireland and elsewhere, are the ores relied on for the manufacture of aluminum. Cryolite is a snow-white mineral, though often tinged red or yellow by impurities. Beauxite is a hard white clay, occurring in beds many feet thick. Corundum, found in Georgia, is the material relied on in America especially for making the alloys. It varies from dull blue to black, and exists in massive form, as well as in crystals. The cost at the factory of these different minerals varies from \$60 to \$140 a ton.

The properties of aluminum are now generally known. Its color is white delicately tinged with blue, and it resembles silver more than any other metal. It takes a brilliant polish, and may be rolled or forged as easily as gold or silver, and can be beaten into very thin leaves. It can be pressed or stamped into all sorts of shapes, or drawn into very fine wire. Its elasticity and tenacity are about the same as virgin silver, but change greatly under the hammer. It is said to resist the graving-tool till

properly varnished, when it may be cut like copper. Its sonorousness is very curious. Cast in bell form its sound is sharp, and not prolonged; but struck as a bar, it is remarkably sweet, pure, and resonant. Its sound is resolved into two tones, related to each other as are D and A. For a musical instrument, fine effects might be had from a series of chromatic bars.

In estimating the relative cost of aluminum as compared with other metals, we must take its specific gravity into the account. A bar of aluminum weighing 1 pound would be about four times as large as a similar bar of silver, brass, bronze, tin, or iron. Hence, at an equal price, aluminum would be four times as cheap as silver, but as it now costs by weight only one-eighth as much, it must be relatively about thirty-two times as cheap. In other words, the purchaser would find it economical to use aluminum in preference to silver for every thing to which it is adapted. As a conductor of electricity it equals silver, and is eight times better than iron, and as a conductor of heat it excels any other metal known. Neither air nor water, hot or cold, affects it, and it resists all acids except hydrochloric. It slowly yields to a mixture of salt and vinegar with a result as harmless as clay itself. It does not seem to be affected by saliva, perspiration or other animal agents. Hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and carbon do not affect it, but it is rapidly attacked by chlorine, fluorine, iodine, and bromine. From the above observation aluminum does not seem to have an intimate analogy with any other known metal, though Richards and Woehler place it near to silicon and boron in the carbon series.

Aluminum melts slowly at about 700° C., without a flux, and its alloys have already been found of use in the mechanic arts, and various suggestions have been offered looking to its use for the minor coins, for which its clearness, its lightness, and freedom from corrosion seem to make it far more desirable than either copper or nickel.

The first article manufactured from pure aluminum was a rattle for the young Prince Imperial of France, in 1856, the sonorousness of which was much admired. It was next made into jewelry, medals, and inlaid work. Its extreme lightness led to its being used for sextants, eye glasses, opera glasses, and the tubes of telescopes. It has been found useful for the beams of balances, for delicate weights, and in the form of fine wire for embroidery. Culinary articles made from it were to be seen at the London Exhibition in 1862, for which it seemed admirably adapted on account of its lightness and immunity from corrosion. Experiments have been rapidly multiplied, under the encouragement given by the increased cheapness of the metal, and a promising field is opening to its use for many ornamental and useful purposes.

The aluminum industry is on a firm footing, both in Europe and America. There have sprung up two distinct lines of manufacture; the one a chemical process, and the other strictly metallurgical. The former produces pure aluminum, and continues to be a complicated process demanding skill and patience. The latter produces only the alloys of aluminum, and has been made extremely simple by certain methods, but for an account of these reference must be had to the various treatises upon the subject. Its interest to the numismatist lies in the probability of its early use for subsidiary coins.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A TURKISH COLUMBIAN.

Hon. David P. Thompson, ex-Minister to Turkey, was asked by the Sultan to bring as a gift to the President, as evidence of the good will between the two Governments, a superb and artistically wrought gold medal, set with costly diamonds. It is commemorative of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, and has pictured the Columbian caravels. The medal is estimated to be worth \$10,000, but Mr. Cleveland cannot, under our laws, take it for his private property.

It is probable that this is only a "medal" by courtesy, being the work of the goldsmith rather than the die-cutter and coining press, but the item is of interest as showing that even "the Sick man" has felt the spirit of the hour.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 70.]

DCCCCXI. Obverse, Bust in high relief of San Martin; he wears a military uniform, high collar with embroidery, which also appears on the edge of the coat, which has four buttons; a heavy epaulette on his shoulder and a star on his breast; below the truncation of the arm, in small letters, SIMON F. Legend, on the left, LE GENERAL and on the right, SAN MARTIN. Reverse, An equilateral triangle enclosing the letter G and surrounded by formal rays, making a star of six points, which touch the edge of the Medal; in the spaces between the points are sprigs of acacia. No legend. Copper.¹ Size 29.

DCCCCXII. Obverse, On the centre of the field is a five-pointed star, over which is the radiant sun, with human face. Below the star near the bottom edge, a sprig of olive at the left, crossed by a torch, with flame at the right, the intersections tied by a bow of ribbon. Inscription in a curving line at the top, RESP. LOG. IBERICA. 7, and below the star, curving upward, OR. ESPANOL MADRID [Worshipful Lodge Iberica, No. 7, in the Orient of Madrid, Spain.] Reverse, Plain for engraving. Gilt metal. Size 17.²

DCCCCXIII. Obverse, On a field in a circle of dots, Z. | OST-PR. | TREUE Legend, above, LOGE WILHELM, and below, * BARTENSTEIN * [The True Lodge William, of Bartenstein, East Prussia.] Reverse, On the field within a circle, a tankard, handle at right. Legend, GUT FUR EIN GLAS BIER [Good for one glass of beer.] Brass. Size 14.³

DCCCCXIV. Obverse, B on the right and F on the left of an equilateral triangle with Z on its centre. Below, curving to the lower edge, B. Z. F. Reverse, Plain.⁴ Brass. Size 8.

DCCCCXV. Obverse, The compasses extended on a scroll, and enclosing a locomotive moving to left; the head of the compasses is a six-pointed star, on which is G; on the left arm UNION; on the right arm PROGRES; on the scroll, VIS UNITA FORTIOR [United power is stronger.] Two right hands joined surmount the compasses, just above the locomotive. Legend, R. . . □ . . . DES VRAIS AMIS DE UNION & DU PROGRES REUNIS, and below, completing the circle, OR. . . DE BRUXELLES [Regular Lodge of True Friends of Union and Progress, Orient of Brussels.] Reverse, An equilateral triangle, the field dotted and bearing the tetragrammaton; the triangle is placed on the centre of a star of nine points of formal rays. The device is enclosed in a cable-tow of five knots, tied with a sixth, the ends at the bottom. Legend within the cable-tow, above, FETE DU CENTENAIRE 29^e J. . . 2^e M. . . [Centennial celebration 29th day of the second month, *i. e.* April.] Below, 5782-5882. Copper. Size 24.⁵

DCCCCXVI. Obverse, A triangular planchet; the field is divided by two lines drawn from the base parallel with the sides, making four compartments; in the upper one, XI; in the lower 17; in that at the left 58, and in the other 90 (November [? or February] 17, 1890.) Legend on a border

¹ This is in the Lawrence collection. I have not found what the Masonic connection of San Martin was. Jean Henri Simon, engraver to the King of Belgium, who died in 1832, issued a series of Medals on the illustrious men of the Low Countries, and this may be his work.

² This is in the Lawrence collection, and like most of the Spanish Medals, is scarce.

³ Bartenstein is a small town of East Prussia, on the Alle. The piece (in the Lawrence collection) shows

the object for which it was struck. The position of the word *Treue* on the Medal seems somewhat singular, and I, therefore, have some doubt as to the translation.

⁴ This little token, in the Lawrence collection, was very likely struck for the same purpose as the preceding, by some German Lodge, but its name and location I have not ascertained.

⁵ An impression of this Medal is in the Lawrence collection. That struck on the Semi-Centennial has been described under CCVIII.

in dead finish slightly raised, on the left, T . . . ES T . . . on the right, SZ . . . K . . . □ . . . and on the base, UJPEST K . . . [My informant reads these letters TOKELETES ES TESTVERISEGHEZ SZABAD KOMUVESI . . . KELETEN. Whether the reading of the first two words is exactly correct may be doubtful, but the meaning is almost certainly The Perfect Lodge of the Brotherhood of Freemasons, at the Orient of Neupest.] Reverse, On the field a lion couchant, to left, before him is a book with the word VERITAS [truth] on its open pages; a mountain in the background, over which the sun is rising; its rays fill the upper part of the field. The device is surrounded by a border, on the bottom of which is IN HOC SIGNO VINCES [In this sign thou shalt conquer.] The sides are divided into small triangles. A loop at the top. Yellow metal. Length of side, 28.¹

DCCCCXVII. Obverse, A seven-pointed star of rays, with the All-seeing eye in a triangle on its centre. Legend, on a raised circle, SZABASAG : EGYENLOSEG : TESTVERISEG : * [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Reverse, Within a wreath of acacia, open at the top and crossed and tied at the bottom with a bow, are the square and compasses; on the left arm of the square, ALFÖLD . SZK □ . . .; on the right arm, SZOLNOK 1891 . . . A loop at the top for suspension. White metal.² Size 20.

In my efforts to ascertain particulars concerning these two Hungarian Lodges, I had occasion to consult Abafi's "Geschichte der Freimaurerei in Oestereich-Ungarn," in which (ii, 57) I discovered that the Medal previously described by me under DCLXVI was struck at Prague, Bohemia, on the occasion of opening an Orphan Asylum by the Freemasons of that city, Sept. 1, 1773, and not as supposed by the Valenciennes Lodge to which it is attributed.

W. T. R. M.

THE GROLIER CLUB EXHIBITION.

THE Grolier Club of New York City, chiefly composed, we believe, of gentlemen interested in the art of printing and bookmaking, has recently held an exhibition of Medals,—many of them by French artists, whose work has hitherto been almost unknown to our collectors. Several medallion portraits in very full relief, by Ringel d'Illzach, about one-quarter life-size attracted much attention. "*The Critic*" says:—

Those of Chevreul and Gambetta may be said to be, within a limited circle, celebrated. A portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne, full face, was modelled expressly for the Club, and is done with less verve perhaps than the other portraits, but very happily reproduces the spiritual expression of the author of "The Scarlet Letter." The attempt to introduce decoratively that celebrated initial and a little view of the Manse is, however, a failure. It is plain that M. Ringel is not an ornamental designer, like his two compatriots, whose best work is in many cases on the reverse of their medals. It is wonderful what varied, graceful and appropriate designs Chaplain makes out of the conventional genii, nymphs, Apollos, wreaths, lyres and other accessories. Even with such material as a palette, an oak-branch, an easel and a book, he arranges a composition that reminds one of what Vollon does in another *genre*. This is the reverse of a portrait, Jean Paul Laurens, painter. Mr. Zographas, Greek banker, has his business and his nationality neatly symbolized by a bee-hive placed under an olive-tree; and Gambetta's death is commemorated by an overturned oak-tree whose roots extend under the altar of the fatherland. Roty's plaque for the French Alpine Club has a nude genius plucking a spray of edelweiss at the verge of a glacier, and his beauty is such that we at once see him to be a genius (though without wings) and no mere shivering mortal. Among Roty's portraits are those of M. Mounet Sully, Dr. Leon Gosselin, M. Chevreul, and Mme. Bouciaut of the Bon Marché.

¹ This recent Hungarian Masonic, which has not been previously described, is in the Lawrence collection. I have not been able to find with certainty whether it should be attributed to the Lodge Vilagossag of Ujpest, or as it is otherwise called, Neupest. The date I take to be that of foundation.

² Szolnok is a Hungarian market town on the Theiss, about fifty miles south-east of Pest. This is a

recent Hungarian Masonic, and the latest Calendar I have been able to find, does not name any Lodge at Szolnok. The word Alföld literally means "lower." Whether it has a different signification Masonically I do not know. sz k are explained on the previous Medal. It may possibly be understood "The Masonic Lodge at Lower Szolnok," but I have not been able to get a reliable translation.

ANOTHER DOLLAR OF 1804 (?).

A SOMEWHAT languid interest has been aroused among Boston dealers and collectors by the reported discovery of a Dollar with the date of 1804. A large board announcing that such a Dollar has been lately purchased, for which the sum of \$1,200 was paid, as the advertisement declared, attracted public attention by those who passed the building now in course of construction opposite the Boston Post Office. Several newspaper articles have also appeared, giving an account of the piece, but with numerous errors as to the number actually known, and their present owners. The history of this coin, as given in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, shows that it is said to have been found by Mr. John F. Whitley, of Taunton, Mass., among his father's possessions, soon after his death. The Boston dealer who happened to hear of it, offered \$1,000 for the piece, which was refused, but a subsequent offer of \$1,200 made him its owner, and the account says it was bought for a New York party.

The contributor to the *Transcript* speaks of twelve as known to the purchaser, which are probably the twelve given in the list in the *Journal* for April, 1891. To these must now be added one mentioned in the *Transcript's* article, as having been purchased in 1889, "by Dr. Edward Walther, of St. Paul, Minn., from an old Norwegian settler, who had long treasured it in a stocking," which he obtained for \$150. The one recently found, if the above statement is true, is therefore the fourteenth; still another, says the article, was bought by "a man named S. L. Cohen, . . . somewhere in Tennessee, for \$150." We are inclined to believe that the writer has confused this with the one numbered 11 in the *Journal* list, which now or recently belonged to Mr. William B. Wetmore, of New York, and was previously owned by two gentlemen of that name, viz.: Mr. Edward Cohen, of Richmond, Va., who took it "in 1865 over the counter," from whom it was bought by the late Col. M. J. Cohen, of Baltimore. If this supposition be correct, and the piece lately found be genuine, on which point we express no opinion, we now have accounts of fourteen, and not fifteen, as might be inferred from the article cited.

The writer also mentions the accidental death of Capt. Hall, of the U. S. Secret Service, and the story of the altered Dollar of 1806, which Capt. Hall is said to have discovered, but which has no foundation whatever, there having been no Dollars struck of that date, as was shown by a letter from Mr. E. L. Royal, Assistant Curator of the U. S. Mint Cabinet, printed in the *Journal* for October, 1887. The remainder of the article in the *Transcript* is amusing, but needs no further comment here, except to say that it revived some of the "romantic" stories about these Dollars, and states that "according to the Mint records 19,570 silver Dollars were coined in 1804." The Mint records state nothing of the kind.

COIN SALES.

THE SPITZER SALE.

A VERY interesting sale which has attracted the attention of all lovers of antique bric-a-brac, and of some national institutions, has been progressing for some time in Paris. The lateness of the issue of the present number of the *Journal* enables us to refer to it briefly; the sale was interesting to numismatists and archaeologists, embracing as it did coins, jewels, rings, objects in carved boxwood and stone, works of art in rock crystal, jasper, etc., paintings, medallions, vases, and illuminated manuscripts. The collection is one chiefly gathered we believe by Mr. Frederic Spitzer, and known as the Spitzer Collection, and it was offered by the well known expert in such matters, Mons. Charles Mannheim, in Paris. One of the New York papers has had a representative present at the sale, and his reports, with illustrations of some of the principal objects of interest, especially the vases, cups, and carvings, have appeared almost daily in its columns. We have before us notes of the sales on eight different days (only a portion of the whole), which amount to nearly half a million dollars, the smallest being \$22,141, and the largest \$113,138.

THE CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman sold in Philadelphia, on the 10th of May, the Cabinet of the late Nicholas Petry, of Philadelphia. The auction was held at the rooms of Messrs. Davis & Harvey, and included Greek, Roman, European and American Coins and Medals. Mr. Petry died many years ago, and his

collection has been deposited in one of the Safe Deposit Companies' Vaults for nearly twenty years. The rarities were a series of Massachusetts silver coins, a Granby copper, which, though poor, brought \$27, a rare Medal of Washington, by Conradt, of which but one other is known, a Quarter Dollar of 1827, considered by the cataloguers an original, and an English Masonic. We note the following prices: a Crown of Edward VI, \$9; a very fine Crown of Elizabeth, \$20; Oxford Half Pound of Charles I, \$32.50; Hammered Shilling of Charles I, \$8; Copper Half Penny of Anne, \$12.50, and a Farthing of the same Queen, \$14; Sixpence, South Sea Co., George I, \$115; Double Real of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, \$5; Four Real piece of Philip V, for Mexico, \$7.25. In the Massachusetts series a Willow Tree Shilling in fair condition, \$13; Oak Tree Shillings, seven in all, brought about \$80, including one clipped and only fair which sold for \$3. The smaller denominations brought equally good prices: a Sixpence, \$19; Threepence, \$7.50, and Twopence, \$3.75; Pine Tree Shillings ranged from \$7.50 to \$22, — from which it will be seen that they were nearly all good specimens, — a Sixpence, \$9.25, and Threepence, \$2.25. A singular 50-Cent piece in Feuchtwanger's metal, with arms of Philadelphia, very rare, and of which the Cataloguers were unable to name the authority by which it was issued, brought \$13. Medal in pewter, "Washington the Great D. G." though in poor condition, all the letters not showing, brought \$19. Of American Coins, a Dollar of 1795, very fine, \$12; Half Dollars, 1794, \$16.50; two of 1795, \$13 each; 1796, very good, bold, \$65; 1797, extra rare, \$54; 1801, extra fine, \$21. The early Quarters sold well, the very rare 1827 (only five genuine known), v. g., but taken from circulation, was bid in at \$150. There were many other pieces we should like to quote, but must refrain. A California \$50 piece, octagon, Moffat issue, brought \$102, and several others of the early private Gold issues high prices, including Colorado, Mormon, and Oregon mintages. A silvered, as issued, "Hard-Times" Jackson (1834), \$10.50; the rare Conradt's Washington, \$40, was secured by Mr. I. F. Wood. We have only further to speak of Lot 760, the English Freemasons' Hall Medal, in silver (Marvin 329), which sold for \$16. The Messrs. Chapman are so uniformly careful that we were surprised to read the following: "Marvin *knew of it only in lead without recipient's name* (which is neatly engraved in on this Medal in the blank space assigned to it)." The only objections we have to this comment, are 1, that Marvin did *not* know of it in *lead*, mentioning under his 329 that the [first] specimen he saw was in white metal, and on page 297 that it was struck in silver; and 2, that he did *not* know it *without* recipient's name. Otherwise the comment in the Catalogue is correct. The *die* has a blank space for name, as described both by Marvin and Chapman, and on the *same page with his description* Marvin gives the names of *two* recipients, while on page 297 he refers to an authority which gives the names of 26 Lodges, and says there were eighty-two gentlemen whose names were similarly inscribed; this piece has "Milborne West, Esq." As we have seen it stated that the possession of this Medal gave a seat and a vote in the Grand Lodge of England, it would have been most extraordinary if one uninscribed had been allowed to be issued. It may be of interest to mention here that the present owner of the first piece described by Marvin, believes it is silver, though it has only a dull "ring." The Sale must be regarded as very successful.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

APRIL 18 and 19, Mr. Frossard sold in Leavitt's New Art Rooms, New York, a collection of 1000 American and Foreign Coins and Medals, including quite a number of the Canadian restrikes, with Paper Money (State and Confederate), Numismatic Books, etc., chiefly from the collection of Mr. E. S. Phillips of Bridgeport, Conn. The pieces brought fair prices, considering the dullness of the season, and the character of the collection, which did not contain a large number of rarities. We quote the following: Among the Ancient coins a Didrachm of Aegina brought \$4.10; a Tetradrachm of Macedonia, Alexander the Great, 6; "Baal-Tars" Persia, 5.70; the Franco-American Restrikes, indicated by the name of the metal incused on the edge, mostly in Mint state, ranged from 85 cents to 2.75; Lageman's Medal of Franklin, silver, size 25, and v. r. 7; Washington Benev. Soc., silver, scratched, 5.10; the Lincoln by Sigel (A. N. & A. Soc.'s), 5.25; Grant, by Hugues Bovy, 7; Erie Canal, in bronze, 12.75; Crown of Christian VII for Greenland, 13; Sword Dollar of James VI of Scotland, 10.25; Silver Penny of the Isle of Man, 1758, 16; Dollar of 1836, 8.65; Half Dollar of 1794, f. and r., 8; Oak Tree Shilling (Crosby, Pl. I. No. 11), 13.50; perhaps a half dozen pieces or so in addition to the above brought \$5, or upwards, but the above are all which attracted our notice. The Catalogue was prepared by Mr. Frossard.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE have received a handsome volume containing the Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. This gives the Proceedings at the Annual Meetings from 1888 to 1892, both inclusive, arranged and paged separately, so that should any one desire, the Proceedings for each year may be separately bound. Each has an Obituary Notice of the Members deceased during the year under notice, and a statement of the financial condition of the Society, with its Membership, from which it is clear that the Society continues to enjoy a marked degree of prosperity. The volume has also a very full and interesting Historical Sketch of the Society, with an Artotype plate showing the Medals which have been struck by order of the Society,

followed by a List of the names of all the Members, — Honorary, Corresponding, Life and Active, — including all who at any time have been connected with it, the time of their election being given: those who have deceased are shown by the usual symbol. This was prepared by Mr. William R. Weeks, the Historiographer. The volume closes with an account of the Papers read before the Society at its Numismatic and Archaeological Meetings, which evidently make a very pleasant feature of the Society's work. The Society, while chiefly designed to advance the study of Numismatics, devotes an occasional evening to the local History of New York. Several of the papers are given in full, and among them we notice two very valuable contributions from Mr. Bauman L. Belden, one on the Coins of Annam, and the other on the Queer Shaped Coins of Asia — Chinese, Corean, Japanese, etc. The volume contains nearly 200 pages.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Volume of the Proceedings of this Society for 1890-91, has lately reached us. It is a volume of 130 pages, and besides the Lists of Officers, Members, Donors, etc., it has many of the Papers read before the Society at its Meetings, several of them very fully illustrated with engravings. Among the valuable contributions to the sciences to which its attention is chiefly devoted, we may mention these on Enigmas in American Archaeology; The Prehistoric Coppersmiths of Wisconsin; Weights and Scales among some American Tribes; Copper Implements near Betterton, Md.; Certain Daphnae and Naukratis Symbols; Inscriptions from Easter Islands, and several others of antiquarian interest. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the President of this Society, is well known as one of the profoundest students and probably the highest American authority on American Antiquities, especially those relating to the language and customs of the early Mexican and Central American peoples.

BOOK NOTICE.

ANNALS OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN CURRENCY. BY ROBERT WALLACE McLACHLAN. (Reprinted from the Transactions of the Royal Society, Canada.) Quarto, 38 pages.

This paper, communicated to the Society by Dr. Bourinet, at its meeting on June 1, 1892, has now been printed in the Society's Transactions, and is a valuable contribution to the subject which it discusses. Mr. McLachlan is well known to our readers as a careful and painstaking student of Canadian Numismatics, and in the brochure now before us, he has added much information to this branch of the science. He supplements his paper by printing the various Acts of the Province and the Dominion bearing on the subject from 1758 to 1868, together with the correspondence of the Provincial authorities on the several importations of copper coins, etc., and closes with descriptions of upwards of 140 pieces — Coins, Medals, Tokens, etc. — relating to Nova Scotia. Included among these are 69 Communion Tokens, a number of which we do not remember having seen previously described. These tokens are also accompanied in many instances by historical notes on the Churches and their Pastors, which add much to the value of the work.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

ANCIENT AMERICAN POTTERY.

There is somewhat of a resemblance in many of the stone implements all over the world. It is only recently that it has been discovered that there is a resemblance in much of the pottery of this early age, especially in the coil pottery. This pottery was made by rolling clay into long strings like cord, and while soft, beginning with one end to coil it round and round, increasing the size of the bottom till it assumed the desired dimensions, then shaping it up the sides (just as straw hats are made) till the acquired form and size was attained. The most extraordinary part of the investigation is that this ware, made in the same manner, is found in the mounds of Florida and Ohio, in the cliff-dwellings of New Mexico and Arizona, in the buried cities of the cañons of these Territories, as well as in the Connecticut valley and under the ancient shell-heaps of Cape Cod, Mass. What a long period of time it must have taken to have this art disseminated over so vast a territory at this early age!

According to the uses these pots were intended for, so were they made large or small, thick or thin, and in various shapes. It was a common practice to use some sharp instruments to dint or work up some fanciful designs without obliterating the lines of the coil; in some cases they are beautifully marked, looking like a carved black oak; others made of light-colored clay in very fine coils prettily indented, formed neat designs. Some of the best ware is handsomely smoothed and rubbed to almost a polished surface before baking. All are smoothed inside; probably some of those intended to withstand heat have plumbago mixed in the inner surface of the vessels. There are many fanciful designs of this ware, some very large jars, pots of all shapes, bowls, cups, pitchers, etc. — [Henry Hales, in *Science*.

MOUND BUILDERS' COFFIN.

In exploring a mound on his farm near Dallasburg, Ohio, a short time ago, Mr. Eltzroth, the owner, came across a clay coffin, some three feet two inches in length and nine and one-half to ten and one-half inches across. The coffin was made of the ordinary yellow clay of that section, and had been molded like brick. The inside was lined with a white or grayish material like soapstone. The middle was covered with a flat stone, and the ends with bark. All that was found in the coffin was black dust, perhaps several handfuls; not a bone was discovered, although at a short distance were found the skeletons of three adults, and not far away the bones of buffalos.

This remarkable coffin was about six feet beneath the summit of a mound, which is six feet high, seventy-five feet wide and ninety long. A cross section over the narrow way, about six feet wide, has been cut. The rest of the mound will be cut down for further discovery. This is thought to be the first discovery of the kind in North America, and it will be of great interest to students of prehistoric remains.

The coffin has been broken, and it may be impossible to get the fragments together. In case it can be done, it will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

EDITORIAL.

ON a previous page we have given some account of the recent Exhibition held by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in New York. A letter from Mr. Drowne, the Secretary, received since that was printed, informs us that with but few exceptions "all the articles in the exhibition belonged to the Society." About 800 persons showed their interest by their presence.

In this connection we have waited with some interest to see what reception the proposal of a prominent numismatic firm in London, met with from the Chicago Directors. They offered to show a very interesting collection — the finest assortment of English Medals that has yet been formed, numbering over 3,000 specimens in the various metals, dating from the Norman conquest to George II, 1760, including between two and three hundred not in the British Museum collection. Among them were to be more than 130 gold pieces, many of which were said to be unique, a gold medal commemorating the capture of Louisburg, and others of historic interest to Americans. The value of the Medallic portion was set at \$75,000, and there was included in the offer a minor collection of coins, foreign (to England) medals and war medals. This could not but be of interest, and if this was accepted and that of the New York Society treated with indifference, it is hard to suggest a satisfactory explanation. The exhibition of two such collections — the English and American — if shown as at first proposed, would unquestionably have been of the highest value to numismatic art.

CURRENCY.

IT becomes harder and harder for the proprietor of a Columbian fifty-cent piece to tell just what his cash capital is. — *Washington Star*.

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CATALOGUES.

WE have to announce that new editions of our Catalogues are in preparation.

The completeness and comprehensiveness of our various publications are too well known to render any special description of them necessary. We are, however, expending a considerable amount of time and money in enlarging upon former editions.

The 17th edition of our

COPPER CATALOGUE

is now in press, and we expect to have it ready about April 15th. It contains upwards of 150 new illustrations. The many new coins which have appeared during the past two and a half years will be found accurately noted. The English, French and German Colonies have been liberally supplied, and in other ways a much larger field has been covered than ever before attempted in a sale catalogue.

The native names of countries, etc., will be found with the corresponding English. The old names of places are given, together with the new; also those which appear in Latin, and some are shown on the coins in no other form. Monograms have been noted and a table of them is furnished, thus making recognition of many coins of the German States of the 16th to 18th Century an easy matter.

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QUARTERLY.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.
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COLUMBUS MEDALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXVIII.

BOSTON, JULY, 1893.

No. I.

THE ENGRAVERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MEDALS.

DURING the Revolutionary War, and in the period immediately following, Congress, as is well known to American collectors, directed a number of commemorative Medals to be struck. Some were for presentation to the generals and other officers of the army, whose achievements in arms had accomplished the independence of America; one was given to Paul Jones, the commander of the *Bon Homme Richard*, whose capture of the British frigate *Serapis* was the first of the long line of naval victories which have shed such a lustre on the flag; and there were others, such as the *LIBERTAS AMERICANA*, with the reverse "*NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS*," which, by its device of the infant Hercules strangling two serpents, symbolizes the victory over Burgoyne and his surrender at Saratoga, and the fall of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis, which closed the war; to these may be added some of the early Franklin Medals, and the Diplomatic Medal, etc., which are of at least equal interest to our numismatists.

Most of these Medals bear the date of the particular event which they commemorate, and not that of their issue, which in the case of many of them was not until some years later. The United States had no suitable apparatus for striking from dies, nor the requisite skill for cutting them, at that period of their history; and the genius which inspired the artistic engravers of France, in those closing years of the last century, had not crossed the ocean. The privations and hardships which marked the life of the pioneers in their struggle for existence, the stern demands on their strength and courage in their strife with the savage, and the patient endurance with which they undertook the supreme effort by which their independence was finally won, had left no opportunity for the cultivation of the refining influences of art. Life had shown only its serious side to the pilgrims, and their descendants had tasted few of its luxuries. Yet their knowledge of the domain into which, for themselves, they had as yet neither the inclination nor the opportunity to enter, was sufficient to enable them to appreciate their own lack, and

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I

to determine, when the occasion called, that it should be met by employing the aid of those who had received artistic training, and whose taste and skill had been nurtured in the presence and under the influence of the noblest monuments of classic times.

Naturally the thought of the young nation turned first of all to France, whose sympathy had been so freely bestowed at the beginning, and whose cordial alliance later had assured the success of the Revolution. At that time Franklin was at the Court of Louis XVI, as the representative of the United States. There his powers as a diplomatist had long been confessed; it was in France that his ability as a philosopher had first been appreciated; from her *savants* came the earliest recognition of the value of his discoveries in electricity — which had been laughed at, when his papers were first read before the Royal Society in England, but were later acknowledged by his hurried election to membership, after Count de Buffon had called the attention of the Continent to their importance. His wonderful discoveries, his Republican frankness, his sturdy good sense, combined with the genial manner in which he so easily adapted himself to the positions in which he was placed, no less than his eminence as a statesman, had won for him a remarkable personal popularity, and he quickly gained the acquaintance and friendship of the most distinguished and influential men of the day. As a Freemason, he was invited to membership in the famous Lodge of the Nine Sisters (the Muses), which numbered in its ranks Houdon the sculptor, Creuze the painter, Houel and Monet the engravers, Count De Milly the physicist, Chamfort the Academician, Lalande the astronomer, Voltaire the liberal philosopher, and many more of like eminence in art and in letters.

It was in the French capital, therefore, that the most distinguished representative of America abroad found himself thoroughly at home; he had given some attention to numismatics, having suggested devices and legends for the proposed coinage of the United States, and for at least one of the Medals ordered by Congress; and his letter to Jay, written from Passy, May 10, 1785, shows an appreciation of what a medal should be, which was worthy of the most learned numismatist of the day. Col. David Humphreys, who was in Paris at the same time with Franklin at the close of the War, and Jefferson, who succeeded him as Minister at Versailles, cordially supported his efforts; and Dupré, the great engraver and medallist, was his intimate associate and companion. Here then we find the reason for the selection of the French engravers to prepare the dies of the Medals to which we have referred. How skillfully the ideals of the American representatives, suggested to these engravers, were executed, we need not discuss. Some of their work has been recognized as among the finest productions of their class in modern times, in symbolism and design, as well as in execution.

For the inscriptions and legends which they should bear, the advice of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres was solicited and willingly rendered, in response to a letter from Col. Humphreys, written March 18, 1785. How carefully these were considered we may learn from the alternative readings proposed, a number of which are on record; on the "Siege of Boston" Medal for Washington, *Anglis* and not *Hostibus* was the first reading suggested; on that to Gates, *Duci provido* was the first motto, which was subsequently changed to *strenuo*; on both that of Gates and Greene's,

Provinciarum gave way to *Regionum*. Paul Jones, who had won the first victory over a British frigate, was to have full credit awarded him by the legend *Primus Americanorum triumphus navalis* (The first naval triumph, etc.) which was afterward changed to the legend now appearing on the piece, *Hostibus navibus captis aut fugatis*. The same care was bestowed on other matters pertaining to inscriptions and the dates.

Two Medals, not strictly to be called Revolutionary, — the *Libera Soror*, on the acknowledgment of American Independence, and the *Faustissimo Foedere Junctae*, were struck in Holland, from dies by Johan G. Holtzhey; and there were also many others, bearing more or less closely on the period of the Revolution, — such as those relating to the League of Armed Neutrality, the *Communi Consensu*, and others commemorating the conclusion of the War, — which were struck in France and the Netherlands; but the engravers of the last we do not propose to consider in this paper.

The French artists who were employed in preparing the designs for those ordered by Congress, were Aug. Dupré, who made two of Franklin, those for Paul Jones, Greene, Morgan, the *Libertas Americana*, and the "Diplomatic" Medal; Pierre Simon Du Vivier, who engraved the dies for that of Washington before Boston, De Fleury, Wm. Augustine Washington, and Howard; and Nicolas Marie Gatteaux, who cut those for Gates, Wayne, and Stewart.

Aug. Dupré was born at St. Etienne, France, in October, 1748. He began his life as a workman in a manufactory of arms; at the age of twenty he went to Paris as an apprentice to an engraver, and became one of the most distinguished medallists of his time. Among his works which have been most highly praised are the celebrated Five-franc piece, "à l'Hercule," the Five Centimes and One Decime pieces, on which the head of Liberty is the profile of Madame Récamier. He was honored by being made Medallist of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and for many years was one of the engravers in the Paris Mint; he was "Graveur Général des Monnoies de la République" from July, 1791, until 1801, when he was discharged by Bonaparte. "He had," says Charles Blanc, "in consequence of his intimacy with Franklin, conceived the greatest enthusiasm for the cause of the United States. Franklin resided at Passy, and Dupré at Auteuil; as they both went to Paris every day, they met and made acquaintance on the road, — an acquaintance which soon ripened into friendship. Dupré first engraved Franklin's seal, with the motto '*In simplici salus*,' and afterwards his portrait. In this," the same author continues, "he has indicated the flat parts, the relaxation of the muscles, and as it were, the quivering of the flesh, so as to convey an exact idea of the age of the model. He has conscientiously represented the lines which the finger of time imprints on the countenance, but above all he has given us with wonderfully fidelity the physiognomy of the American sage, his shrewd simplicity, his sagacity, and his expression of serene uprightness." Of the Morgan Medal he says, "It seems to vibrate beneath the rush of cavalry, and the tread of infantry flying in the background, indicated by the almost imperceptible lines of the metal, where the smoke of the cannon is vanishing away in air."

¹ Alexander Vattmare, in describing this Medal, an impression of which was in his collection, says [Collection de Monnaies, etc., p. 80] that the design was made by Simitiere.

² Trial impressions from the dies for the Arms of Franklin, and for the bust of the reverse are in the Cabinet of the Public Library, Boston.

Some of his contracts with the American representatives have been preserved, and M. Loubat, in his sumptuous work on the Medals of the United States, has printed a number of them. Among them we find that on the 19th November, 1785, he agreed with Col. Humphreys to make the Medal for Gen. Greene. He held himself responsible for the breakage of the dies up to twenty-four impressions, and was to furnish one Medal from them at his own expense. For the two dies — obverse and reverse — he was to receive 2,400 livres. Some time later he made the die of the extremely rare Diplomatic Medal, which was so long entirely unknown to American collectors, and the discovery of which, with its history, has already been given in the *Journal*. Largely, if not entirely, by the efforts of Mr. W. S. Appleton, of Boston, the original study in clay by Dupré, for the obverse of the Diplomatic Medal, a study in wax for the reverse of the Morgan Medal, the original pencil sketches for the obverse and reverse of the Franklin Medal,¹ and the original dies, with one of the hubs for the Diplomatic Medal, if we are correctly informed, with other essays, etc., which were found in Paris, were purchased for the Public Library, Boston, where they now are. Dupré died at Armentieres, January 31, 1835.

Pierre Simon DuVivier was born in Paris, Nov. 5, 1731; he was the son of Jean, a member of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the grandson of Jean known as DuVivier *le père* (the first of the distinguished family of medallists of the name), who resided at Liege at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Pierre Simon DuVivier was Graveur-Général at the Paris Mint, prior to 1793; he was a Member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and while his works lack some of that spirit which characterizes the Medals of Dupré, his reputation as an artist was but little inferior to that of his successor. He died June 10, 1819.

Nicholas Marie Gatteaux was born at Paris, August 2, 1751. In the latter part of the reign of Louis XVI he was appointed Engraver of Medals to that King. During the French Revolution he was intrusted with the execution of various works of art for different branches of the public service. Loubat mentions the fact that the process followed in the printing of Assignats, of Bills of Exchange, and of Lottery Tickets, as well as the printing press which works "at the same time with the dry and the wet stamp, were his inventions." He died at Paris, June 24, 1832.

Johan Georg Holtzhey, who made the dies of the *Libera Soror*, etc., was the eldest son of Martin; he was the pupil of his father, who was quite a prominent engraver of dies, and Master of the Mint in Amsterdam 1752-64, when he died at Middleburg. Many of his productions are in the Cabinet of the British Museum; his son, Johan, was appointed Master of the Mint in Zealand in 1754, and died at Amsterdam, February 15, 1708. He executed several Medals for Louis XVI and for Bonaparte.

It may be of interest to mention here that the dies of the Medal presented by Congress to Major Lee for the capture of Paulus Hook in 1779, were cut by Joseph Wright, the first draughtsman and die-engraver of the United States Mint. The reverse was lost, and afterward recut by William

¹ The design as sketched by Dupré, and preserved at the Boston Public Library, differs somewhat from that in the completed Medal. The profile bust of Franklin was altered but little, if at all, from the preliminary draught.

Barber. Wright was born at Bordentown, N. J., in 1756; he studied painting in England and France, and soon after his return to America painted an excellent portrait of Washington; he made the dies of what has been said to be the best medallic portrait of Washington. He died in Philadelphia in 1793.

After the Medals had been ordered in Paris, some discussion arose as to the proper method of distributing them, when completed. In a letter written Feb. 14, 1787, Jefferson, who was then U. S. Minister in France, suggested that one of each person honored should be deposited with every College in the United States; and he said that every Academy of Arts in Europe would be pleased to have a set. It was ordered, some months later, that Jefferson should present, in the name of the United States, one of each, in silver, to every monarch in Europe, except to His Britannic Majesty; and one set to every sovereign and independent State in Europe, and to the Emperor of Morocco; fifteen were to be sent to Congress, to be by them presented to the thirteen United States, respectively; one to the Emperor of China, with a letter of explanation, and one to Washington. A sufficient number were also to be struck in copper to give a set to each of the most distinguished Universities except the British, in Europe, and to Count Rochambeau and Count de Grasse; two hundred in copper of each set were to be sent to Congress with the dies.

It was further proposed to send one of each of the Medals to each American College, as recommended by Jefferson, one to Lafayette, and one to each of the Major-Generals in the late American army. In the letter of instructions it was remarked that it would be more magnificent to send impressions in gold to monarchs; in silver to distinguished persons, and in copper to Colleges; but "the state of the finances and the nature of the American Governments oblige them to decline that expense."

How far these instructions were carried out, we have not been able to ascertain, certainly not entirely; many of the dies were not returned to America, though paid for by the Government. In 1855 the attention of the Director of the Mint was called to the fact, and it was discovered that a large number of them could not be found. He communicated with the French Government in 1861, in reference to the matter, and it was then learned that the dies of two of the Washington Medals (Washington before Boston and William Washington), of Howard and of Jones, were in the French Mint, but our officials were informed that the rules of that institution did not permit them to be given up. It is not easy to see the reason for this refusal, as the dies are unquestionably the property of the United States. In 1877 the dies of the Medals for Greene, Wayne, De Fleury, and Stewart could not be found, nor so far as we can learn, have they been traced. A paper communicated to the *Journal* in April, 1875, by Prof. Marcou, of Cambridge, gives an interesting account of the identification of the Diplomatic Medal, and says that Mons. Edouard Gatteaux, of Paris, the son of the engraver of several mentioned above, had a fine collection of the Revolutionary Medals, which it was his intention to present to the Museum of the Louvre. During the reign of the Commune, in May, 1871, his residence, with all his medals, sculptures, and many other choice works of art, was burned. It is probable that some of the missing dies may have been lost at that time.

M.

THE NEW ENGLISH COINS.

IN the January number (Vol. XXVII), we printed a description of the new English coinage. The recent report of Mr. C. W. Fremantle, the Deputy Master of the Mint, dated May 12, 1893, has an artotype plate, showing a reduction of the finished model of the selected effigy of the Queen, which was adopted for the crown, half crown, florin and shilling, and which is also to be used on all the gold and silver coins from the five pound piece to the Maundy penny. The reverse of the half-sovereign for the first time bears Pistrucci's design of St. George and the dragon (St. George on horseback attacking the dragon with a sword, a broken spear on the ground), which has heretofore been used on the five and two pound pieces, the sovereign, and the crown. The half crowns have a reverse designed by Mr. Brock, who made the accepted head for the obverse; it has the "Ensigns Armorial of the United Kingdom," England in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the third; the design of the florin and shilling reverse was made by Mr. Poynter, R. A.; the florin displays three shields,—the two above placed bendwise, dexter and sinister—bearing the arms of the three nationalities; between them are the three emblems, the rose, shamrock and thistle, and the Garter with its motto underlying the whole.

The shield on the half crown is surmounted by the royal crown; the field between the shield and the legend is filled with the collar of the Garter; the royal crown is at the top of the three shields, and divides the legend; behind the shields are two royal sceptres in saltire. On the shilling, each of the three shields is surmounted by a crown, and the two at the top are placed perpendicularly, not bendwise: between them are the rose, etc., as on the florin, and the Garter underlies them. On all the coins the words *IND: IMP:* (*Indiæ Imperatrix*, Empress of India) have been added to the legend, and except in the case of the half crown, all the legend is placed on the obverse: *VICTORIA · DEI · GRA · BRITT · REGINA · FID · DEF · IND · IMP ·*

On the edge of the crown are struck, in raised letters, the words *DECUS ET TUTAMEN*, first adopted for the circumference of coins in the reign of Charles II, and often subsequently used, with the date *ANNO REGNI* and the year of the reign in Roman numerals. The issue of the double florin has been discontinued, and to guard against confusion between the half crown and florin, the diameter of the latter coin has been slightly reduced.

On the obverse of the sixpence is the Queen's bust, as on the larger coins; the reverse has the words *SIX PENCE* placed in the centre of the field, an olive branch on one side and an oak branch on the other, surmounted by the royal crown, and the date of the year between and below the branches, with a graining upon the edge. "The Queen's Maundy Monies," of Fourpence, Threepence, Twopence and Pennies, also have the Queen's bust, and on the reverse the numeral of value, in the centre, with the date of the year placed across the figure, and encircled by an oak wreath surmounted by the royal crown; they have a plain edge.

Special fittings have been prepared for the coining presses which are to strike the coins with a raised inscription on the edge. The collar is made in three segments, each having two springs beneath, which raise the segments

level with the collar-plate. When the blow is struck, the top die presses the segments, tapered on their outside edges, into the cone-shaped centre of the collar-plate which they fit closely. By means of an arrangement of levers, cam, and countershaft, a wedge is brought into action, beneath the collar-plate, holding it firmly while the blow is struck. As the top die retires, the springs lift the segments to their former level, and at the same time release the coin.

RECENT COLUMBUS MEDALS.

[See plate.]

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S MEDAL.

By the kindness of the Gorham Manufacturing Company of New York, we are able to give an engraving of the official Columbian Medal, designed by Charles Frederick Naegle, and issued by the authority of the "Committee of One Hundred Citizens of New York," to commemorate the Four hundredth Anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The dies were made and the Medals were struck in silver, bronze, and white metal, by the Gorham Company. A full description was given in the *Journal* for October last, of the obverse. On the reverse is the Spanish shield at the top with OCTOBER · XII on the left, and M · CCCC · XCII · on the right over the inscription in eight lines, TO · COMMEMORATE · THE · FOVR | HVNDREDTH · ANNIVERSARY · OF | THE · DISCOVERY · OF · AMERICA · BY | CHRISTOPHER · COLVMBVS · | BY · AVTHORITY · OF · THE | COMMITTEE · OF · ONE | HVNDRED · CITIZENS | OF · NEW · YORK. Beneath is the American shield, with OCTOBER · XII on the left, and M · D · CCCC · XCII. on the right, and beneath in very small letters, COPYRIGHT, JAN. 1891.

NEW MEDAL BY MASSONET.

We give an engraving of another, recently struck, which also combines devices commemorative of Columbus and the Columbian Exposition.

Obverse. Bust of Columbus facing. He wears a soft cap with flaps turned up on the sides, and a mantle with embroidered vest and an Order chain. Legend, 1435 · CHRISTOPHUS (*sic*) COLUMBUS · 1506. Beneath the bust MASSONNET EDATEUR.

Reverse. A bird's-eye view of the Exposition. On the field above, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION | CHICAGO. In exergue, 1892-3.

Various metals. Size 31.

THE DANISH MEDAL.

A spirited Medal, known as the "Danish Columbian," has recently appeared, the description of which is as follows:—

Obv. Columbus stands on the deck of his vessel, holding the tiller with his left hand and clasping with his right the hand of the Genius of Discovery who stands beside him, her face turned towards him, as if having just alighted, her right foot raised, and her hair and drapery floating behind her; with her right hand she points to the west; the sea and clouds in the background; a radiant star over the head of the Genius sheds its beams through the heavens. Around the border are the degrees and points of a compass-card, N S E W in their proper places; Legend, CHICAGO 21. OCTBR. 1892. above, and GUANAHANI 12. OCTBR. 1492. below.

Rev. The American eagle with expanded wings, having a scroll with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM in his beak, the national shield on his breast, and grasping the arrows and olive branch in his talons, stands upon an ornate architectural tablet, displaying a sunken panel on which is the inscription in five lines, ESPOSIZIONE UNIVERSALE | CHICAGO 1893 | IN MEMORIA DELL ILLUSTRE | NAVIGATORE | CRISTOFORO COLOMBO. A festoon of laurel falls over the top and sides of panel from the talons of the eagle, and another from the lower corners drops to the lower edge of the Medal, inclosing a glimpse of the dome and towers of one of the Columbian Exposition buildings. On the border, in very minute letters, the names of the artists. It was designed by *Fristrup*, engraved by *Schmalfeld*, and published by *Christesen* of Copenhagen.

Bronze and white metal. Size 38.

SPANISH MEDAL.

An engraving of a very fine Medal, with Spanish legends, is given by Adolf Weyl, in his "*Numismatische Correspondenz*," Berlin, Nos. 113-115, of which the description is as follows:—

Obverse. Bust of Columbus, in profile to left, his back partly turned to the observer, and draped with heavy mantle or cloak, a fold thrown over the right shoulder. Legend, CHRISTOVAL COLON at the left and 12 DE OCTUBRE DE 1492 at the right. (Christopher Columbus, October 12, 1492.)

Reverse. Spain, symbolized by a woman seated, facing, beside a globe on which appear portions of the new world. On her head is a small crown; her hair and drapery float to the right: with her left hand she extends a sceptre, point downward; her right arm passes through a wreath of laurel and rests on a tablet which is partly concealed by the globe, and is inscribed RECUERDO | DEL | 4° CENT [Commemorative of the Fourth Centennial.] In the distance, at the left, is a caravel sailing away on the ocean. Legend, SU GENIO VISLUMBRO UN MUNDO • SU ARROJO HEROICO LE DESCUBRIO [His genius conceived the existence of a new world—his heroic intrepidity discovered it.]

Silver, bronze, aluminum. Size 44.¹ Pieces have also been struck of the same design, in various metals, of size 30, with the same legends; and of size 14, the latter differing in the legend of the obverse, which has CHRISTOV. COLON, while the reverse has as a legend RECUERDO DEL 4° CENTENARIO 1892, and nothing on the tablet. The designer was I. C. Lauer, of Nuremberg, whose name appears near the border of the reverse, in very small letters.

LANDING MEDAL.

Another recent Columbian Medal, also engraved by Weyl (*loc. cit.*), has,

Obverse. The landing of Columbus; the navigator in armor stands facing, his sword in his right hand, point downward, and a banner in his left; a group of his companions behind him, with a flag, crozier, etc., the design following the well known picture of his landing used on the two-cent Columbian stamps. Legend, separated by a circle of dots, DEDICATED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN HONOR OF THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA and below, completing the circle, * UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL * In exergue, — 1492 —

Reverse. The head of Liberty, in profile, with a somewhat stern expression: she wears the Phrygian cap and a coronal, inscribed LIBERTY with a wreath of wheat above, and a cluster of daisies (?) over the ear; flowing locks fall on her neck; a circle of five-pointed stars surrounds the device, separated by a circle of dots from the field, with 1892 at the bottom, in the circle.

Silver, bronze, copper, gilt and aluminum. Size 56; as engraved.

Smaller sizes of this have also been struck in various metals, as of the preceding.

¹ Weyl's engraving of the Spanish medal is size 44, of that and of the "Landing" medal as 90, 50 and 36 but we observe that his brief descriptions give the sizes millimeters.

ROMAN COLUMBIAN.

A large medallion by Roman artists, of which we have not seen an account in print, has been loaned us for the purpose of description by a well known dealer in New York.

Obverse. Two medallions; that on the left, which slightly overlaps the other, bearing a head in profile to right, c. COLUMBUS behind it, and below c. ORSINI; that on the right has a similar head of Washington to left, with G. WASHINGTON behind and G. B. MILLEFIORI INC. below. In the space between the medallions at the top, the upper portion of the American eagle, his head to left and in his beak a scroll with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, his wings expanded, the feathers showing on the outer margin of the medallions; on his breast he has the national shield. In the corresponding space below, three arrows, their points downward to left, surmounted by an olive branch, and beneath ROME

Reverse. At the left, America typified by a female standing, to right, fully draped, the Liberty cap on her head; in her right hand an olive branch, and her left uplifted is extended toward a cross on the upper right side which separates the last two words of the legend, and diffuses rays over the rear of a view of the Exposition buildings as seen from the lake. Legend above, COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO and below M D CCCXII-III The figure, and especially the head, in high relief.

Bronze and probably other metals. Size 57.

BOSTON COLUMBIAN.

Messrs. Robert T. Almy & Co., of Boston, have issued a medal in tin, designed as a gift to their customers.

Obverse. A caravel sailing to left; 1492 in the field near one of the masts, 1893 below the vessel. Legend above, ROBERT T. ALMY & CO. and below, BOSTON.

Reverse. Bird's-eye view of the Exposition; the statue of the youthful Columbus seated in the foreground, 1492 above it and 1893 beneath. Legend, WORLD'S FAIR CHICAGO.

Tin. Size 20. Worn attached to a clasp on which is the word SOUVENIR over an elliptical tablet with 1893.

A SOUVENIR MEDALET.

A tiny little Medalet, recently issued, having the bust of Columbus facing, on the obverse, and the Lord's Prayer, on the reverse, of which we give a cut, is claimed to be the smallest piece of workmanship of its kind ever produced. It is said to have over one hundred and forty letters on the reverse, in a circle one-quarter of an inch in diameter; but we have no desire to attempt to verify the statement. Its size is 6, and it is struck in gold, and also in gilt metal.

BRITISH BRONZE COINAGE IN 1892.

About \$300,000 only was struck in bronze coin, in 1892, averaging about \$200,000 in pence, \$65,000 in half pence, and \$15,000 in farthings. For the West Indies, silver fourpences to the amount of \$4,500 were struck bearing the date of 1891, but not issued until 1892. The obverse has a youthful head of Victoria, with coronet, and legend VICTORIA QUEEN; and the reverse, within a laurel wreath, FOUR | PENCE below a crown, and the legend BRITISH GUIANA WEST INDIES, and date at bottom. New designs for Ceylon of 50, 25 and 10 cent pieces were issued during the year to the value of about \$250,000; these have a young head of the Queen, VICTORIA above and QUEEN below, and an ornament on each side separating the words. On the reverse is a cocoa palm separating the figures of the denomination, CEYLON on a scroll above, CENTS and date below, and a legend in native characters.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 85.]

The following new pieces should be here entered.

I. CANADA.

F. *Tokens of Physicians and Pharmacists.*

617. *Obverse.* A closed book, upon which: CANADIAN COIN CABINET BY JOS. LEROUX, M. D., MONTREAL. Inscription: ILLUSTRATES AND DESCRIBES ALL CANADIAN COINS AND MEDALS.

Reverse. THIS WORK HAS BEEN HONORED WITH A SUBSCRIPTION FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT OVER 2,000 ILLUSTRATIONS PRICE \$5.00. Copper. 25 mm.

McLachlan, *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, April, 1893, p. 61, No. 31.

618. *Obverse.* A book, upon which: LE MEDAILLER DU CANADA PAR JOS. LEROUX, M. D., MONTREAL. Inscription: ILLUSTRE ET DECRIT TOUTES LES MONNAIES ET LES MEDAILLES DU CANADA.

Reverse. OUVRAGE HONORE D'UNE SOUSCRIPTION PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT FRANÇAIS, 2000 GRAVURES, PRIX \$5.00 L'EXEMPLAIRE. Copper. 25 mm.

Ibid., p. 61, No. 32. See Nos. 49, 50 and 51, already described.

St. Leon Mineral Water.

619. Similar to No. 133, save that the date on reverse is 1892. Aluminum. 21 mm.

Ibid., p. 63, No. 52.

Coxton Mineral Water.

620. *Obverse.* R. W. WILLIAMS PROP. THREE-RIVERS P. Q. (Province of Quebec.)

Reverse. GOOD FOR ONE GLASS ORIGINAL COXTON WATER. Brass. 24 mm.

Ibid., p. 63, No. 53.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

621. *Obverse.* Within circle, the Geneva Cross, red enamelled. Inscription: PROMPT AID TO THE INJURED | * N. (ational) G. (uard) S. (tate) (of) N. (ew) Y. (ork) *

Reverse. STERLING | BLACK STARR & FROST NY | 370 (incused.) Silver. 32 mm. Edge of obverse milled. With pin attachment.

Scott & Co.'s 122d Sale, 26 June, 1893, No. 693.

I owe the description to Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York.

The British Personal Medical Medals will now be resumed.

Dr. Sir Charles Alexander Cameron (1830-), of Dublin.

Founder of medal at Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, of which he was President. It will be described under B. 1, Medical Colleges.

Dr. Richard Carmichael (1776-1849), of Dublin.

622. *Obverse.* Draped bust, to left. Upon neck: J WOODHOUSE A(SOCIATE) R(OYAL) H(IBERNIAN) A(CADEMY) Inscription: RICHARD-CARMICHAEL

Reverse. Within beaded circle, field vacant for recipient's name, subject, and date. Inscription: CARMICHAEL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE | (rosette) FOUNDED 1828 (rosette) 25. 39 mm. Edges finely milled.

Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VIII, p. 193; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1890, No. 1141.

In my collection, a gift from Prof. Houston, through Dr. Wm. Frazer of Dublin. The College is now amalgamated with the Medical School of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

623. *Obverse.* Head, to left. (Electrotype from a seal.)

Reverse. Blank.

Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VIII, p. 193. This, of which I have further learned by letter from Dr. Frazer, served as a model for the preceding.

George Redsull Carter (), of London.

624. *Obverse.* Within a laurel wreath: LEGAVIT MDCCCLXXIX. Inscription: IN RE BOTANICA PALMAM FERENTI

Reverse. The Arms of King's College.¹ Gold.

Founded by Mr. C. in 1879. I owe its description to Dr. Sir W. O. Priestley of London.

Dr. William Cheselden (1688-1752), of London.

625. *Obverse.* Bust, with loose cap, to right. Behind: CHESelden Exergue: W. WYON SC. MINT.

Reverse. A cadaver, semi-recumbent upon a table, covered by a cloth with embroidered margin. Below: W WYON SC - MINT Legend: MORS | VIVIS SALVS. To left, suspended, the bones of lower leg; and a safe, on side of which an armorial shield. Upon it, a skull, book, and two bell glasses. Exergue; S^T THOMAS'S | HOSPITAL Bronze. 47. 75 mm.

Kluyskens Cat., 1886, p. 96, No. 43; Duisburg, p. 222, DXC; *Numismatic Jour.*, II, p. 10; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, II, p. 668, No. 378.

In the Government (Lee) and Booth (Fisher)² Collections, and my own. Prize medal at St. Thomas' Hospital, for four years' best practical examination in surgery and surgical anatomy.

Dr. Peter Clare (1738-1786), of London.

626. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath, T. HOLLOWAY FEC. Inscription: PETRVS CLARE. LOND: CHIRVRG: SOC:

Reverse. ARTEM MEDENDI | REMED: ORE ABSORPT: | INV^T ET DIVULG^T | A: D: 1779. Bronze, brass. 20. 30 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 35, No. 137; Kluyskens, I, p. 200; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 47; Duisburg, p. 225, DXCVIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 66, No. 765; Batty, I, p. 71, No. 970; Grueber, *Numismatic Chronicle*, X, 1890, No. 57; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1889, No. 1142.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own; a gift to me by Dr. F. P. Weber, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Thomas Cooper (1759-1840), of London.

627. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. On truncation: THOMAS COOPER 1794 TASSIE F

Reverse. Plain. Oval. 40 x 62. 63 x 98 mm.

Grueber, *loc. cit.*

Mr. Cooper studied medicine, and upon coming to this country was Professor of Chemistry at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., the University of Pa., and Columbia College, S. C. He might therefore have been mentioned under the United States.

Thomas Coram (1668-1751), of London. See under B. 2, Hospitals.

Dr. William Cullen (1710-1790), of Edinburgh.

628. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Across arm: N. MACPHAIL SC. Inscription: GV-IELMVS CVLLEN MDCCX-MDCCXC

¹ See the Dr. R. B. Todd Medal, hereafter to be described.

² The collection of the late Dr. Fisher has recently

been purchased by Mr. Henry Booth of Poughkeepsie, to whom I owe thanks for his generous invitation to continue to consult it for purposes of comparison.

Reverse as of similar medals of Drs. Joseph Black, No. 606, and John and Wm. Hunter. Silver, bronze. 44. 70 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 153, No. 10, pl. fig. XXXI, 6.

Prize medal of the Glasgow University.

Dr. James W. Cusack (1788-1861), of Dublin.

629. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath, J S WYON SC. Inscription: JAMES WILLIAM CUSACK BORN 1788 DIED 1861.

Reverse. Front of building. Beneath, to right: J S WYON SC. Inscription: D^R STEEVENS HOSPITAL DUBLIN. Exergue: two armorial shields, upon one of which the Good Samaritan. At sides: CUSACK-PRIZE | FOUNDED 1861. Gold, bronze. 48. 75 mm.

Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VIII, p. 325; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct. 1890, No. 1589.

In the Government (Lee) and Booth (Fisher) Collections.

Dr. G. C. L. F. D. Cuvier (1769-1832), of Paris.

A medal of Cuvier and Linnaeus, jugate, was struck by the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland. It will be described under France, and again referred to under Sweden.

Dr. Charles Giles Bridle Daubeny (1795-1867), of Oxford.

630. *Obverse*. A double chased circle, enclosing a depressed curved octagon, filled with branches, against which is suspended by a strap a ten-sided shield, covered with lilies. Beneath, M (probably, like the following, by Joseph Moore of Birmingham, who has died while these sheets were in preparation, without answering my letter of inquiry). Inscription: MVN: C: DAVBENY: M: D: (rosette) NAT: PHIL: PRAELECT: (rosette).

Reverse. Within a double chased margin a depressed field, reticulated and filled with lilies, against which a full length statue, with book at side, in pensive attitude, contemplating an apple at its feet. Upon the pedestal: NEWTON Legend, preceded, subdivided, and followed by rosettes: ARS LONGA - VITA BREVIS Bronze. 32. 50 mm.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1887, No. 161.

This very beautiful medal is in my collection. I had supposed it of the University of Oxford, but the Vice-Chancellor informs me, through the Bodleian librarian, Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, that he does not know its source.

631. *Obverse*. Head to left, within depressed beaded circle. Below neck: J. MOORE F. and lower still: R. E. & C. MARSHALL. D: In front: C. G. B. DAVBENY M.D. F.R.S. Behind: PRESIDENT. Inscription: BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE |.

Reverse. Within a laurel wreath, in five lines: MEETING AT CHELTENHAM AUGUST 6 1856 Bronze. 34. 53 mm.

Wroth, *Numismatic Chronicle*, VI, 3d series; Grueber, *Ibid.*, 1890, p. 89; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1893, No. 1965.

632. *Obverse* as preceding.

Reverse. A wreath of fruit and flowers. Beneath, M Within: PRIZE | 1856 Inscription: CHELTENHAM MEETING | FLOWER SHOW Bronze. 34. 53 mm.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, Sept., 1890, No. 1468.

In my collection.

Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829), of London. Studied medicine.

633. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. On truncation: A. B. JOY SC. N. MACPHAIL F.

Reverse. THE ROYAL SOCIETY TO IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WILL OF HUMPHRY DAVY WHO DEVOTED THE TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE COAL OWNERS OF THE TYNE AND WEAR TO THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF CHEMICAL RESEARCH. Below, the date. Gold, silver, bronze. 46. 73 mm.

Cat. of the Medals of the Royal Society, 1892, No. 57.

634. There is also a large medallion of Davy at the Nouvelle Ecole Supérieure de Pharmacie at Paris. I have not yet its description.

Dupuy, *Notices Biographiques sur les médaillons, etc.*, Paris, 1881, p. 95, No. 32. There is, besides, a wax medallion of Davy, by J. Tayler, in the Collection of the Royal Society, at Burlington House, London.

Dr. John Davy (1791–1868), of Penzance, brother of the preceding, and founder by his will of the medal of the Royal Society just mentioned.

John Dickinson (1832–1863), M. B. Dunelm., Medical Officer of Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

635. *Obverse*. The College Arms; in front of a quatrefoil, studded with rosettes and pointed crosses, a shield parti per fess: a chief tiercée; dexter, azure, a chevron between three lions rampant gold: in middle chief, gold, a caduceus: sinister, gules, a tower: in base, argent, a cross patée quadrate gules. Legend: + SCIRE + VSVM + MEDENDI +

Reverse. DICKINSON SCHOLARSHIP | 189– Gold. 27. 43 mm. For best examination in Medicine, Surgery, Pathology and Midwifery.

Memorial medal, University of Durham College of Medicine (Newcastle-on-Tyne). I am indebted for its description to Mr. Arthur H. Lyell, of London.

Dr. Thomas Dimsdale (1712–1800), of Hertford.

See under Russia, Inoculation.

Dr. Sir Patrick Dun (1642–1713), of Dublin. Founder of the hospital bearing his name.

There are two medals, which will be described under B. 2, Hospitals.

Dr. Andrew Duncan (1745–1828), of Edinburgh.

636. *Obverse*. H. N. ANDREAE DUNCAN, M. D., OPTIME DE SE MERITO, SOC: REG: MED: EDIN: BENEFICIORUM MEMOR SUFFRAGIO UNANIMI DECREVIT. A. D. 1787.

Reverse. REM DOMESTICAM PRUDENTIA FAMAM ERUDITIONE AUXIT. IN SOCIORUM NUMERUM ADSRIPTUS A. D. 1765. PRAESES ANNUUS SEXIES ELECTUS AERARIO | PER ANNOS XII PRAEFUIT. (In part, engraved.) Gold. Oval. 32. 50 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 143, No. 29.

Dr. James Matthews Duncan (1826–1890), of London.

637. *Obverse*. The Hospital Arms. Inscription: ST BARTHOLOMEWS HOSPITAL LONDON

Reverse. Within wreath: FOR OBSTETRICS Inscription: IN MEMORY OF J M DUNCAN BORN 1826. DIED 1890.

The above description I owe to Dr. Sir Dyce Duckworth, through Dr. Sir W. O. Priestley of London.

638. There is also another medal of Dr. Duncan, at the University of Aberdeen. I have not as yet succeeded in obtaining its description.

W. F. Edwards. See under France.

Rev. Robert Fellowes, LL.D. (1770–1847), of London.

639. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: W. WYON R. A. Inscription: ROBERTUS FELLOWES L.L.D. (*sic*) MERENTI PROPOSUIT.

Reverse. MORBIS INSPECTIS INSCRIPTISQUE MERUIT UNIV: LOND: ALUMNIS. Gold, silver. 24. 38 mm.

Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 27, DCXI^e.

Prize, University College, Clinical Medicine, from cases in N. London Hospital.

Edward Forbes (1815–1855), of London. Studied medicine.

640. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: J. C. LOUGH D. L. C. WYON F. Inscription: EDWARDUS FORBES

Reverse. In five lines: NATURAE ACER INVESTIGATOR ET DILIGENS. NAT. MDCCCXV. OB. MDCCCLV.

Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 1.

¹ The tinctures of the caduceus and tower not clearly indicated, but perhaps "proper." For this and other heraldic interpretations, I owe thanks to Mr. W. T. R. Marvin of Boston.

Dr. George Fordyce (1736-1802), of London.

641. *Obverse*. Two heads, jugate, to left. Beneath the outer shoulder: J(OHN). MILTON F. Inscription: GEORGIVS · FORDYCE · ET · JOANNES · HVNTER · PATRONI ·

Reverse. A serpent erect, shedding its skin. Legend: RENOVANDO - VIGET. Beneath: LYCEVM MEDICVM. J. M(ILTON). F. TOWER (MINT). Silver, bronze. 26. 42 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 55, No. 225; Kluyskens, I, p. 312, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 49; Duisburg, p. 228, DCV; *Numismatic Chronicle*, Series III, XI, p. 92; Cochran-Patrick, p. 110, No. 31*, pl. XXI, fig. 3; *Ibid.*, *Numismatic Chronicle*, XX, p. 261; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1889, No. 1144.

What was the above mentioned "Lyceum Medicum"? Mr. Arthur H. Lyell of London has suggested to me that it was probably the "Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge," which was founded in 1783 and dissolved in 1818. Fordyce and J. Hunter published the first two papers in its Transactions, and Jenner the third.

Dr. Anthony Fothergill (1735-1813), of London.

642. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Upon shoulder, J. VINING FT. Inscription: ANTONIUS FOTHERGILL · M.D. LL.D. &C. Exergue: two leaves, with double dots at each side and above and below.

Reverse. Hygeia at right, feeding a serpent entwined about an altar. Legend: SALUTI - AUGUSTÆ At left: W. WILSON Exergue: SOC. MED. LOND: | INSTITUTA | MDCCXXIII. (The reverse is perhaps the same as that of the medal of the Medical Society of London.)

Gold, bronze, white metal. 28. 44 mm. Name of recipient upon rim.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1887, No. 162.

In the Government (Lee) and Booth (Fisher) Collections. My description is from drawings sent through Dr. Priestley by Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, a recipient of the medal.

[To be continued.]

GREEK COINS FROM THE GULF OF SALONICA.

A VERY important archæological find was made in November last, in the harbor of Saloniche, by a diver in search of sponges. When the diver came up from the bottom of the sea he displayed a handful, not of sponges, but of silver coins of a very ancient date. He turned them over to the proprietor of the boat, who ordered him back to find some more. He accordingly went down to the bottom of the sea several times in succession, and finally found at a depth of about one hundred feet an iron box, which contained nearly eighteen pounds of silver coin. The proprietor of the boat made the seamen in his employ promise to be silent. He gave them some presents in money, and the find remained a secret nearly three months. Recently one of the seamen, having quarrelled with his master, betrayed the secret to the Greek Government, and the latter compelled him to produce the coins. They date back to the days of ancient Macedonia, and are in an excellent state of preservation, showing the bust of Alexander the Great, holding in one hand a sceptre and in the other a bird, seemingly a falcon. The coins have been turned over to the Museum of Athens.

"Saloniche" is the ancient Salonica, in Thessaly. Some of its old walls of Cyclopean masonry are still standing, and several of the mosques were originally the temples of the Greek gods. It was the residence of Cicero during a part of his exile, and the Gulf of Salonica was the scene of some of the early naval battles of the Greeks. The singular thing about the find is that the silver should have remained so many centuries in the salt water of the Mediterranean, and yet be in such an excellent state of preservation.

THE RECENT FIND AT VALLEYRES.

WE have received from Mons. Maurice Barbey, an account of the recent discovery of some buried coins, near Orbe, in April last, from which we take the following :—

On Wednesday, April 5, 1893, the "*Journal d'Orbe*" published the following notice :—

"A correspondent at Valleyres-sous-Rances says that some days ago a laborer while digging in a vineyard, near the village, discovered about one hundred pieces of money. The deposit appeared to have been made at some quite remote period ; the pieces were rudely fashioned, of a dull white color, and not at all oxydized. They seem to be of small intrinsic value ; a large cross occupies the centre of one side, surrounded by an inscription the letters of which are partially illegible. It is not possible to determine their period, as no date appears on either side."

This notice attracted the attention of M. Barbey, who ascertained on inquiry, that the coins were discovered on the 18th of March. M. Louis Widmer-Magnin, of Valleyres, while digging in a vineyard at a place called "Sur-le-Moulin," not far from the road from Orbe to Val-de-Travers, unearthed, at the depth of 80 to 85 centimetres, a number of pieces, which were not noticed at first, as they were thrown out of the excavation in a shovelful of earth. Even after their discovery, no special interest was excited, and some of them were given to children, and others lost. When M. Barbey heard of the find, he proceeded to investigate the matter, and was able to recover fifty-one of the pieces. Their good state of preservation is explained partly by the purity of the silver of which they were composed, and partly also by the extreme dryness of the soil in which they were found. Few had been touched by the tool of the work man who dug them up, and on the others the legends were easily read by one familiar with the coins of the period to which they belong. It is probable that they were nearly as perfect as when they came from the dies, and that they were buried shortly after they were struck. When they were found, the pieces were packed one against another, forming a sort of bar, or roll, and around them the earth was colored green, showing the presence of verdigris.

The legend LAUSANNA clearly indicated the origin of the coins, and it only remained to consult the authorities who describe the money of the Bishopric of Lausanne, to trace their history. M. Blanchet, in his work entitled "Memoirs on the Money of the Country near Leman," gives a detailed description of the Lausanne and Carolingian money of the twelfth century : among the various types which he describes we find mentioned those which appear in this deposit. M. Morel-Fatio begins his "Numismatic History of Lausanne" at the period near the close of the thirteenth century, and observes that the numerous anonymous moneys which were struck previous to that date, may be chronologically arranged in various groups, according to the appearance of the metal of which they are composed, the character of their workmanship, and certain matters of detail as to their letters, etc.

Fortunately for us, in the present discovery, M. Morel-Fatio saw some of the pieces which were discovered several years since at Ferreyres, near La Sarraz ; these he then carefully examined, and has published the result of his investigations. From these we find that the pieces just brought to light at Valleyres are in all respects like those discovered at Ferreyres twenty-two years ago. By the aid of these authorities M. Barbey was enabled to identify and describe the recent find. Some of them were struck by the Bishop of Lausanne ; the obverse has the "Carolingian temple" with four columns, on the front of which is seen a Latin cross ; at the base of the temple is a step, near which is an episcopal cross placed horizontally ; the pediment is surmounted by a Greek cross, which extends to the milling. A comparison of the different pieces shows the legend to be LAUSANNA. On the reverse is a plain cross and the letter S twice repeated, once in the upper canton at the right of the cross, and again

in the lower canton at the left. Legend **MONETAS** The letter s in the legend is followed by a small Greek cross. Of these, forty-nine pieces were found. Their weight varied from .77 to 1.24 gr. All but four of them were in a good state of preservation. Another piece struck by the same Bishop, had a similar obverse, and the reverse differed only slightly, having a large step in place of the episcopal cross. Its weight was slightly less than that of the others. This last piece is new to collectors.

One other piece, which completes the number of those in the find which were recovered, was struck by the Bishop of St. Maurice d'Agaune, Chablais. The obverse has a similar temple to those just described, and the legend (Christia)NA RE(ligio). On the reverse is a cross patee surrounded by a circular line, or milling, with a "besant," or little circle, in each of the cantons made by the arms of the cross. Legend, (Lud)ovicus (Imp.) The weight of this was only .44 gr., and it was in poor condition. Had not the "Description of the Moneys found at Ferreyres" given us so much light on the origin of the last mentioned piece, we should hardly have been able to place it with certainty, since it was in such an imperfect state; the legends are almost illegible, and the metal, which is very thin, has been broken in several places.

The deposit was probably made by some person residing near the place where they were found, who desired to hoard as long as possible this silver money, which was so rare in that period. While the find does not equal in number or variety that of Ferreyres, it is specially interesting as the first ever discovered of its kind in the district of Orbe.

NOTES FROM THE BRITISH MINT REPORT.

FROM the recent Report of the British Mint we take the following items :—

Mr. G. W. DESAULLES has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Leonard C. Wyon, as Modeller and Engraver at the British Mint. The late Mr. Wyon was the successor of his father, the distinguished William Wyon, R. A., whose place he took in 1851.

ENGLISH JUBILEE COINAGE IN SILVER.

The total issues of silver coins, of the design introduced of the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, had reached at the end of the year 1892, upwards of \$35,000,000, of which \$23,000,000 was required by the Bank of England to supply the demands arising in England and Wales.

SEIGNIORAGE.

The price paid by the Royal Mint of England for silver purchased for coinage in 1892 was $39\frac{1}{8}$ d. which was $5\frac{1}{8}$ d. below the average price paid in 1891; the seigniorage which accrued on this was about \$1,500,000 or $65\frac{1}{8}$ per cent, nearly 12 per cent above the highest rate previously obtained.

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MINT CABINET.

No coins from "Treasure trove" have been received during the year, but some few additions of interest may be noted. Among them are a curious copper mould bearing the design of the Shilling of William III, which was found in the ruins of the old Chapter House of Beverley Minster, in 1890, and was presented to the Mint, by Lieut. Col. Gerard Smith, a specimen of the Half Dollars coined at "the Mint," Birmingham, for the Government of the U. S. of Colombia, a Guilder of the new Dutch coinage bearing the effigy of the young Queen, Wilhelmina, and a silver Fifty-sous piece issued in 1822 for the Island of Mauritius.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxvi, page 92.]

DCCCCXVIII. Obverse, A medallion on the centre of the field, with Minerva seated to right, on a platform of three steps; she holds a spear in her left hand, while her right rests on an oval shield; in the back ground are three palm trees, and behind her an owl seated on a globe; in the distance at the right is a temple on a hill. Below the medallion are two winged sphinxes, seated, facing outward, with a cubic stone between them; on the right is St. John Baptist slightly draped, and leaning on the medallion; at his left, a cross and sprig of acacia; on the left St. John Evangelist clothed, holds a pen in his right hand and a scroll in his left; an eagle at his feet. Legend above, in three lines, MINERVA | Z. D. 3. P. | 1741 · 1891 [Minerva of the Three Palms, etc.] Reverse, Within an ornamental invected border the inscription in nine lines, the last curving upward, 20 MARZ 1741 | AUX TROIS COMPAS. | 25 AUGUST 1746 | MINERVA. | 5 JUNI 1747 | MINERVA ZUM ZIRKEL. | 3. JULI 1766 | MINERVA Z. D. 3 PALMEN | 22 MARZ 1891 The inscription is surrounded by the legend within the border, ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DAS 150 ZAHR BESTEHEN DER S^T JOHN^S □ MINERVA Z. D. 3 P. I. O. LEIPZIG. ·. [March 20, 1741, (founded as the) Lodge of the Three Compasses: 25 Aug. 1746 (took the name) Minerva: June 5, 1747, (that of) Minerva of the Compasses: July 30, 1766, (its present name) Minerva of the Three Palms. In commemoration of the 150th year of the existence of the St. John's Lodge Minerva of the Three Palms, in the Orient of Leipzig]: a dash between its names at different periods. At the bottom, in one of the curves of the border at the right, C. G. TH. in very small letters [the initials of C. G. Thieme, of Leipzig, by whom the medal was struck for the Lodge]. Silver. Size 26.¹

DCCCCXIX. Obverse, Between two upright pillars the shield of the Kilwinning Lodge in two thistle branches; above, the All-seeing eye, clouds and sun, and the inscription POST NUBILA PHOEBUS [After clouds comes sunshine.] Legend, CANONGATE KILWINNING LODGE INST^D 1677. Reverse, An oak wreath. Silver. Size 24 nearly. Ring for suspension.²

I insert here a description of the Medal of the Duke of Leinster, for which I am indebted to Bro. Shackles. Its existence was mentioned in the Appendix of "The Medals of the Freemasons" without any particulars, and numbered there for convenience of reference as

DCCXLI. Obverse, A man standing, facing; he holds in his right hand the compasses, and in his left, extended, a trowel; he wears the chapeau, collar and jewel of a Master, and an apron bearing on the lap the letters G M L [Grand Master's Lodge]. At his right is a pedestal having on its front a panel on which is a pentalpha; on the ground, at the left, are a gavel and chisel; in front, a sword, hilt to left; and at the right, a plumb, level, square, gauge, and a protractor leaning against a rough ashlar; near the edge at the

¹ This Medal was struck to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Lodge, celebrated March 22, 1891. The inscription on the reverse gives the different names it has borne since its foundation. See CCCC and CCCCCI for others by this Lodge.

² The Kilwinning Lodge, the oldest in Scotland, in 1677 issued a warrant to certain craftsmen in the Canongate to enter and pass Masons in the name and behalf

of the Lodge of Kilwinning; but it was not till 1679 that the Mother Kilwinning Lodge began to grant Charters of erection. The Medal was worn by the members of the new Lodge, and the recipient's name was inscribed on the reverse. The date of mintage I have not learned, but it is much more recent than the date it bears, which is that of its institution. See "Medallic Illustrations of British History," I: p. 571.

right is a sprig of acacia, and ruins in the distance; in the background at the left appears the front of a temple: and at the top is the radiant All-seeing eye. Legend, above, GRAND MASTER'S LODGE, and below, completing the circle, 'CENTENARY 3RD JANU 5849'. Near the bottom, at the right, in very small letters, H. E. F (the engraver's initials.) Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, THE MOST NOBLE | AUGUSTUS FREDERICK | DUKE OF LEINSTER | GRAND MASTER OF THE | ORDER OF FREE AND | ACCEPTED MASONS | OF IRELAND. A ring attached to the planchet. Bronze gilt.¹ Size 23. Extremely rare.

DCCCCXX. Obverse, Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, robed, crowned, and holding sceptres, stand consulting with Hiram Abiff, who is seated on a mosaic pavement, showing a roll on which is a plan of the Temple, on which Solomon places his sceptre: in the foreground, a perfect ashlar with the compasses surmounted by a gavel, a square, level, plumb, etc., near it. Behind the kings is the Temple in process of erection, with scaffolding: above, at the left, the radiant sun, and at the right the crescent moon. The field is surrounded by a serpent devouring its tail. No legend. Reverse, Three columns, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian, behind an ornate shield, bearing ermine, three lions passant gules. Crest, An arm vambraced, the hand holding a spear bendwise. On the field at the right and partly concealed by the shield, a sprig of acacia, square, level, and scroll: at the left a vine-branch, compasses, gavel, perfect ashlar, a triangle containing the letter c and a plumb. Legend above, BROTHERLY LOVE RELIEF & TRUTH and below, BR. WILL^M COOMBE. The legend on the reverse and the charges in the shield are incused. The planchet has a floreated ornament and loop at the top for suspension. Silver, gilt. Elliptical. Size 28 by 32, or with the loop, 38. Rare.²

DCCCCXXI. Obverse, View of the front and side of a building, a tower on the corner near the observer. Legend, above, MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, and below, IRELAND. Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, the last curving upward, FOUNDATION STONE | OF NEW SCHOOL LAID | ON | ST. JOHN'S DAY = 1880 | BY | HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF | ABERCORN. K. G. | M. ' W. ' | GRAND MASTER. Over the inscription the square and compasses; at the bottom, dividing the legend, a pentalpha between two sprigs of shamrock. Legend, SCHOOL FOUNDED 1792. NEW BUILDING MERRION ROAD OPENED 1882. Bronze.³ Size 25.

DCCCCXXII. Obverse, A winged female figure standing, draped, her face slightly turned to the right; she holds a staff in her left hand, and in her right, extended, a collar, or ribbon, to which is suspended the same jewel in miniature; at her left are rocks and a waterfall; at her right a row of trees;

¹ This was intended to be worn with a sky-blue ribbon and a bar. Only two impressions are known, that from which the description was made, in Bro. Shackles' collection, the other in the collection of the Supreme Council of the 33d degree, Golden Square, London. For some account of the Lodge see Gould's History of Freemasonry, III, p. 38 *et seq.* Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald, the third Duke of Leinster, born in 1791, died in 1874, was elected Grand Master of Ireland June 24, 1813; he held the office until his death, a period of sixty-one years, and was succeeded by the Duke of Abercorn. I have not ascertained the name of H. E.

² This very interesting and significant Medal I know only by a rubbing and description furnished me by Bro. Shackles. Of its origin, further than that it appears to be English, I know nothing. The singular fact that both the legend and name as well as the arms

are incused, may indicate it was intended to be used as a Membership medal. Whether the name it bears shows that it once belonged to the genial novelist, author of the "Tours of Dr. Syntax" (born at Bristol, England, 1741, died Jan. 19, 1823) I must leave to the investigation of Bro. Hugan, whose antiquarian zeal and love of Masonic research, have unravelled more difficult problems. Should it be found to have been his, that would indicate its approximate age, and possibly the Lodge by which it was issued.

³ This also I give by the aid of a description and rubbing sent me by Bro. Shackles. Another Medal (CCLVIII) which I attributed to England, is believed by Bro. Hugan to belong to this institution. The Duke of Abercorn succeeded the Duke of Leinster as Grand Master of Ireland. K. G. signifies Knight of the Garter.

in the foreground at the left a cornucopia, and at the right a pitcher or vase. No legend. Reverse, Legend, GRANTED BY GRAND LODGE, in a semi-circle over the inscription in seven lines, IN | QUART.^YCOMMUN^N | 25 NOV. 1789 | TO THE MEMBERS | OF THE | COUNTRY STEWARDS | LODGE A space at the bottom for engraving the name of the recipient.¹ Bronze. Size 30. Very rare.

DCCCCXXIII. Obverse, Inscription in six lines, LES V. . V. . V. . | C. BALLY 18^E | G. ROUBEAU 30^E | F. SEIPPEL 30^E | DELEGUES | PAR LES ATEL. . within the legend, POSE DE LA PREMIERE PIERRE D'UN TEMPLE MAÇONNIQUE and below completing the circle, 4 9^{BR} 1860 [Laying of the first stone of a Masonic Temple, Nov. 4, 1860; the three Venerables (*i. e.* Masters) C. Bally, of the 18th degree, etc., delegated by the Lodges.] Reverse, Similar to reverse of DCXLVIII; [the five branches there mentioned as not clear, have thistles,] the star on this has ROUSSEL on the left and ARCHIT^{TE} on the right, [architect's name] and F. DUCHESNE on the left and G^E HAVRE on the right of the thistle.² Brass. Size 17.

DCCCCXXIV. Obverse, Within a wreath formed by two branches of acacia, crossed at the bottom and open at the top, the square and compasses enclosing a radiant star of five points. No legend. At the bottom in very small letters, MASSONNET (the engraver). Reverse, At the top is the radiant All-seeing eye; beneath it the inscription in four lines, the last slightly curving, MONT SINAI | — — | R. . E. . A. . A. . | VI | O. . P. . [Mount Sinai Lodge, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Orient of Paris.] White metal. Size 20 nearly.³

DCCCCXXV. Obverse, Within a fimbriated circle the inscription in six lines, the first curving to conform to the edge, DEPUTATIONS | ENVOYÉES | DE PARIS A VERSAILLES | PENDANT | LA TERRIBLE GUERRE | DE LA COMMUNE [Deputations sent from Paris to Versailles during the terrible war of the Commune.] Reverse, Within a similar circle the inscription in sixteen lines,

¹ The existence of a "Country Stewards' Lodge" in England in the last century, had almost, if not entirely, passed from recollection until attention was called to it in 1885 by Bro. W. J. Hughan; as the result of his investigations many interesting particulars were furnished to the craft by Bro. H. Sadler, Grand Tyler. The figure on the Medal, holding the miniature jewel and collar, evidently alludes to the vote on the date mentioned on the reverse, referred to below. Bro. Shackles, who sends me the description in the text, adds the following notes on its history:—

"The 'Country Stewards' were granted a warrant on July 25th, 1789. It may have been worked as a Masters' Lodge only, in the same manner as the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and probably was so worked for some years, for the 'Special Jewel pendant' voted by Grand Lodge on the 25th Nov., 1789, was allowed in consequence of the trouble attending the office of Steward of 'The Country Feast.' 'All the brethren who had served that office were permitted to be decorated accordingly.' It would by this appear that membership in the Lodge, as well as the right to wear the jewel and collar, would doubtless be conditional on service as a Steward of 'The Country Feast.' . . . The Lodge appears to have died out about 1799; at all events no payments are noted in the proceedings after that year, but in the Grand Lodge Report of Quarterly Communication held in April, 1803, its number (altered to 449) is credited to the Lodge of Faith and Friendship, Berkeley, Gloucester. Lane in his 'Masonic Records, 1717-1886,' treats the Lodge at Berkeley as quite separate from that of the 'Country Stewards,' and he gives it as his opinion

that 'notwithstanding its possession of the Warrant, it was virtually a new Lodge, that is, composed of new members from the year 1802, but of course the precedence is preserved from 1789' (p. 19)." Bro. Taylor had a specimen (now in the Worcester Provincial Grand Lodge Collection) from the same dies, in plain and frosted silver, cased in glass, enlarged by the addition of the ornamentation to a circumference of eight inches; the outside edge has an ornamental rim of silver. One side contains a double row of gems and the other white brilliants. The space for a name on the reverse is engraved SAMUEL CLANFIELD 1790. This is described under No. 18, p. 82, of the Catalogue of the Worcestershire Masonic Library and Museum.

² This was struck on the same occasion as the Medal already described under DCXLVIII. That commemorated the names of the architect and builders; this has the names of the Masonic representatives of the three Lodges participating, for which reason the letter V is thrice repeated; the reverse die seems to have been altered for this Medal by adding the architect's name, and F. Duchesne, Gr., etc., which may mean Bro. Duchesne, Engraver, Havre. I am indebted to Bro. Shackles for a rubbing and description.

³ In the Shackles collection. I do not explain VI, [?6] as I am not aware that the French Lodges are numbered, and therefore presume it may have some other meaning. Bro. Shackles thinks this Lodge, whose name does not appear on any of the Calendars of the Grand Orient, must have had a very ephemeral existence. The Medal is of recent mintage.

PENDANT | LES CRUELLES EPREUVES | DU BOMBARDEMENT DE NEUILLY | LA LIGUE
DE L'UNION REPUBLI^{NE} DES DROITS DE PARIS | M. M. LECHEVALIER, PARAF. | JAVAL,
DOCT^R VILLENEUVE . DELEGUES | LES 58 CHAMBRES SYNDIC^{LES} DE L'UNION NATION^{LES}
| LES 24 CHAMBRES SYNDIC^{LES} OUVRIERS | DE LA FRANC MAÇONNERIE | ET DES
SOCIETES SAVANTES DE PARIS | VONT TENTER UNE DERNIERE DEMARCHE | AUPRES
DU C^{EN} THIERS | POUR EMPECHER LES MASSACRES | ET POUR TACHER DE CONCILIER |
LES PARTIS | LE 22 AVRIL 1871. [During the cruel trials of the bombardment
of Neuilly, the League of the Republican Union of the rights of Paris,
Messieurs LeChevalier, Paraf, Javal, Doctor Villeneuve, Delegates, the fifty-
eight associated bodies of the National Union, the twenty-four associated
Lodges of Freemasons and of the learned Societies of Paris, desire to
make a last effort through Citizen Thiers to prevent the massacres and
endeavor to conciliate the parties, 22d April, 1871.] At the top a cap of
liberty. At the bottom two right hands joined. Tin. Size 45 nearly.¹

DCCCCXXVI. Obverse, Within a wreath of two branches of acacia
open at the top and crossed and tied with a bow at the bottom, the square
and compasses enclosing a cipher of the letters O M [*Orphelinat Maçonnique*
Masonic Orphanage]; on the left of the compasses O . . DE and on the right
PARIS Legend, above, ORPHELINAT MAÇONNIQUE and below, completing the
circle, DEVOUEMENT, HUMANITE [Duty, humanity]. Reverse, Within a similar
wreath the inscription in six lines, the last curving, A | LA S . . | (blank for a
name) | MEMBRE DU | COMITE MAT . . | DE | L'ORPH . . [To Sister — Mem-
ber of the Matrons' Committee of the Orphanage]. Legend, + SOUVENIR
OFFERT PAR LA S . . LETELLIER + [Souvenir offered by Sister Letellier.] Tin
and probably other metals.² Size 26.

A bijou, or member's jewel, was struck by the Lodge which issued DCCXCII,
which I describe without numbering, as not strictly a Medal. Obverse, A radiant star
of five points, having on its centre on a cloud an equilateral triangle. Legend, around
the sides of the triangle, L . . LA | TOLERANCE | O . . DE PARIS [Lodge of Tolerance,
Orient of Paris]. Reverse, As the obverse, with the legend F. MILLET, | FONDATEUR |
5833. [F. Millet, Founder, 1833]. Brass. Size 32 from point to point.³

Another member's jewel, also struck and afterwards enamelled, used by the same
Lodge as that which issued DCCLXXX, I describe without numbering, as not strictly
a Medal. Obverse, Within a triangular level the letter G. Legend, on the left side
of the level, L □ DU ; on the right, HEROS DE and on its base, L'HUMANITE . . [Lodge
of Heroes of Humanity.] The level is enamelled dark blue and its centre light blue.
A circle of formal rays surrounds it. Convex. Reverse, Plain and concave. A ring
at the top. Silver. Size 22.⁴

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

¹ Many of the Medals struck during the Franco-Prussian War by the Commune have Masonic allusions. The object of these pieces has never been satisfactorily explained, but is evident that the communist leaders sought to enlist the aid of members of the Masonic Order, by their appeals to "*Fraternité*," as was done in the Revolution of 1789, and also by the use of Masonic emblems, the meaning of which they perverted to suit their own purposes.

² This Medal is in the Shackles collection. The Institution is supervised by a Committee of ladies, mostly I understand the wives of contributing Masons, or of the representatives of the Lodges sustaining it. "Adoptive Masonry," so called, is of French origin.

The relation of its female membership, or "Sisters," to regular Lodges, it need not be said, is nominal, and the somewhat similar bodies in America and elsewhere, are not countenanced by any Grand Lodge to my knowledge. The Medal deserves a place in this list however, as the Institution itself is under Masonic auspices.

³ This jewel was worn suspended by a ring to a red "shot silk" ribbon edged with blue and white. The Lodge was apparently constituted Jan. 15, 1833, but was extinct, as I learn from Bro. Shackles, before 1861. The Medal is in his collection.

⁴ In the Shackles collection: the Lodge has its Orient at Paris. (See note on DCCLXXX.) The jewel was worn attached to a sky-blue ribbon.

THE COINAGE OF THE NORMAN KINGS OF ENGLAND AND THE WORD "PAX."

MR. A. E. PACKE, in the last number of "*The Numismatic Chronicle*" (London, Part II, 1893), has a very interesting paper on the Coinage of the Norman Kings, in which he makes the suggestion, in view of the facts that "we find coins of any given type equally well executed, and identical in design, with the names of moneyers from all parts of the country on their reverses," and that it is "quite beyond the bounds of probability that dies for striking them so exactly alike, should have been engraved simultaneously at all these places, . . . it is, therefore, obvious that such dies emanated from a common centre. There they were engraved with each moneyer's name and town on the reverse, according to a list supplied to the engraver, and then sent out to the moneyers. The evidence of later times shows that several reverses were required by the process of coining, for each obverse, and this explains the reason why, in some cases, the name of the same moneyer is found spelled in different ways on the coins."

The author does not contend, however, that all the dies came from the same hand, but that "though the dies of each type were engraved in one place, this was not the same place, in all cases. In other words, that some types are the work of provincial engravers, sometimes copies, sometimes almost independent, of the London dies." He also suggests that the workmanship and style of these coins show that "the types may be classed, and that the dies for different ones were made by two or more different goldsmiths, and their assistants and successors."

Another theory which he advances, is, that the "*Pax*" type of the Norman coinage was adopted by William Rufus, on his accession, "for the money given in alms for the repose of his father's soul." He observes that "The word *Pax* had a religious meaning, and its previous appearance on the coins of Cnut, Edward the Confessor, and Harold, may refer in each case to the condition of pious or saintly predecessors, namely, Edmund of East Anglia, Edward the Martyr, and the Confessor himself, to whom they sought to show reverence. Such a reference is supported by the use of the word by Conrad, the Salic, the successor of the Emperor Henry II, afterwards canonized as St. Henry of Bavaria."

The entire paper is the most interesting treatise on the subject which we have seen. The theories advanced are certainly ingenious as well as plausible, and in the brief discussion which followed the reading of the paper before the Society under whose auspices the *Chronicle* is published, and on which the author comments in that magazine, it seemed that whatever criticisms were made were directed to subordinate points, and that the main positions were generally agreed to. His explanation of the meaning of *Pax* especially, seems to us far more satisfactory than the earlier theories. Ruding, who mentions that the same word occurs on a coin of Edward the Confessor, thought that it there commemorated a peace or compact with Earl Godwin, Harold's father, by which that family was to succeed to the throne. Humphreys, quoting Ruding, adds that the word was also adopted in rivalry, by William of Normandy, in token of his own alleged compact with Edward, for his succession to the throne.

If the word *has* an allusion to such compacts, those who hold Ruding's theory would perhaps explain its use on Cnut's coins by his treaty with Edmund II (Ironside), when after several victories, Edmund was finally defeated at Assandun, in the summer of 1016, and just before his death made a compact with the Danish King by which the Kingdom of Mercia was ceded to the latter, who soon succeeded as King of Wessex, also.

We do not find any mention of a definite compact between Edward the Confessor and Harold II, which can certainly be claimed to justify the use of *Pax* with the meaning of "compact" on the coins of either Edward or Harold. Edward was crowned at Winchester in 1043, having been chosen to succeed Harthacnut, after the sudden

death in 1041 of that Prince, who had befriended him, and recalled him to England, after his escape from Harold; his previous relations with Harold and his father, Earl Godwin, had been anything but cordial, but they were finally reconciled at London, in September, 1052, at which time Godwin was re-established in his earldom. While it is not impossible that the inscription may allude to some agreement at that time, it would seem that Edward was too powerful, and his seat too secure, to make the compact of sufficient importance to be commemorated on his coinage. Under Mr. Packe's theory, we infer that he would consider it more probably a reference to his uncle, Edward the Martyr, assassinated in 978 or 979.

Considering next the coins of Harold himself, with "*Pax*," the same remarks apply. On the other hand, while it is unquestionable that Edward had the weaknesses of the Princes of his age, yet by his building of Westminster Abbey, and his attitude towards the Church, he gained sufficient esteem with clergy and laity to secure his canonization as a Saint just one hundred years after his death; that occurred January 5, 1066, when Harold succeeded, only to fall in the battle of Hastings, the following October. It appears far more probable to us, that in his short reign, he sought to increase his popularity with priests and people, and to confirm his tenure of the crown, which when a prisoner to William of Normandy he had so little hope of winning, by whatever aid might be gained from prayers for the repose of the soul of his predecessor, rather than to perpetuate the recollection of a treaty with a family whose power had departed, and this we understand to be Mr. Packe's opinion.

Those who adhere to Ruding's theory that it refers to a compact, would probably argue that the *Pax* on Conrad's coins (cited by Mr. Packe), referred to the treaty of peace between Henry and Robert, King of France, at Luxemburg, in 1023. Robert declined the crown of Italy for his son, in 1024, in July of which year Henry died; Henry was enough of a Churchman to be canonized something more than a century after his death, and shortly after his decease Conrad was crowned King of Italy at Milan, and again at Monza, in the spring of 1026, without opposition from Robert, and very likely as a result of that treaty. Yet what more natural than that Conrad, too, should have had the same motive which according to Mr. Packe's theory, inspired the other Kings who placed *Pax* on their coinage, and expressed his desire for the peaceful repose of the soul of Henry, in a similar manner?

While, therefore, it must be admitted that there seems to be evidence in favor of Ruding's explanation, yet, in view of the facts that the offering of prayers for the peace and repose of the souls of the departed was the universal custom of Christendom at that period; that bequests and gifts of money to provide for Requiem and Memorial Masses of Intercession, to be offered at the altars of the Church, were among the most frequent legacies to that Church from all sorts and conditions of men; and that such gifts were regarded not only as a universal Christian duty, but peculiarly incumbent on those who had succeeded to the wealth and honors of the dead, the theory of the paper seems to us much more reasonable than any other heretofore advanced. If accepted by numismatists, the coins bearing the name of William I, with *Pax*, must hereafter be assigned to William Rufus.

In conclusion, it may be asked whether the constant association of the cross — usually we believe a voided cross — with the word *Pax* on these pieces, does not corroborate the theory of Mr. Packe; that is a point which we do not propose to discuss at any length; yet it is proper to mention that the use of the cross on early English coins is clearly to be traced to *clerical* influence; the power of the clergy in the councils of the Kings, which won for the dignitaries of the Church the privilege of establishing private mints, and even of placing their likenesses on their coins, is well known. On the continent also, Bishops and Abbots struck money as Princes of the Church, by sufferance, if not by permission, of the temporal power. St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, had much to do with the royal coinage in the reign of Edgar, during which he is said to have refused to celebrate Mass on a certain Whitsunday, "until three moneyers who had falsified the coin had received their punishment." It was during his occupancy of the archiepiscopal see that Edward the

Martyr was slain, and to Dunstan's influence is attributed the improvement in the coins of Ethelred. Whatever bearing on the question these facts may have, if any, seems to be in favor of sustaining the *religious* significance of the device, as suggested by Mr. Packe, rather than of making it an allusion to a *civil* compact.

W. T. R. M.

DOLLAR OF 1804.

AN article in the April number of the *Journal of Numismatics* suggests that two pieces mentioned therein be added to the list of 1804 dollars. One of these is owned by Edward Walther, M. D. In the month of June I called upon Dr. Walther in St. Paul, Minnesota, and carefully examined his dollar. It is *not* an impression from the 1804 die, and I believe it to be an altered 1803 dollar. Concerning the other piece, reported as having been sold for \$1,200, I have corresponded with the parties named in connection with the transaction, and the result is very unsatisfactory. Until more definite information is obtained in regard to this piece, it cannot be counted among the 1804 dollars.

The dollar described in Vol. XXV, p. 101, of the *Journal*, as "1804 over 3," and which was to have been sold at the Saltmarsh Sale in April, 1892, was withdrawn. It was considered an altered date.

The list of 1804 dollars published in the *Journal of Numismatics* in April, 1892, therefore remains unchanged, except that No. 111, the SPIERS DOLLAR is not silver. I have recently had it examined by the Superintendent of the California Mint, and ascertained that it is composed of tin and copper—plated with silver. I have a press impression on paper, and believe that the piece was struck from the original die.

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July, 1893.

THE DUKE OF YORK WEDDING MEDALS.

QUITE a number of Medals in honor of the marriage of the Princess May to the Duke of York, the son of the Prince of Wales, have been struck. Messrs. Spink & Son, of Piccadilly, London, have issued four in honor of the event, which we describe below. The first of these, they submitted to the Princess Mary, who suggested the arrangement of the reverse and "graciously signified her approval of the design." It has

Obverse, Within a medallion on the left, the bust, in naval uniform, of the Duke of York. Legend, H. R. H. PRINCE GEORGE DUKE OF YORK K. G. On the right, in a similar medallion, the bust of the Princess Mary; the two portraits are turned slightly towards each other, that of the Prince nearly facing. Legend, H. S. H. PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY OF TECK. The medallions are united by a heart, bearing the letters G M in a cipher. Above is the ducal coronet, and below an anchor entwined with a cable. SPINK & SON in small letters at the left.

Reverse, Two elliptical shields, the dexter side bearing the arms of the Prince, encircled by the Garter, with its motto; that on the sinister, the arms of the Princess, garnished with May blossoms. The shields are suspended from a ducal coronet, by a ribbon, tied in a love-knot. Legend above, in Gothic letters, MARRIED AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL ST JAMES'S PALACE, and below, completing the circle, in Roman letters, JULY 6TH 1893.

Gold, silver and bronze. Size 32.

The second has *Obverse*, Two medallions, united by a heart, with the cipher G V, and bearing the busts of the Prince and Princess, but the Prince is on the right, instead of the left, as the preceding. The legends are the same; the ducal coronet above, and the torch of Hymen and the arrow of Cupid in saltire upon a bow below.

Reverse, Britannia helmed, stands facing behind a burning altar, her trident in her left hand. The Prince at the left facing the Princess who stands at the right, holding a bouquet in her left hand, and with her right clasping the right hand of the Prince, who is dressed in uniform. Below, nearly filling the exergue, but extending above it, are the arms of the Royal couple, on two elliptical shields placed bendwise. Legend, in Gothic letters, as on the preceding, except that it is continuous and all above the exergue.

Gold, silver and bronze. Size 31.

A third Medal has on the *Obverse*, the bust of the Prince in profile, and in naval uniform, jugate with that of the Princess. Legend, on the left, H. S. H. PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY, and on the right, H. R. H. GEORGE DUKE OF YORK.

Reverse, Two branches, one of oak leaves the other of rose leaves (?) crossed at the bottom and surmounted by a cipher of the letters v and g; above, a sprig of May blossoms, tied with a ribbon at the left, extends diagonally upward across the field; the ducal coronet above; between the branches, in three lines, also placed diagonally, MARRIED | JULY 6TH | 1893.

Gold, silver and bronze. Size 22.

The fourth Medal has on the *Obverse*, Two medallions. On that at the left, the naked head of the Prince in profile to right, and on that at the right a similar head of the Princess to left. In the space above the medallions are the three feathers of the Welsh crest, out of a ducal coronet, and in the space below, roses, thistles and shamrocks, surmounted by a scroll on which JULY 6TH 1893.

Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the first and last curving, MARRIAGE | OF H. R. H. | THE DUKE OF YORK | TO THE PRINCESS | VICTORIA MARY | OF TECK | JULY 6TH 1893. Two rose branches with flowers crossed at the bottom.

Gold, silver and bronze. Size 24.

WOODEN MONEY IN ENGLAND.

WOODEN money, in the shape of Exchequer tallies, was, prior to the establishment of the Bank of England in 1694, current in England. Tallies was the name given to the notched sticks formerly in use for keeping the accounts in the Exchequer. They were square rods of hazel or willow, inscribed on one side with notches indicating the sum for which the tally was an acknowledgment, and on two other sides with the same sum in Roman characters.

When the transaction was completed, the tally recording it was split lengthwise, so that each section contained a half of each notch and one of the written sides. One half, called the tally or check, was given to the person for whose service it was intended; the other half, called the counter tally, was retained in the Exchequer until its corresponding tally should be brought in by the person who had last given value for it. It thus became a current token representing cash. After the establishment of the Bank of England, Government payments were made through its agency. The use of tallies in the Exchequer was abolished by Statute 23, George III. The old tallies were, by the Act 4 and 5, William IV, ordered to be destroyed, and it was burning them that caused the conflagration by which the old Houses of Parliament were demolished.—*London Tid-Bits*.

NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ISSUE.

THE new currency for the Austro-Hungarian Empire is now being issued. The smaller silver pieces and the paper one-florin notes are to be at once withdrawn, and replaced by bronze and nickel coins of greater durability. Silver will still be used for subsidiary coinage, but probably to a less extent than formerly.

BOOK NOTICES.

TRADE TOKENS ISSUED IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND, BY CORPORATIONS, MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, ETC. A new and revised edition of William Boyne's Work, by Geo. C. Williamson, D. Lit., etc. For sale by *Elliot Stock*, 62 Paternoster Row, London.

THE TRADESMEN'S TOKENS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. JAMES ATKINS. *W. S. Lincoln & Son*, London. 1892. Large octavo, half morocco, 415 pp.

ENGLISH Trade Tokens correspond in many respects to American Store Cards, of which there are many collectors; but as a department of numismatic study the English Tokens are far more interesting to the collector than those issued on this side of the water. Their number was enormous, and at different periods they circulated as the full equivalent of the coins of the realm of corresponding value. The quaint devices which they bear are very attractive to the antiquarian; old taverns, old customs, local incidents and traditions, ancient families and their homes, the abbeys, castles, and public buildings, find a record on these little bits of metal nowhere else preserved. Some of these issues in the Seventeenth century were struck by members of the "Long Parliament," by "Lords of the Manors," mayors, sheriffs, inn-keepers, traders and shopmen, and a considerable proportion show buildings of historic interest, or the curious signs which were displayed by the inns and shops of the period.

The great authority on the tokens of the Seventeenth century is William Boyne, whose work, "Boyne's Tokens," was issued in 1858. The edition now under notice is based on that, but it has been brought up to the present state of knowledge of the pieces, thoroughly revised and corrected, so that it may be considered as the standard work. It describes upwards of 20,000 tokens, and contains 1585 pages. It is copiously indexed with 12 indexes, filling 130 pages, and is enriched with many plates, woodcuts and engravings. The editor has devoted seven years to perfecting the work, and has added many heraldic, topographical and personal notes, respecting the persons who issued them, or the bodies by which they were struck. The numerous coats-of-arms of towns, cities, abbeys, etc., as well as of families, give the book a special value to the lover of heraldic research. In its preparation Mr. Williamson had the aid of many distinguished antiquaries, so that its statements may be accepted as of high authority. The work is published in two editions, one of 250 copies only, in two demy volumes, handsomely printed and bound in Roxburgh style; these are to be sold at about \$18.00 each (£3 13s. 6d.), and each copy is numbered and signed. The other edition consists of 25 copies only, on large paper, all of which we understand are sold.

The following century was also marked by the issue of numerous tokens of a similar character, which are usually arranged as a class by themselves, in the cabinets of those who have given their attention to the subject.

In the year 1798 a small volume of some 300 pages appeared in England, entitled "An Arrangement of English Tokens of the 18th Century." It was prepared by James Conder, draper, of Ipswich, and from that time to the present this series of tokens, a large proportion of which was issued during the last fifteen or twenty years immediately preceding the date of his publication, has been familiarly known to students and collectors as "Conders."

Although the subject has been treated by others, yet, for almost a century, Conder has been a text-book not only invaluable, but almost indispensable to an intelligent arranger of this series. As the pioneer in the classification of these tokens, his facilities considered, Conder fully deserves the credit always accorded him; still his descriptions are in many cases faulty or defective, many varieties are omitted, and some of his attributions are questionable, yet such is the general merit of the work, that it has stood all these years, and still stands, as the rudimentary authority, for the period of which he treats.

In 1892, Mr. James Atkins, of Bromley, Kent, published a modernized form of Conder, entitled "The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century," which is now before us. This is a very elaborate work, and will be of much value as well as interest to the student. The principal distinctive feature is the addition of a great number of varieties, both in types and edges, which are either not particularly described, or wholly omitted in the earlier work. The clumsy and arbitrary method of numbering used by Conder has, unfortunately, been followed, for no apparent good purpose whatever; consecutive numbers would be less confusing, with letter subdivisions. The index, too, is not sufficiently comprehensive to guide the searcher, the absence of motto and proverb legends being very inconvenient. But, notwithstanding these,

and a few other defects of less importance, the compilation of Mr. Atkins will be found of great value in supplying the fullest information attainable.

Among the chief features which will be apparent, after a careful study of the book, are: the accurate detailed description of the legends and devices; the elaborate index of the edges; the cross references to the similar types occurring in different localities; the mention of the different metals in which the tokens were struck, and, in many cases, the number in each metal; the references to Conder, Pye, Denton and other authorities; the arrangement of certain classes, as, for example, the Paris Mining Company's Anglesea tokens, and the coins not local; the omission of the medals and colonial coins improperly included in Conder in the series; as also the designation as to rarity (though, in some instances, his statements on this point may be open to question), and notably, the including of tokens issued four or five years subsequent to Conder, but properly belonging to the period of which he treats.

The placing under one head of the bad halfpennies as "Imitations of the Royal Coinage" is very appropriate. These peculiar pieces were first classified and properly described by Mr. Lyman H. Low, of New York, in 1885, and his arrangement has been adopted by Mr. Atkins.

On the whole, Mr. Atkins's work exhibits great care and research, and is free from invidious criticisms. It will be hailed with pleasure by all interested in the subject, and will tend to increase the study of these tokens, and consequently, the demand for them, as well as the book. Conder is now a rare and expensive work, and the necessity for it is greatly obviated by this publication. If Mr. Atkins should supplement his labors by a description of the series from 1811-14, he could very justly claim to have exhausted the entire field.

MR. ROBERT CHALMERS, of England, has published a "History of Currency in the British Colonies, from the earliest times to the present day." This work, which gives in a convenient form many official documents not hitherto accessible, will greatly lighten the labors of those who are called upon to deal with a complicated and highly technical question; it contains much to interest the numismatist, and the student of Colonial history. Mr. Chalmers has devoted himself to the elucidation of many difficult points connected with the Colonial currency, among which may be specially noted the history of the Spanish Dollar and its modern Mexican representative, which have played so important a part in the currency of British Dependencies throughout the world.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANCIENT COINS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE complications between England and Russia as to the boundary line of Afghanistan are turning attention to that country again. It has long been known that the neighborhood of Cabul and the mountain slopes on the north have afforded many varieties of ancient coins to those who have had opportunities to collect them, but the character of the people and their suspicions of the designs of travellers passing through their territories has made the search for these relics of the past one of peculiar difficulty. Nearly fifty years ago Capt. Burslem in a book entitled "A Peep into Afghanistan," gave a plate of coins showing nine pieces he had gathered there. They included Bactrian, Greek, Indo-Scythian, etc., some with Pelhvic legends, others with a curious form of Greek letters, and one with the name of Menander, having an elephant's head on one side and possibly a phallic symbol on the other. If the country to the north of Afghanistan should be opened to intelligent exploration, the interesting ruins of the ancient towns and cities with which it abounds would greatly enlarge our knowledge of the history and coinage of those Eastern Empires whose power once extended so widely, but which have almost vanished from memory.

EPHRAIM BRASHER.

ANY item of interest in regard to Ephraim Brasher, who struck the piece well known to American collectors as "Brasher's Doubloon," is worth preserving, so little is known of him. A correspondent sends the following:—

IN a "List of Gentlemen who were deemed Qualified to serve as Officers in the Provincial Army in 1775," printed in the Historical Magazine, VII, p. 195, appears the name of Ephraim Brasher, who was a Grenadier. The list is dated New York, June 14, 1775. An Abraham Brasher in the same list was "Lieut. of Grenadiers," and Philip Brasher was "Adjutant to the Independent Battalion."

COIN SALES.

GRASER AND OLIVER COLLECTIONS.

MESSRS. BANGS & Co. sold in New York, on May 5, 1893, a collection of coins made by the late Q. H. Graser, M. D., of Bryan, O., with the Numismatic Books of the late James Oliver, of New York City. The Catalogue was prepared by the "New York Coin & Stamp Company," and contained 33 pages and 538 lots. We note a few prices of interest. *Dollars*: 1836, \$6.10; do., 1851, very sharp proof, 50.50; do., 1858, has been a proof, but now only very good, 26.50. *Eagles*: 1796, fine, 20; '97, four stars on rev., small eagle and cracked die, 32.50; other early dates from 13.25 to 13.75. *Half Eagles*: 1796 over '95, minute nicks, otherwise fine, 14; 1820, 13.25; '23, 10.25; '34, 17.75. *Quarter Eagles*: 1796, without stars, 15; another, with stars, 27.50; 1826, small nicks, but v. f. and r., 67; 1834, old type, 15.50; Georgia Gold, Five Dollars, 6.50; Stater of Alexander the Great, 17.25; Gold Obol of Syracuse, 11.25; "Sythic Aureus," 10.50; Tetradrachm of Athens (B. C. 525-430), 7.10; Rare Stater of Caulonia, having the small figure usually wanting on rev., 13; Tetradrachm of Macedonia, Philip II, 10.50; another, of Antigonos, 12; one of Syracuse, with head of Philistis veiled, 10. American *Quarters*: 1796, v. f., 34; another, head of eagle weak, 15. Among the books, Burke's Orders of Knighthood, colored plates, 9.25, was the only one which brought a noticeable price.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

MAY 31ST Mr. Frossard held a Sale at Leavitt's New Art Rooms of a Collection embracing Canadian Coins and Tokens, including some rare issues, with many Copper coins, U. S. and foreign Gold and Silver, to which were added a few Ancient Coins, Spanish coins of Ferdinand and Isabella, etc. The Catalogue, 29 pages, contained about 500 lots. We note the following prices:—A silver copy of the "Gloriam Regni" Quarter Crown, sold for \$11. Nova Scotia Halfpenny Token, "Success," Ship, f. and v. r. (cost 7.50), brought 4; "Bank of Montreal" on label, 1839 "Side view" Halfpenny, 7; Crown of Edward VI, 1551, 6.65; Formosa Dollar, various chop marks, 7; Ryal of Mary, Queen of Scots, f. and v. r., 9.25; Wreath Cent, 1793, vine and stars on edge, 5.80; Chain do., broad date, 5.25; several of the Ancient Coins brought good prices, including a gold Daric of Darius (B. C. 521-485), 24; a broad gold Stater of Philip II, 21. and another of Philip III, with head of Pallas, 22; a Jewish Shekel of the year II, vase of incense over the date, 24.25; a silver Drachm of Simon Gamaliel, in his revolt against Hadrian, 10. Of the early English pieces a "Portcullis" Crown of Elizabeth, fine for this rare piece, 22.50; a Newark Half Crown (Siege piece), 16.25; a Double Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, busts facing, 8.50, and a Triple Ducat, sim., 10.

THE HERMAN SALE.

MESSRS. BANGS & Co., sold in New York, on the 26th and 27th of June, the collection of Coins and Medals belonging to Mr. J. E. Herman, of Boston, supplemented by selections from two other cabinets; the Catalogue, prepared by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. (L'd), of New York, contained 893 lots and 59 pages. The Cabinet, although not large, embraced many pieces of note and rarity. There were an unusual number of Bank Bills of the obsolete State issues, Hard Times tokens, German and Scottish Crowns and Double Crowns, etc. Of the Bank Bills one for \$1,000 of the Mechanics Bank, Augusta, Ga., sold for \$3.75. A set of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank signed by the Mormon prophet, Joe Smith, Jr., brought \$1.25 each; four notes of the Banque Royale, of John Law, for 10, 50 and 100 livres, brought \$10.75 for the set. *Canadians*. A *Gloriam Regni*, pierced, (1-12 Crown), brought \$5; Franco-American jeton, silver, "Non inferiora metallis," original, 9; copper token of Maysenholder & Bohle, Montreal, 6; Token of W. E. Tunis, a newsdealer of Clifton, C. W., and Detroit and Milwaukee, issued in 1863, 4.10; the set of rare Hudson Bay tokens in brass, 18.40; the Saunders-Wolfe medal, for the capture of Quebec, 5.10; Newfoundland copper, "Ships," etc., 1858, injured by fire, but rare, 8.75; among American Colonials, a rare New Hampshire Cent (Crosby Pl. VI, 3), Pine tree and rev. a harp, 53.50; Pine-tree Shilling (C. p. 56, 16), 7.50; and another (C. Pl. II, 1), cracked on edge and clipped, 5.40; *Jackson or Hard-times Tokens*, Hd of Jackson, rev. "The Bank must perish," 11; "Flourish Commerce," etc., 4.50; "Whig Victory," 6; Merchants' Ex., "Millions," etc., 10; *Cents*, 1798 over '97, v. f., 7; 1799, v. fair, 16; 1804, 8.10; *Half Cents*, 1843, restrike, 10.25; 1848, do., 8.75; *Quarter*, of 1796, 16.50; *Half Dollar*, 1815, 5.12; English coins, Penny of Æthelstan (Ruding 17. No. 13), 5.10; one of Harthacnut, 10.25; Tower Crown of Charles I, 10.50; Oxford Crown, 8.87; Sword Dollar of James VI, 6; Three-Pound piece of Charles I, 16; Pattern 60 Shillings of James II, of England, for Scotland, 16.50; 8 Reales, of Ferdinand and Isabella, 16; *Double Thalers*, Silesia, 1656, 27; Bremen, 1641, 21.25; do., 1744, 15.50; Cologne, 31; *Thalers*, Regensberg, 1586, 5.10; Salzburg, 1522, 8.10. The very rare Duke of Sussex Masonic Medal sold for the absurd price of \$1, and the suppressed Swedish Masonic "Sorori Vasorum" for 13.25; both of these went to the Lawrence collection; the last of these was an *original*, and no other is now known to us; one or two recent restrikes are in the hands of English collectors. The die of the Confederate Half Dollar, cancelled by a straight file-cut some years ago, when a few impressions were taken on U. S. Half Dollars, 31. Berlin iron plaque of Goethe, 8.75; Silver Medal of Frederic and Ulrica, rev. 12 small medallions, fair, 10.75; Silver Medal Rifle Association of Southern India, f. 12.50; Commonwealth Crown, 1656, v. g., 18.25; Devonshire Token, 1801, perfect, 5.60; British Colonial Quarter Dollar, dated 1820, v. f., 5. The Columbian Medals all sold well; some were for the first time offered. The attendance was good, although nothing could have added to the unpleasant weather which

prevailed both days unless it had been snow or sleet. Many local collectors were present, and their bidding frequently pushed the experts to the limit of their commissions. The foreign competition was also present and shared in the capture of the more desirable lots. Prices were very satisfactory. The two days' sale realized \$2,116.16.

DREIER COLLECTION.

MR. FROSSARD sold the second part of the Ludwig Dreier Collection in New York on the 30th of June. This contained quite a number of interesting Medals, Ancient and Medieval coins, and a number of rare gold pieces of the same periods, but a priced Catalogue has not reached us.

EDITORIAL.

WE learn that a second specimen in bronze from the original dies of the "Diplomatic Medal" (See the *Journal*, IX: 65) has lately come to this country from Europe. It was bought for the Cabinet of the Secretary of the Boston Numismatic Society, at a sale held by the Messrs. Hamburger, at Frankfort, May 29, 1893. The only other original known to American collectors was imported from Europe by the late Mr. Woodward, and was bought in one of his sales in 1865 by the late C. I. Bushnell, with whom it remained until his death. In the same sale were a number of other Medals of interest to American collectors, including that of Wayne for Stony Point, the *Libertas Americana*, with *Non sine diis* reverse, and that with *Communi consensu*, the *Libera Soror*, Paul Jones, Voltaire's so-called Washington, several of the Dutch Medals on the Armed Neutrality, Franco-American jetons, the rare Oswego medal of Louis XV, and others. These formerly belonged to "a distinguished French collector" whose name does not appear. We shall probably have a notice of the prices received in the next number.

WE are indebted to the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of New York, for the use of the engraving which illustrates the description of the Columbian Medal struck by that house, for the Committee of One Hundred, in New York City, which is given in this number of the *Journal*.

WITH this, the initial number of a new volume, we give our subscribers four additional pages. An increase in our subscription list would enable us to do this more frequently.

WE are pleased to receive the announcement of the appearance of Mr. H. Montagu's 2d Edition, with alterations and additions, of the Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage, and Patterns for Coins, of England.

IT has been asserted that the origin of the phrase "bleeding a man" is found in the fact that bleeding deprives the person of his *circulating medium*. The American people in the hands of the silver maniacs are now demonstrating the truth of this theory.

CURRENCY.

SOME members of Congress are now trying to "pull down their Vest."

MONEY talks, but the silver dollar means little more than half what it says. — *Philadelphia Times*.

IF ever the American eagle did scream it ought to have been when he was put on the debased dollar. — *Commercial Bulletin*.

THE "dollar of our daddies" was recently called by some inveterate joker, "the dolor of their sons." From present appearances this expression is growing in force daily.

FOGG says he has heard a good deal of the gold reserve. He thinks that reserve is not confined to gold; in his own recent experience he has found all sorts of currency rather timid.



THE LEA-AHLBORN COLUMBIAN MEDAL.



JAPANESE MEDAL.



COLUMBIAN, OR
ISABELLA QUARTER.



THE NEW ENGLISH COINS.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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No. 2.

TWO MEDALS OF RICHELIEU AND VARIN, INCORRECTLY CLASSED AS AMERICAN.

WITHIN the last year or two we have several times noticed as catalogued by dealers among Franco-American pieces, two Medals, the dies of one of which were cut by Jean Varin, and those of the other engraved in his honor, after his death. This assignment, which we believe to be erroneous, seems to demand some notice. It appears to be due chiefly, if not solely, to the fact that the cataloguers have accepted, without due investigation, certain statements in Leroux's recent work on Canadian Coins and Medals, in which the pieces to which we refer are described under Nos. 302 and 304. Commenting on the latter (304), that writer states, by a singular error, that Varin was "the first Intendant-general of Canada!" This office he never held, and Leroux seems to have conferred it on him in consequence of an incorrect translation of the legend on the Medal struck in honor of Varin, some twelve years after his death, alluded to above, and more particularly described below. The other Medal to which we refer, and which perhaps was the first one of any importance engraved by Varin, is that in honor of Cardinal Richelieu, struck about 1631, having a fine bust of the Cardinal, with reverse legend MENS SIDERA VOLVIT, and which is classed by Leroux among French Canadians on the ground that the Cardinal is said to have been the "protector of the colony," and to have organized a Canadian trading company. On what precise authority these statements are made, we do not know, but whether true or not, we are not disposed to accept either of these pieces as having any place among French Canadians, or Americana. As to the former piece [304] there can be no question; Varin not only held no such office, as has been said above, but he never had anything whatever to do with America. As to the latter, with our present information, it would be much easier to adduce reasons against such an assignment, than in its favor.

Richelieu, though consecrated Bishop of Luçon before he was twenty-two, was, as it is hardly necessary to mention, a statesman and diplomatist,

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rather than a priest: and in his career as Prime Minister of France he maintained the independence of the civil power as against the claims of the Roman Church by whom he had been nurtured, at whose altars he had served, and who bestowed upon him the dignity of the Cardinalate in 1622. It would have been more in accordance with the motives by which his conduct seems to have been guided, and his impatience at clerical interference, to have checked the controlling power of that Church in Canada, had he given the matter serious attention.

Quebec was founded in 1608, about a year after Richelieu was consecrated Bishop, and Montreal only two years before his death. He served Louis XIII as Secretary of State for War and Foreign Affairs a few months in the winter of 1616-17, but for seven years after that, had little or nothing to do with the Royal Council. In 1629 he became First Minister of State, the very year the English took Quebec to return it to France again three years later; but his "mind was revolving" the restoration of the balance of power in Europe, rather than concerning itself about the struggling colony across the ocean, whose importance and value had not yet been appreciated by the Crown. Twenty years elapsed after Richelieu's death in 1642, before Quebec was declared the capital of the French Canadian possessions, and France began her efforts to strengthen her hold upon that territory. It was just a century later, in 1763, as a sequence to Wolfe's victory over Montcalm, in September, 1759, that she regretfully relinquished it to the King of Great Britain.

Mazarin, who succeeded Richelieu, was but little less indifferent to Colonial enterprises; it was their own personal enrichment rather than the glory of France that their projectors sought. Colbert, the founder of the first Company of the Indies, which is commemorated by a jeton struck in 1664, was the first Minister of France who undertook with any vigor to promote Colonial commerce, and to unite the interests of the mother country with her possessions abroad. It is by the interesting series known as the Franco-American jetons, struck in the few years immediately preceding the defeat of Montcalm, that she first declared the peltry of her Canadian possessions to be "NON INFERIORA METALLIS"—"NON VILIUS AUREO," not inferior to the metals, not less valuable than the golden fleece sought by Jason. The medal of Richelieu has not the slightest allusion to the colony, or its trade, and any medal struck in honor of the French Kings, whose dominions for a century and a half included so vast a portion of the American continent, has as rightful a claim to be called Franco-American as this in honor of one of the most astute counsellors who ever guided the destinies of France.

In the days of Richelieu, however, the indifference of King and Minister, if we may judge it from a numismatic point of view alone, was profound. Spain had struck many medals commemorating her conquests in the new world—the earliest piece on which the Western Hemisphere is mentioned probably being one coined in Peru, in 1555, on the Proclamation of Philip and Mary: the English and the Dutch had honored their captains who had cruised and fought upon the American coasts; but France struck no such medals until 1658, when De Levi was made "Viceroy of America," more than a century later than the Spanish piece. This we consider the earliest Canadian, unless that of Cecil, Baron Baltimore, struck in 1632, which calls him

"Lord Paramount of Maryland and *Avalonia*" should be awarded the first place. From the time of d'Ampville de Levi to the cession of Canada to England, the series of Franco-American pieces is most interesting.

Jean Varin was born at Liege in 1604, and died at Paris, August 26, 1672. At the age of eleven he was placed in the household of the Count of Rochefort, in which his father, Pierre Varin or Warin, held a position of honor and responsibility. His natural genius and the remarkable taste which he early manifested in various works of design, attracted the attention of his patron, and such were his opportunities that in a brief period he made great advances in art, showing himself no less skillful as an engraver than as a sculptor. "The wealth of his active and fertile imagination," says the Abbe Lambert, "enabled him to contrive several most ingenious machines for striking from the dies which he had engraved, and it was this talent, especially, which subsequently won for him the great distinction which he attained."

In 1631 he cut the dies for the medal in honor of Richelieu, to which we have already alluded, and when the Cardinal founded the French Academy, in 1635, Varin was invited to employ his abilities in the service of France, and intrusted with the engraving of the seal of the Academy; this, said a French writer, is a "remarkable work of distinguished merit, both in design and execution," and secured for him the protection of the Minister, who was highly delighted with the work. Varin was soon after placed in general charge of the preparation of the dies for the French coinage, and was appointed to two positions of importance, created especially for him by Louis XIII, at the suggestion of the Cardinal,—that of Conductor-general of the Mints, and that of Engraver-general of the dies for the coins and medals of the kingdom. Under Louis XIV he was further honored by being made Intendant-general of the buildings belonging to the crown. On the foundation of the Academy of Painting, by Colbert, in 1644, Varin was chosen one of the original members.

"This man of genius," says one of his biographers, "who by his singular merit deserves to occupy a distinguished place in the brilliant and famous period of Louis XIV, cultivated with equal assiduity every branch of art, but he displayed his powers chiefly in the medals which he engraved with such skill that Voltaire justly said 'he redeemed that art from mediocrity.' He directed the reissue of the smaller coins of gold and silver, and those of eight and twelve pistoles, which were issued under his supervision, may well be placed among the most beautiful medallic pieces. He engraved a series of medals designed to perpetuate the memory of the principal events of the Regency of Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV, and impressions of these were deposited in the foundations of the Colonnade of the Louvre, of the Royal Observatory, and of the Church of Val-de-Grace. To him are also attributed medallions of Cardinal Mazarin (who succeeded Richelieu) 'Monsieur,' the brother of Louis XIV, the Prince of Conti, Christine, Queen of Sweden, Colbert, and others"

His skill in sculpture was little if at all inferior to his ability as a medalist; Perrault mentions two statues of Louis XIV, carved by Varin, one in marble, the other reproduced in bronze: a bust in marble of the same mon-

arch, long to be seen, and perhaps still preserved, in one of the grand halls of the Royal Palace at Versailles, and another in gold, of Richelieu, of the weight of fifty-five louis. The last "passed into the cabinet of the President de Minars." As a painter, also, he executed a number of fine portraits, not less remarkable for their fidelity than their beauty, if we may believe Felibien, in his *Entretiens*.

It was his skill in these kindred arts of die-cutting, sculpture and painting, that suggested the medal struck some years after his death, which shows on the obverse a portrait bust of this remarkable genius, with the legend which Leroux misreads, and on his error calls him Intendant-general of Canada. This legend is IEAN VARIN CON^{RR} DE STAT INTEND G DBA . ED MO^{ES} D. F. [Jean Varin, Counsellor of State and Intendant-general of the Buildings and Mints of France.] The reverse shows the three arts personified. The dies of this and of the Richelieu medal are still preserved, and restrikes not infrequently appear in coin sales.

Varin occupied himself with an indefatigable ardor in completing a medallic history of the reign of Louis XIV, which, however, was not completed when he died. His death was sudden, and not without suspicion that it was caused by poison, instigated, if not accomplished by counterfeiters. He is said, with all his genius, which had won for him not merely wealth but fame and eminence of station, to have been an extremely avaricious man, and to his arbitrary will, compelling his young and beautiful daughter to marry a frightfully deformed man, has been attributed her tragic death ten days after the ceremony, when she poisoned herself, exclaiming as she passed from life, "I must die, for so the avarice of my father has compelled me." Varin's most distinguished pupil in the engraving of medals, was Errard, of Liege.

NEW COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

MADAME LEA AHLBORN of the Royal Mint, Stockholm, Sweden, one of the most eminent and successful die-engravers of the day, has just completed, in response to an order from the Scott Stamp and Coin Company (Limited), of New York, the dies for a new Columbian Medal, which differs in so marked a degree from most of those which have preceded it, that we can but believe it will readily be placed among the choicest medals of the Columbian series, as it certainly is one of the best productions of recent numismatic art.

The obverse has the bust of Columbus in profile. He wears the costume of the period,—a closely fitting doublet buttoned on his breast with plaited front, and full sleeves. His face has a thoughtful yet determined expression; the head is bare, and instead of the flowing locks and beardless countenance with which other engravers have idealized his features, he wears a moustache with slightly curving ends, a short beard upon his chin, and his hair cut much in the style of the present day, while the deep lines on the face emphasize that decision of character and that inflexible purpose which enabled him to overcome all opposition, and at last to accomplish the realization of his dreams. The legend is simply the name of the discoverer, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

The reverse is at once realistic and imaginative. The artist has selected for her subject the moment of landing. The explorer steps alone upon the shore, clad in full armor, his visor up; the drapery of his cloak falls gracefully over his left arm, which holds the standard of Spain, floating to the left and rear; in his right hand he grasps a sword, its point downward; at the right is seated an Indian woman, slightly draped, and behind her a man with a staff in his left hand, and his right extended as if surprised: each of the two wear the panache, or feather head-dress, and behind them are tropical plants: in the distance on the sea, lie the three caravels, with sails furled, their long voyage ended. In the exergue in four lines are the words, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LANDING AND | TAKING POSSESSION OF THE ISLAND | WHICH HE NAMED SAN SALVADOR | OCT. 12TH 1492.

The treatment is most artistic, and the discoverer in armor with drawn sword, on the one hand, in striking contrast to the astonished unarmed natives on the other, seems to be a prophecy of the troublous days which were so soon to follow the coming of the Spaniards, when Cortez and Pizarro were to pillage the Aztec and Peruvian cities, destroy their temples and palaces, and reduce to hopeless slavery the peaceful natives, who at first were ready to welcome back the "Fair god" of their mythology, and to reverence as heavenly visitants the avaricious invaders whose conquests early in the following century were to make the name of Spain not less hated than feared.

The medals have been struck in aluminum, bronze and silver. [See plate.]

THE TURKISH MEDAL.

Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, has recently presented to the President a magnificent medal commemorative of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. It is of massive gold, in size 64 American scale (not far from four inches in diameter). The centre has a beautifully engraved cameo illustrating the discovery of America. There is a suitable inscription in Turkish on the obverse, and the medal is encircled with an elaborately wrought laurel wreath studded with numerous diamonds. What disposition will be made of the medal has not yet been determined, but as presents of this character are always regarded as really gifts to the Nation, it will probably be placed in the Cabinet of the National Museum, or perhaps in the Medallic Collection at the Mint.

A SPANISH COLUMBIAN.

A very fine Spanish Columbian has been added to the Cabinet of the Boston Public Library, presented to it in recognition of its contribution to the history of the Discovery of America, especially, we believe, in the bibliography of Spanish literature of the subject, a branch in which that Library, by the generosity of the late Mr. Ticknor, is particularly strong. The obverse shows Columbus standing on the deck at the side of the vessel; his right hand is on his breast, and his left, extended, points westward, (to the left of the planchet,) as if to the distant continent just discerned; at the right and partly behind him, is a group of his companions, some in armor, one kneeling at his feet, and another in the back-ground holding a flag which flutters in the breeze; a mast with its shrouds, a capstan with a rope partly coiled, and

some other accessories, and a glimpse of the ocean are added. Legend, CRISTOBAL COLON DESCUBRIO EL NUEVO MUNDO EL DOCE DE OCTUBRE DE MIL QUATROCIENTOS NOVENTA Y DOS, REINANDO EN CASTILLA Y ARAGON DONA ISABEL Y DON FERNANDO [Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, October 12, 1492, Isabella and Ferdinand reigning in Castille and Arragon.] A rosette at the close of the legend. The reverse shows the return of Columbus to Spain. The King and Queen, on a dais, rise to welcome him; attendants stand at their right and left; their thrones are partly visible behind them, and a baldachin is seen above. Columbus bends as he approaches; at his left, in the background, is a group of Indians, whom he has brought home with him. There is no legend, but in the exergue appears in two lines, CUARTO CENTENARIO | M.DCCCXCII [Fourth Centenary, 1892.] The die-cutter's name, B. MAURA very small, appears at the left in the exergue, and also on the obverse. The execution is very fine, the design spirited and well treated. The specimen in the Library is of silver, size 44 nearly.

WASHINGTON—COLUMBIAN.

Mr. Edmund G. Cleveland, of Hartford, Conn., favors us with a description of another medal, which will hold a place not only among Columbian pieces, but with Washingtons also.

Obverse: The upper half is occupied by a picture of the discovery, in the centre of which a large crucifix, and on the right Columbus standing holding in his right hand a drawn sword, point up, and in his left the staff of a flag resting on the ground; around these are his followers kneeling; to the right in the distance Indians in motion, and palm trees; to the left in the distance on the water three ships and two boats. Legend, in a segment at top, DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. Across the centre of the field on a label, OCTOBER 1492. The lower half is occupied by a picture of the landing, in the centre of which a group on the shore; to the right on the water in the distance three ships and a boat; to the left of the group, Indians, a flag staff and flag, log house, tree and tent. In exergue, just below the picture: DEC. 1620. Legend at the bottom, in a segment: LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS. On the edge at top in sunken letters, in two lines: BOLDENWECK & CO. | PAT'D OCT. 7 1890

Reverse: The upper half has a picture of the Signing of the Declaration, from the well known painting. Legend, in a segment at the top: SIGNING OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, and in a straight line at top of picture, JULY 4TH 1776. On the lower half of the field, in the centre, a shield having six vertical bars (which, with the seven spaces between, make altogether the thirteen "stripes"), in chief thirteen stars in two lines, seven and six; perched on the shield a large eagle displayed; the wings overlap a label extending across the centre of the field, and divide into three words the legend on the ribbon: WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION Exergue, below the word "World's": 1892; below "Exposition": 1893. On the right of the shield a bust facing, underneath which, WASHINGTON. On the left of the shield a bust (bearded face) facing, underneath which, COLUMBUS. Below the shield, CHICAGO. Bronze and white metal. Size 37.

The medal is gotten up in excellent taste, is well executed, and, of course, also takes rank as a Washington piece.

PORTRAIT OF COLUMBUS.

In connection with the Columbian Medals we notice that it is stated that the credit of securing the so-called Lorenzo Lotto portrait for this country, belongs to Captain Frank H. Mason, United States Consul-General at Frankfurt. He bought it for James W. Ellsworth of Chicago. Of its artistic worth there can be no question, and as to its authenticity there seem to exist but few dissenting opinions. As to its history, it is said to have been painted in 1512 for Domenico Malipiero, a Venetian Senator and historian, who had followed closely the career of Columbus, and became one of his staunchest friends and admirers. This portrait served as the model for the face of Columbus upon the souvenir Half Dollars, and was awarded a silver medal at the Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid, as being the most authentic likeness of the Discoverer.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 14.]

I have again to make two additions to the United States list.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

New York.

643. *Obverse.* Within field, in relief: M(ills) T(raining) S(chool For Nurses) in monogram. Above, upon a curved band: BELLEVUE (Hospital) Exergue: 1891
Reverse. Blank. Gold. 14 x 14. 20 x 20 mm. In shape, the Geneva Cross.

I owe a drawing of this to Messrs. Black, Starr & Frost, of New York, makers of the die. Founded by Mr. D. O. Mills, President of Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Pennsylvania.

644. *Obverse.* Bust of a nurse (Florence Nightingale), to left. Legend: NON MINISTRARI SED MINISTRARE

Reverse. Within a laurel wreath: NURSES | TRAINING | SCHOOL Below, engraved, the date of year. Inscription: HOSPITAL | UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. 18. 23 mm.

Impressions of this have been kindly sent me by Mr. Robert C. H. Brock of Philadelphia, through Mr. Marvin.

British Personal Medical Medals, continued.

Dr. John Fothergill (1712-1780), of London.

645. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder: L. P(INGO). F. Inscription: IOHANNES FOTHERGILL MEDICVS EGREGIVS Exergue: AMICIS CARVS | OMNIVM AMICVS

Reverse. Within a laurel wreath: MEDICINAE ET SCIENTIAE NATVRALIS INCREMENTO. Inscription: DON. SOC. MED. LOND. AN. SALVT. 1773. INSTIT.

Silver, lead. 29. 45 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 55, No. 227; Kluyskens, I, p. 315; Duisburg, p. 224, DXCIV; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 66, No. 762; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Sept., 1889, No. 1136.

The obverse (shell) is in my collection.

Dr. John Milner Fothergill (1841-1888), of London.

See B. 1, Medical Colleges, Edinburgh.

Dr. John Freind (1675-1728), of Oxford.

646. *Obverse.* Within beaded circle, nude bust, to left. Upon neck: s v (St. Urbain.) Inscription: IOANNES · FREIND · COLL · MED · LOND · ET REG · S(OCIETATIS) · S(OCIUS)

Reverse. Within similar circle, an ancient physician clasping hands with another in doctor's cap and gown of the last century. Between them, a retort, herbs, compasses, book and plummet. Legend: *MEDICINA · VETVS · ET · NOVA · Exergue: VNAM FACIMVS | VTRAMQVE* To left: *sv* Bronze. 37. 58 mm.

Gaetani, II, p. 412, pl. CCII, No. 1; Moehsen, I, p. 329, fig.; Snelling, pl. 29, No. 6; Rudolphi, p. 58, No. 239; Kluyskens, I, p. 327, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 42; Duisburg, p. 221, DLXXXVI; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 753; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, II, p. 488, No. 28; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1889, No. 890; Cat. of the Medals of the Royal Society, No. 26.

In the Government (Lee) and Booth (Fisher) Collections, and my own. There is an engraving of it in the Library of the U. S. Surgeon-General's Office, probably the same as that of Moehsen, since it is by P. Krüger.

647. *Obverse.* As preceding, save inscription, incused: *IOANNES · FREIND · MED · ANGLVS ·*

Reverse. As last, but engraved, and exergue blank. Bronze.

Rudolphi, p. 58; Duisburg, p. 221; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 754; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, II, p. 489; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb. 1889, No. 891.

Dr. John Gidley (1632—), of London.

648. *Obverse.* *JOHN | GIDLEY | OF | LONDON | CHIRVR | GEON*

Reverse. His arms; a tower with a shield, on margin of which, eight pellets. Inscription: *BORNE · MAY · 21 · 1632.* Silver, bronze, lead.

Snelling, pl. 14, No. 5; Pinkerton, Med. Hist. of England, p. 57, pl. XX, fig. 5; Rudolphi, p. 64, No. 268; Kluyskens, I, p. 357, No. 1; Duisburg, p. 218, DLXXX, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 734; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, I, p. 590, No. 269.

649. *Obverse.* Bust to right. Inscription, incused: *IOANNES GIDLEY · LOND · A · D · 1682 · E · S · (Aetatis Suae) 50 ·*

Reverse. Blank. Gilt, bronze, lead. Oval, 36 x 43. 55 x 68 mm.

Snelling, pl. 14, No. 6; Pinkerton, pl. XX, No. 6; Rudolphi, p. 64, No. 269; Kluyskens, I, p. 357, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 90, No. 58; Duisburg, p. 218, DLXXX, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 735; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, I, p. 590, No. 268.

650. *Obverse.* Arms, lacking the tower and the eagle on the helmet, and with a cloak.

Reverse. 1704. *JOHN · GIDLEY OF LONDON AGED 73 · (Engraved.)* Gilt. 43. 68 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 64, No. 270; Kluyskens, I, p. 358, No. 3; Duisburg, p. 218, DLXXX, 3.

A mule, the obverse being that of a medal of Bartholomew Gidley, Esq. (Snelling, pl. 14, No. 3; Pinkerton, pl. XX, No. 3.)

Dr. Oliver Goldsmith (1728–1774), of London. M. D. of Padua, in 1754.

651. *Obverse.* Draped bust, to left. On arm: *WOODHOUSE FCT.* Inscription: *OLIVER GOLDSMITH*

Reverse. Wreaths of olive and palm. Inscription: *BORN 10TH NOV^R 1728 | DIED 4TH APRIL | 1774* White metal. 28. 44 mm.

Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VII, p. 611.

Medal of the Dublin Art Union.

Sir Robert Grant (1779–1838), Governor of Bombay.

Memorial Medical College. See Burnes, etc.

Dr. John Edward Gray (1800–1875), of London.

652. *Obverse.* Two busts, jugate, to right. Beneath: *G · G · ADAMS SC · 1863 ·* Inscription: *I · E · AND (perpendicularly) M(A)RIA · E(MMA) · GRAY · (His wife.)*

Reverse. Within a laurel wreath, in three lines: *TRUST IN THE LORD AND DO GOOD.* Bronze. 37. 57 mm.

Kluyskens Cat., p. 97, No. 53; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. ii; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 30; Cat. of Medals of the Royal Society, No. 31.

In collection of the Boston Natural History Society.

Dr. Gray received the following in or after 1832.

Obverse. Bust, to right. C. VOIGT. Inscription: FRIEDRICH WILHELM KÖNIG VON WURTEMBERG

Reverse. Symbols of Science and Art; a globe, lyre, etc. Inscription: DEM VERDIENSTE. MDCCCXXIV. Gold. 31. 48 mm.

Wroth, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1866, 3d Series.

This medal is now in the British Museum. I have received its details from Mr. Wroth, through Mr. Arthur H. Lyell. As it is not a personal medal I do not number it.

Thomas Guy (1643-1724), of London.

See B. 2, Hospitals.

Dr. William A. Guy (1810-1885), of London.

See under Howard.

Dr. Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann (1755-1843), of Meissen.

There exists a British medal of this physician. It will be hereafter described under Germany.

Dr. William Harvey (1578-1657), of London.

653. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: BINFIELD F. Inscription: GULIELMUS - HARVEY.

Reverse. NATUS | FOLKSTONII | IN CANTIO | AN. M.D.LXXVIII. | OBIT | LONDINI | AN. M.DC.LVII. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLVSTRIVM | — | M.DCCC.XXIII | DURAND EDIDIT. Bronze. 26. 40 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 70, No. 297; Kluyskens, II, p. 14, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 36; Duisburg, p. 217, DLXXVIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 732; Hawkins, F. and G., I, p. 423, No. 64.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

654. As preceding, but portrait somewhat different. Upon truncation: ROGAT F. *Ibid.*, I, p. 424, No. 65; Ogle, *Harveian Oration*, 1880, p. 118.

655. *Obverse.* Bust facing. Inscription: IN GUL HARVEI HONOREM. Exergue: MDCCCLXXXII.

Reverse. H. N. | V. G. SAM. FERRIS | UNA VOCE DECREVIT | SOC. HARVEANA | EDIN. | PROPTER EGR. DISSERT. | DE LACTE. 28. 44 mm.

The above is from a sketch sent me by Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., of an engraving of the medal of the Harveian Society of Edinburgh which is in the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office.

See also under B. 1, Medical Colleges, Birmingham.

Dr. Sir Charles Hastings (1794-1866) of London.

656. *Obverse.* Bust. Inscription: FOUNDED BY SIR CHARLES HASTINGS 1832.

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: HASTINGS PRIZE FOUNDED 1860. Inscription: BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. 32. 50 mm.

I have the description from Mr. Francis Fowke, General Secretary of the Association, through Dr. Sir W. O. Priestley of London. The seal of the Association is somewhat similar to the obverse.

Rev. Samuel Haughton, M. D. (1821-), of Dublin. Founder of the Maternity at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

The medal of this Charity, and his clinical medal, will be hereafter described.

Dr. Thomas Hayden (1823-1884), of Dublin. Founder of medal at Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

This will be hereafter described.

Dr. Philemon Holland (1551-1636), of Coventry.

657. *Obverse.* Bust facing. Inscription: PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D. DIED 1636 AGED 85.

Reverse. Interior of a school. Exergue: FREE SCHOOL COVENTRY. Upon edge: PENNY TOKEN PAYABLE BY E. W. PERCY COVENTRY. Bronze, copper.

Sharp, *Provincial copper coins, tokens and medalets*, p. 29, No. 24; Batty, I, p. 45, Nos. 582-3.

658. As preceding, but in the school three boys are playing at marbles, and in exergue there is only 1801.

Sharp, p. 29, No. 27; Batty, I, p. 45, No. 584.

659. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Blank.

Ibid., I, p. 45, No. 585.

Dr. E. J. Hopkins (), of London.

660. *Obverse*. A woman lying-in; to the right a kneeling nurse washes the infant. Above, in clouds, Lucina with two peacocks. Exergue: LUMLEY F.

Reverse. DISSERTATIONIS OPTIMAE | DE ARTE OBSTETRICIA AVCTORI | HOC PRAEMIVM | BENE MERITVM DEDIT | E. J. HOPKINS M. D. | ART(IS). ET SCIENT(IAE). OBSTETR(ICA). PROF(ESSOR). LONDINI. Silver.

Ruppell, 1876, p. 81; Wroth, *Numismatic Chronicle*, VI, 3d Series, 1886; Storer, *Obstetrical Medals*, No. 51.

Dr. John Howard (1720-1790), of London.

661. *Obverse*. Bust. Behind: JOHN Before: HOWARD Beneath: BARRE 1828 (incused.)

Reverse. Blank. Bronze. 76. 120 mm.

Hamburger Cat., 29 May, 1893, No. 4303.

Apparently unknown to previous writers.

662. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: BARRE. 1829. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD.

Reverse. Within an oak wreath: SOCIETE DE LA MORALE CHRETIENNE — COMITE DES PRISONS. Silver, bronze. 25. 40 mm.

Kluyskens, II, p. 41; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 93, No. 9f; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 6; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 56.

In the Booth (Fisher) Collection.

663. *Obverse*. Bust, in profile. W. MAINWARING, FECIT. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD F.R.S.

Reverse. Legend: HAUD ULLI MORTALIUM SUMMA ERGA HUMANUM GENUS BENEVOLENTIA SECUNDUS Exergue: OB. JAN. 20 1792, ÆT 63 (An error in date of death.) White metal.

Batty, I, p. 72, No. 892; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July 1891, No. 1689.

664. As preceding, save on reverse: OB^T, 1799 (?), and 65 (?)

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4273.

665. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Inscription: JOHANNES HOWARD. Exergue: ALIOS SALVOS FECIT. — VIXIT PROPTER ALIOS. (The portrait and legend are taken from the monument at Cherson.)

Reverse. Within cabled circle: IN | MEMORIAM | JOHANNIS HOWARD (sic) | QUI VITAM SVAM MISERIS | CONSECRAVIT, EGREGIO | HVIVS OPERVM HISTORICO. | — . — | □ | — . — (In the blank space the name of recipient.) Gold.

U. S. Bureau of Education, Circular of Information No. 2, 1891, fig. on frontispiece; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1893, No. 1935.

Upon occasion of the centennial anniversary of Howard's death, the Russian Government offered through the St. Petersburg Juridical Society, at the Fourth International Prison Congress in 1890, prizes for dissertations upon "The Work of John Howard in the History of Prison Reform." There were three gold medals as above. The larger was not awarded; the two smaller were received by Arthur Griffiths of the British Prison Administration, and Albert Rivière of the French Service.

666. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Below: A. B. WYON. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD F.R.S. SHERIFF OF BEDFORD(SHIRE). 1773.

Reverse. In field a sheaf of grain, erect, within the following: HOWARD . PRIZE . FOUNDED . 1873. WILLIAM A. GUY M.B. F.R.S. PRESIDENT. Inscription: STATISTICAL SOCIETY . ESTABLISHED . 1834. Bronze. 47. 75 mm.

Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, No. 64; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1893, No. 1936.

[To be continued.]

THE FRENCH LINCOLN MEDAL.

At the request of a correspondent we give the following description of the famous French Lincoln Medal, struck to commemorate the Emancipation Proclamation, and also the assassination of the President. From the motto, *Liberte, Egalite*, etc., the acacia sprigs, and the triangular device on the monument, it has sometimes been supposed to have had a Masonic origin, but we see no reason for classing it in that series; the symbolic use of the devices mentioned is not specially confined to the Fraternity; the level especially, was an emblem frequently used by the Commune, and these alone are not sufficient to entitle it to be so considered. — Eds.

Obverse, Naked head of Abraham Lincoln in profile to the left. Legend, DEDIE PAR LA DEMOCRATIE FRANCAISE A LINCOLN PRESIDENT DEUX FOIS ELU DES ETATS-UNIS [Dedicated by the French Democracy to Lincoln, twice elected President of the United States.] Below the bust in very small letters, FRANKY-MAGNIDAS. Reverse, A memorial tombstone with triangular top bearing a level and two sprigs of acacia. Inscription on the face in six lines, LINCOLN L'HONNETE HOMME | ABOLIT L'ESCLAVAGE RETABLIT L'UNION | SAUVA LA REPUBLIQUE | SANS VOILER LA STATUE DE LA LIBERTE | IL FUT ASSASSINE LE 14 AVRIL | 1865 [Lincoln the virtuous man abolished Slavery, restored the Union, preserved the Republic without breaking the statue of Liberty. He was assassinated the 14 of April, 1865.] To the right a half naked negro facing the tomb with a book in his right hand and a branch of cypress in his left, pointing towards the inscription, and speaking to a half-naked soldier whose right hand extends over the tomb, and whose left is on the muzzle of a bayoneted rifle. On the ground at the extreme right a ballot box with inscription, VOTE. In the distance a locomotive engine, to the left of the tomb a winged and partly draped figure of Liberty; her left resting on the tomb holding a wreath of laurel leaves and her right hand supporting an anchor. Behind, a corded bale of cotton and in the distance a steamship. Above the whole an irradiated eagle displayed, its head to right, and bearing on its breast a shield charged with four pallets endorsed (tinctures not shown), three stars in chief argent, and holding in its sinister talon three arrows barbed and in its dexter one a sprig of olive; it supports a ribbon bearing legend, E PLURIBUS UNUM. Over the eagle two semi-circular lines of five-pointed stars, the upper line containing 19 and the lower 18. At the front of the base of the tomb three small cactus plants growing. In exergue in two lines, FRANKY-MAGNIADAS | LIBERTE-EGALITE-FRATERNITE [The name of the engraver, and, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.] Bronze. Size 52.

ANOTHER ISSUE OF POSTAL CURRENCY PROPOSED.

A PROPOSITION is now before Congress to facilitate the transmittal of small sums. Under this bill on and after January 1, 1894, the issue of postal notes will cease, and in their stead there is to be issued a Postal or Fractional currency, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 75 cents. This issue is to be a legal tender for sums of less than \$1, and redeemable in lawful money at any post office to the amount of \$5, and at any money order office of the fourth class to the amount of \$5, and at any money order office of the first, second or third class to an amount not exceeding \$10 in any one payment to any individual on the same day.

THE "ISABELLA" QUARTER DOLLAR.

THE Columbian "Souvenir" Half Dollars, issued in aid of the Exposition, have been supplemented by a Columbian Quarter Dollar, popularly called the "Isabella" Quarter, of which we give an engraving in the plate accompanying this number. This was struck in aid of the plans of the Lady Managers of the Woman's Department at the Exposition. Of its artistic merit, as of the harmony which is reported to have prevailed at the meetings of those Managers, perhaps the less said the better; we do not know who designed it; but in this instance, as in the Half Dollar, the contrast between the examples of the numismatic art of the nation, as displayed on the Columbian coins, on the one hand, and the spirited and admirable work of the architects of the buildings, for instance, on the other, is painful. If these two coins really represent the highest achievements of our medallists and our mints, under the inspiration of an opportunity without restrictions, the like of which has never been presented hitherto in the history of our national coinage, we might as well despair of its future, and should be forced to believe that the merely mechanical side of the art of coining was all that was thought worthy of attention. We are not ready to admit this to be true. Not to speak of St. Gaudens, and Lafarge among the living, and Hunt and Richardson among the dead, artists confessedly at the head of the various departments of the fine arts to which they have devoted themselves, the architecture of the Exposition buildings, as we have remarked above, and the skill and taste with which the grounds and waterside have been laid out and adapted to their purposes, prove that there does exist in America an artistic instinct, if we may use such an expression, an appreciation of beauty as well as of utility, a genius to design and an ability to execute works not less eminent in the world of art than the magnificent achievements of engineers like Roebling, of inventors like Edison, and of mechanics like Corliss. Irving once said that "In America literature and the elegant arts must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity." The latter, surely, have not languished; the cultivation of the former, we firmly believe, is destined to reach as high a standard; but we must admit that we shall search in vain in our national coinage for evidence to sustain our confidence.

The obverse of the coin shows a profile bust of Queen Isabella, clothed and crowned; her hair is dressed in bands falling at the sides of her face, and caught in a net behind. Legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; the date 1893 behind her head. Reverse, A woman kneeling to left, holding a distaff in her left hand, and spinning the thread with her right. Legend, above, BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS and below, completing the circle, COLUMBIAN QUAR. DOL. The figure on the reverse is mournfully suggestive of the old anti-slavery token, "Am I not a woman and a sister."

COINAGE AT CARSON CITY MINT SUSPENDED.

OWING to the small amount of gold bullion deposited, about \$100,000 a month, and the heavy expense of coinage at the United States Mint at Carson City, Nevada, Secretary Carlisle has directed the suspension of coinage operations at that mint from and after June 1st. Gold and silver bullion will, however, be received for parting and refining. Purchases of silver bullion under the act of July 14th, 1890, will be continued as heretofore. By this suspension of coinage at Carson City the coinage of silver dollars will be discontinued at that point, as there seems to be no demand for this class of money, *even among the silver producers!*

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxviii, page 20.]

DCCCCXXVII. Obverse, A five-pointed blazing star, having on its centre a medallion on which are the square and compasses within a circle of chain. Reverse, Plain, with central medallion as on obverse, on which TOLERANCE ET FRATERNITE O.°. DE BELFORT [Lodge of Toleration and Fraternity, Orient of Belfort.]¹ Silver. Size 36.

DCCCCXXVIII. Obverse, Similar design to that of the obverse of DCCLXXXIX; within an acacia wreath, an angel holding a triangle, but there is no legend, nor any inscription on the globe. Reverse, Liberty, clothed and crowned, holding an uplifted torch in her right hand, her left resting on a stone, stands on a terrestrial globe on which is LYON 5892. A sprig of wheat on either side of the figure. Legend, L.°. LUMIERE on the left and ET LIBERTE on the right. [Lodge of Light and Liberty, Lyons.] White metal. Size 24. The planchet has a loop and ring.²

DCCCCXXIX. Obverse, Two right hands joined and surrounded by rays; below is the inscription in five lines, BANQUET | DU 26 NOV. 1848 | PRESIDE PAR LE | C. GRINAND | LYON [Banquet of the 26th November, 1848, presided over by Chevalier (?) Grinand.] Legend, S'AIMENT COMME DES FRERES [They love as Brethren.] Reverse, A radiant triangular level, below which is the inscription in five lines, CONSTANCE | FERMETE, COURAGE | INSTRUCTION | MORALITE | UNITE [Constancy, steadfastness, courage, instruction, morality, unity.] Legend, CHACUN POUR TOUS TOUS POUR CHACUN [Each for all, all for each.] Silver. Size 17.³

DCCCCXXX. Obverse, The head of Liberty to left with Phrygian cap; flowing locks fall upon her neck. Legend, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE [French Republic.] Below the head, 1792-1892. Reverse, Within a wreath of acacia sprigs open at the top, and crossed and surmounted at the bottom by the square and compasses, the inscription in five lines, curving upward, R.°. □ | BIENFAISANCE | ET AMITIE | O.°. DE LYON | — | CROIX ROUSSE [Worshipful Lodge of Benevolence and Friendship, Orient of Lyons, Croix Rousse.] Legend, CENTENAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE [Centennial of the Republic.] A loop and ring at the top.⁴ Bronze. Size 22.

DCCCCXXXI. Obverse, On the field SOUVENIR with .°. above, and a right-angled triangle below, the right angle at its apex or top. Legend, separated by a circle of dots, L.°. FRATERNITE DES PEUPLES above, and below, completing the circle, ★ O.°. DE PARIS 5833 ★ [Lodge of Fraternity of the Nations, Orient of Paris, 1833.] Reverse, Inscription in three lines: VEN.°. | ZYPRESSEBAUM | 30^e [Name of its presiding officer.] Legend, separated by a circle of dots, FETE DU CINQUANTENAIRE above, and below, completing the

¹ In the Shackles collection. This is not strictly a Medal, though as I understand from Bro. Shackles it is struck. It is the Member's bijou of the Lodge named, which was chartered Dec. 10, 1861; it is worn suspended by a ring from a scarlet ribbon.

² In the Shackles collection. The Medal is worn with a red, white and blue ribbon.

³ This is in the Lawrence collection. It appears to have been struck to commemorate some festive occasion, but whether by the Lodge of which the Brother

named was a member, or by order of the participants in the occasion, I have not learned; and from the fact that it seems to have escaped the notice of Vacheron, in his "*Ephemerides*," I think it must be quite rare.

⁴ In the Shackles collection. Struck to commemorate the centennial of the French Republic, by the Lodge named, which has its Orient in that part of Lyons known as Croix Rousse [the manufacturing portion]. The Lodge was chartered Sept. 2, 1831. The Medal was worn with a sky-blue ribbon.

circle, * 30 MARS 5884. * [Semi-centennial Festival, March 30, 1884.] Ball and ring for suspension.¹ Silver and tin. Size 21.

DCCCCXXXII. Obverse, Within an open wreath of acacia sprigs, crossed and surmounted by a small square and compasses at the bottom, two right hands joined over the inscription in seven lines, TEMOIGNAGE | DE | RECONNAISSANCE | AU | F. V. GOUPIL | TRESORIER | 1892 [Token of recognition (of the services of) Bro. V. Goupil, Treasurer, 1892.] Legend, above, □ LA FRATERNITE DES PEUPLES and below, completing the circle, < OR. DE. PARIS > [Lodge of Fraternity of the Nations, Orient of Paris.] Reverse, The square and compasses on an open wreath of acacia, crossed and tied with a ribbon at the bottom, and enclosing a radiant five-pointed star. No legend. A small ball with a ring at the top. White metal and probably others.² Size 33.

DCCCCXXXIII. Obverse, Two right hands joined over the inscription in three lines, LA R. □ ECOSS. | LES ZELES PHILANTHROPIES | AU space for name to be engraved. [The Regular Scottish Lodge of Zealous Philanthropists to —] The space below is vacant for a date, or similar use. At the bottom, curving to conform to the edge, DUSEAUX FABRICANT (the maker's name) in small letters. Reverse, A radiant equilateral triangle, enclosing a five-pointed star on which is the letter G: on the left bar of the triangle, BIEN PENSER; on the right, BIEN DIRE and on the base, BIEN FAIRE [To think well, speak well, and act well.] Legend, separated from the field by a circle of dots, above, LIBERTE * EGALITE and at the bottom, or completing the circle, * FRATERNITE * [Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.] A ball and ring inserted in the top of the planchet.³ Silver. Size 20.

DCCCCXXXIV. Obverse, A circle surrounded by formal rays nearly filling the field; on the circle are the square and compasses, and at the top, near the edge, a five-pointed star. Legend, AIMER INSTRUIRE CONSOLER [To love, instruct and console.] Reverse, The field is plain for engraving recipient's name. Legend, CLEMENTE AMITIE COSMOPOLITE (The name of the Lodge.) A small floral ornament at the bottom. A knob pierced for a ring in the rim at the top. Silver. Size 19.⁴

DCCCCXXXV. Obverse, A female figure wearing a cuirass and helmet, seated, facing to left, in a circular chair, the side of which shows the compasses and a pick-axe; in her right hand she holds a wreath of two ears of wheat tied with a ribbon, and in her left a palm branch. Legend, L. LA RENAISSANCE ORIENT DE PARIS [Lodge of the Renaissance, Orient of Paris.] In exergue in two lines, SOLIDARITE | JUSTICE [Fellowship, Justice.] Reverse, Within a wreath of acacia sprigs, open at the top and crossed at the bottom, where the stems are surmounted by a small square and compasses, the inscription in four lines, □ | LA RENAISSANCE | AU F. | blank for a name | 1888 [Lodge of the Renaissance to Bro. — 1888.] Between the ends of the wreath at the top, in a curving line, G. O. D. F. [Grand Orient of France.] Legend, above the upper part of the wreath, LIBERTE. EGALITE. FRATERNITE.

¹ This is in the Lawrence Collection. The Medal was worn by a plain blue ribbon.

² The inscription sufficiently explains the Medal, which was struck by the same Lodge as the preceding. This is in the Shackles collection.

³ The Lodge mark contains .: . The Medal is in the Lawrence collection. The Lodge, which is Chapi-

trale, has its Orient at Paris, and dates from February 2 (12 mois), 1834.

⁴ In the Lawrence collection. The Lodge is probably that having its Orient at Paris. (See DCCCCIV.) The letters of the obverse legend have their tops inward toward the field and the words are widely spaced; those of the reverse are placed in the ordinary way.

[Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Under the sprigs, in very small letters, BERTRAND F.: [The die cutter.] A floreated ring at the top. White metal and probably others.¹ Size 24.

DCCCCXXXVI. Obverse, A star of twelve large, formal rays, with terminals cut diagonally; the spaces between are filled with smaller rays, with points in the usual form. On the centre a circular plate surrounded by a serpent devouring its tail; the field is roughened, and shows two branches of acacia, crossed and tied by a bow at the bottom, inclosing the inscription in six lines: □ | BONAPARTE | FONDEE | A L'O.: DE PARIS | LE 28 8^{BRE} | 5852 [Lodge Bonaparte, founded in the Orient of Paris, Oct. 28, 1852.] Legend, above, at left, HONNEUR; at right, PATRIE, and at bottom DEVOUEMENT (*sic*) [Honor, Fatherland, Devotion.] The compasses before the first word, Δ before and a square following the second word. Reverse, As obverse, but the plate is convex, and blank for an inscription. Rays are silver, gilt; central plates, silver. Size of star, from point to point, 38; of central circular plates, which are struck separately and attached to the star.² 18.

DCCCCXXXVII. Obverse, A group of Masonic working tools, — the triangular level, a gavel and trowel placed upon its sides, a rule behind them, the square on the lower left corner and the compasses on the right; a sprig of acacia behind the group and a radiant five-pointed star above it; at the bottom, within a circular line which separates the emblems from the field, G.: O.: D.: F.: [Grand Orient of France] curving to conform to the circle. Legend, above, LOGE L'ETOILE ARMORICAINE and below, completing the circle, ♦ LIBERTE.: EGALITE.: FRATERNITE ♦ [Lodge of the Armorican Star. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive on the left and oak on the right, crossed and tied with a ribbon at the bottom, and slightly open at the top, the inscription in five lines, F.: BERARD | FONDATEUR | DE LA | LOGE O.: DE QUIMPER | 1887 and a short dash at the foot. [Bro. Berard, Founder of the Lodge, Orient of Quimper, 1887.] Silver. Size 24. A loop of leaves at the top.³

DCCCCXXXVIII. Obverse, At the left, on a rock in the sea, a castellated tower having a door and two windows and surmounted by a spire with the square and compasses at its top: on the summit of the tower, near the base of the spire, are two men, one of whom has thrown a rope towards a sinking ship: at her bows stands a man, and at her stern is a flag bearing a five-pointed star; above is a stormy sky with a single star of five points shining. Legend, separated by a circular line, LOGE DU PHARE HOSPITALIER [Lodge of the Hospitable Watchtower.] In exergue, in two lines, O.: DE SENLIS | (OISE) [Orient of Senlis, Department of Oise.] Reverse, Upon a wreath of acacia, open at the top, the square and compasses enclosing a radiant star of five points. Legend, above, .: CONCOURS DE MUSIQUE.: 1868 and below, completing the circle, FANFARE.: 2^E DIVISION 2^E PRIX.: [Musical

¹ In the Shackles collection; this is a member's badge, and was worn suspended by a red and green ribbon. The □ contains .: The Lodge was chartered July 5, 1822.

² The medal in the Lawrence collection has the plate on reverse engraved AU F.: | CHAPISEAUX | M.: | FONDATEUR See DCXXIII and DCCLXXXIII for others of this Lodge.

³ This is in the Lawrence collection. The jewel

is worn by a ribbon having a blue stripe in the centre, a red one on the right, and a narrow red with white lines on the left. Quimper is the capital of the Department of Finistere, and about thirty-two miles southeast from Brest. Armorica is the name once applied to the old Province of Brittany, in which Quimper is situated. The date of foundation on the Medal differs from that in the French "Calendrier," where it is given as March 4, 1888, which may be the time of granting the Charter.

contest, 1868. Flourish. Second Prize, second division.] A loop and ring for suspension.¹ Bronze. Size 22.

DCCCCXXXIX. Obverse, A triangular level, entwined about with a sprig of acacia, having several sprays; a collar hangs from the apex of the level, and has attached to it an elliptical medal on which are the square and compasses. Legend, above, L'. LA FRANCAISE DES ARTS (The name of the Lodge) and below, completing the circle. * O'. DE TOULOUSE * Reverse, A wreath of acacia, open at the top, and the stems crossed at the bottom surmounted by the square and compasses. No legend. This die is similar to, if not identical with DCCCXII reverse. A knob and ring at the top. Silver and tin.² Size 22.

DCCCCXL. Obverse, On the centre of a star of five points, the points being groups of seven formal rays each, is a right-angled triangle, formed by a square and a rule, inclosing a radiant G over the date 5837. The rule,—the lower side,—has the divisions indicated; on the left side of the square, ∴ OR'. DE and on the right, VIENNE [Orient of Vienne.] A scroll with ornamental ends droops from the rule, on which is LA PERSEVERANCE (the name of the Lodge); between the scroll and the rule two right hands joined, surrounded by clouds; portions of a wreath show at the sides of the upper point; the compasses are extended over the same point, the head pierced for a ring. J on the left point and B on the right; the points extend to the points of the star. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size 24 from point to point.³

DCCCCXLI. Obverse, Within a circle of dots the square and compasses enclosing the letter G: two sprigs of acacia crossed below the angle of the square, extend upward nearly to the joint of the compasses, G'. on the right and L'. on the left of the top of the compasses; S'. on the left and E'. on the right below the square on the stems of the acacia. Legend outside the circle, above, R'. L'. LA SOLIDARITE DE VILLE URBANNE and below, completing the circle, · CREEE LE 29 JUILLET 5883 · [Regular or Worshipful Lodge Fellowship, etc., created July 29, 1883.] Reverse, Within a chain the inscription in five lines, SOUVENIR | DE L'INAUGURATION | DU TEMPLE | LE 21 7^{RRR} | 5884 [Souvenir of the Inauguration of the Temple, Sept. 21, 1884.] Silver. Size 18 nearly. A knob and ring in the upper rim.⁴

Obverse. On a pedestal a bust with a radiant crown; on the right a plumb, and around are branches and various Masonic implements. Legend, VILLE ELYSEE CHARLES. PLAINE DE PASSY 1826. Beneath, BARRE (Die-cutter). Reverse, In a wreath of oak the inscription in four lines, LES | ADMINISTRATEURS | ET | FONDATEURS. [The Managers and Founders.] Silver. Size 22.⁵

¹ In the Shackles collection. The Medal was worn by a ribbon of the seven prismatic colors. From the reverse legend it might be inferred that there were other Medals struck for other prizes, on the same occasion, but I have knowledge only of this, for the description of which I am indebted to Bro. Shackles.

² In the Lawrence collection. This seems to be of recent mintage. The Lodge ribbon has a dark blue centre with a white stripe and red edge, on either side. The Lodge was founded Nov. 9, 1777.

³ This is in the Lawrence collection, and though not strictly a medal, is struck. It is the "bijou" of the Lodge, and I believe is rare.

⁴ This is in the Lawrence collection. Whether the letters G. L. S. E. signify Grand Loge Sept Ecosais (see DCCLXXXVII) I have not learned. If so, this Lodge would seem to have derived its authority from that body. Ville Urbaine is a small town in the department of Isere, France. The medal is worn with a red ribbon.

⁵ I am in doubt concerning this piece, which Weltenheim (15,374) calls Masonic, and know of it only by his description which I copy; it is therefore placed here for information, without numbering.

Whether the following is Masonic or not, I have also been unable to learn, and its place of mintage is uncertain. I describe it without numbering, awaiting further light.

Obverse, A radiant triangle, on which is the All-seeing eye: below is 1872. Reverse, The fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ on the field, with two small branches of olive crossed and tied below, and PROVIDENCE above, curving to conform to the upper edge. Copper.¹ Size 12.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

KASHMERE RUPEE.

Editors of the Journal:

I HAVE a rupee from Kashmere which, in addition to its Indian ornamentation and script, is marked with the Roman capitals, I. H. S. The presence of this Christian symbol on a Mohammedan coin, puzzled me not a little. My inquiries have elicited some replies in an English publication. For the benefit of others, who may be similarly mystified, I here give the substance of the information obtained. The Maharajah of Kashmere conversing with Sir Henry Lawrence about the growth and stability of the British Empire in India, asked what was the special reason for its uniform increase and success. Sir Henry at once replied that it was certainly the Christian religion. The Maharajah then inquired for some symbol of this powerful creed, which he would engrave on his new coinage, about to be minted, so that the lucky mark might also bring him good fortune. The belief in marks of a favorable omen is a common superstition in the East. Sir Henry handed him a sketch of the cross with the sacred initials I. H. S. The coins (both silver and copper) duly appeared with the mystic letters, but the cross was omitted. The pieces are still in circulation.

The date of the rupee is given in Oriental characters as 1925. This was another riddle which bothered me to solve. Vikramaditya was a potent sovereign of Malwa, in Northern Hindustan, before the Christian era. Extending his conquests, he defeated Saka, King of Delhi, B. C. 57, and thus became the most powerful ruler in India. He marked the date of his victory by initiating a new era therefrom, and this chronology is still used in some parts of Northern India. 1925 Samvat is thus identical with the year of our Lord 1868. As nearly as I can ascertain, "Samvat" is the term applied to the year of this mode of reckoning, but I stand subject to the correction of any Hindustanee scholar, which I am not.

ROBERT SHIELLS.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR.

IT is not generally known by those outside of the United States Army, that a Medal of Honor was established by Congress a number of years ago, to reward special acts of bravery on the field of battle, or for other services involving special hazard of life; but by those in the service this Medal is as highly prized and as eagerly sought as the Victoria Cross for Valor, of England, the ribbon and cross of the Legion of Honor, of France, or the Iron Cross, of Germany. An organization of about one hundred and fifty members, coming from nearly every State in the Union, each of whom has performed some special act of bravery or valor, which entitled him to receive this Medal, has been formed: it is called the Medal of Honor Legion, and is to hold its Annual Meeting in the City of New York during the present month.

Among the resident members in New York are Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, John H. Cook, Col. J. L. Follett, Maj. J. D. Terry, Col. E. M. Knox, Col. James Quinlan, Capt. Harvey M. Munsell, Patrick Gruley, Col. John M.

¹ The piece is in the Lawrence collection, and I understand was obtained from abroad.

Coyne and J. G. Morrison. These companions will give a dinner to the visiting members of the Legion.

One of the most recent awards of this Medal is that made by the Secretary of War to Capt. Lee Nutting, late of the 61st New York Volunteers, for distinguished services in the fight at Todd's Tavern, on May 8th, 1864. This affair was named by the Regiment the "cracker-box fight," because crackers were being distributed to the men when the engagement began. Capt. Nutting led a charge of his Company upon the enemy in which he was shot through the lungs and went down. He displayed uncommon ability and bravery on that occasion, and his comrades of the 61st are glad of the recognition, even at this late day.

The following is a description of the Medal of Honor, prepared by an officer of the U. S. Mint, for a New York paper from which we take it. The Medal is a bronze star, similar in general appearance to the star of the Grand Army of the Republic. The five points are tipped with trefoils and each point contains a crown or wreath of laurel and oak. In the centre of the Medal, within a circle of thirty-four stars, America, typified by the goddess Minerva, stands with her right hand resting on the fasces, while in her left she holds a shield emblazoned with the national arms, with which she repulses the goddess of Discord. The star is surmounted by a trophy representing two crossed cannon, beneath which are a number of cannon-balls, and resting over them a sword. The American eagle, with wings expanded, is above the trophy. The bar is composed of two cornucopias and the national arms, and the ribbon is the stars and stripes in silk. We have not seen a description of the reverse, but presume it is blank for the inscription and recipient's name.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PINE-TREE SHILLING MINT.

Editor American Journal of Numismatics:

We have been informed that the Pine Tree Shilling was originally coined upon the site of the present Stock Exchange Building, 53 State Street, Boston, but have been unable so far to verify or disprove it, as there seems to be a conflict of authority. The Pine Tree Shilling was coined by John Hull, who resided on Charter Street, North End, but so far we have failed to find anything which would tend to show that it was coined in his house. On the contrary, we have seen a statement to the effect that it was coined in what is now called Pembroke Square, off Pembroke Street, but as that was virtually outside of the city limits at that time, and in what might be termed the country, it does not seem probable. Of course, State Street always has been, since the foundation of Boston, the financial street, and if there was any minting to be done, it would be a fair presumption that it was done in some building on State Street. We turn to you for any information you may give upon the subject. C. F. W.

We referred this query to Mr. S. S. Crosby, who says:—"I have no evidence at all as to the place of the coinage of the 'Pine Tree Shilling,' but have been told that it was on Bromfield Street, about where the present No. 17 is. I know of no means of ascertaining anything about it."

A GETTYSBURG MEDAL.

A MEDAL was struck for the use of the veterans of the New York troops who participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and in the celebration of its anniversary on the field in July last. The obverse has a view of one of the State monuments, in a wreath of oak; on the left, 1863, and on the right, 1893. The reverse has the arms of the State of New York, and the legend, DEDICATION OF STATE MONUMENTS AT GETTYSBURG JULY 1-2-3-1893, and completing the circle, NEW YORK DAY. It was worn on a ribbon of the national colors, and suspended by the links of a chain to a clasp, on which is JULY-1-2-3 | 1863 | GETTYSBURG VETERAN in three lines, the first curving.

A NEW COIN SUGGESTED.

AMONG the various propositions which have appeared for avoiding the numberless difficulties surrounding the continued use of silver in our coinage, we take the following from the *Boston Journal*, — the suggestion of a gentleman of this city. Whether it would be possible, however, to place so large an amount of silver in circulation as the writer believes, seems quite doubtful; the proposed coin would be nearly as clumsy and bulky as the silver dollars, and aside from any other reasons which might be adduced, this fact would prevent its general use for a circulating medium. — Eds.

THE silver dollar of the United States of America contains 412.5 grains of silver nine-tenths fine. This is equivalent in metric weight to 26.72 grams, also nine-tenths fine. Now, as the price of silver has been so rapidly falling that the silver dollar does not represent much more than 50 gold cents, would it not be wise to strike a new silver coin which would come up to the requirements of the changed circumstances and find a ready circulation in many parts of the world? For this it would in the first place be advisable to adopt a metric system, which is the simplest and most exact, and used in Central and South America, and also in Mexico.

I would suggest, therefore, that this new silver coin should contain 25 metric grams of silver, nine-tenths fine, which would make it a trifle smaller than our silver dollar of to-day. Of course its value would be much less than a dollar — in fact, it would be just what 25 silver grams are worth in the market, and very likely, with such a coin in existence, even with free or unlimited coinage of it, the value would not be subject to any great fluctuations for many years.

I would call this coin the colon, or Columbus, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery, and I believe it would be taken up and become practically popular all over the world. Should it be considered advisable at the International Monetary Congress to fix a limit to the coinage of the colon piece, this can easily be done on the basis of the population of the countries which accept it. A fair basis would be two colons per capita, that is, for a nation of 30,000,000 people there should be 60,000,000 colons.

For our country of 70,000,000 people probably 140,000,000 colons could be kept in ready circulation. A few years of trial would show the requirements. While I would not complicate the situation by giving to the silver colon a fixed ratio to any gold coin, I can merely state that its parity with the gold dollar would not be far from 25, and this comes in very well to place it in the mind, as it would consist of 25 metric grams of silver.

NATHAN APPLETON.

A JAPANESE MEDAL.

WE give elsewhere an illustration of the reverse of a Japanese Medal, the work of a Japanese artist, designed for presentation to Mr. E. T. Mason, of New York, a gentleman whose services in developing and extending the trade relations between Japan and America have been most successful, and have won for him this gift, which is not only valuable as a spontaneous expression of appreciative regard on the part of the donors, but has also a peculiar interest from a numismatic point of view, as the work of Japanese artists. The obverse has a Japanese inscription on an octagonal cartouche, and the legend, PRESENTED TO E. T. MASON OF NEW YORK above, and below BY THE SILK RUG AND MATTING MANUFACTURERS OF JAPAN. In exergue, is the date, 1893. The reverse shows the chrysanthemum guarded by two dragons, grotesque in form to American eyes, but doubtless as true to nature as any drawn by Western artists, and surrounded by an ornamented border on which are Japanese characters. The Medal has a certain relation to the Columbian series, having been presented to Mr. Mason at Chicago, by the Japanese Commissioners to the Exposition.

DOG DOLLARS.

SOME time since a query appeared in the *Journal* as to the pieces called "Black dogges," and a reply was furnished by the late Mr. David L. Walter, which was the most satisfactory attempt at solving the problem that reached us. In a recent number of a New York paper, is a reference to an article on the coins and currency of Manhattan Island, by Mr. Berthold Fernow, from which we clip most of the following:—

In 1699, says Gov. Bellomont, in a letter to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantation, "Capt. Giles Shelley, who lately came from Madagascar with fifty or sixty pirates, has so flushed them at New York with Arabian gold and East India goods that they set the Government at defiance." This trouble having been alleviated, the Governor sought to compare the value of gold and the circulating media in New York with the current money in other Colonies, and inquired of one Nicolas Neers, master of a vessel trading with South Carolina, about the value of money there, and learned that "*Dog Dollars*, Rix Dollars, Seville, Pillar and Mexico pieces-of-eight, had a currency there, but that it was 16 per cent worse than it was in New York, while New York currency was 30 per cent worse than sterling, so that by that rule the money in Carolina must be 46 per cent worse than sterling." . . . "What was meant by the Dog Dollar is not explained by an encyclopedia, dictionary, or manual of coin collectors." Mr. Fernow believes it to have been a crown, or ten-shilling piece of 462 grains in weight, and \$1.20 in value, coined by some of the Dutch Provinces for their trade in the East. The lion in one or another position, appears in the arms of nearly all of the States of Holland, and two lions combatant are the arms of Gueldres; the animal was figured in such a conventional way, as is not unusual in heraldic devices, that "the Arabs into whose hands it came, mistook the lion for a dog, and called the pieces Dog Dollars." When these were brought to New York, they were made current by the Knickerbockers, who had an affectionate reminiscence of the old Dutch device, and called "Lion Dollars."

Whether this theory is of any value towards the solution of the term "Black Dogges," we cannot tell; the "Three Black Dogges" which it appears by the original query (April, 1888), was a wedding fee, it seems much more probable, were the lion dollars, than the Mark Newby coppers, as one of our correspondents thought, especially when the original entry was made by the groom, and not by the minister; the former must have set a low value on his bride, if threepence is all he felt willing to pay for his privilege.

THE JAMES COLLECTION GIVEN TO THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DR. F. H. JAMES, of Lancaster, N. Y., has several times made liberal gifts to the Buffalo Historical Society, and in August last he presented them with an extensive and valuable collection of coins, medals and tokens, which have been arranged for exhibition in three large and handsome cases, and a full descriptive catalogue of their contents has been prepared by Dr. James and his assistants, which will greatly aid in the study of the pieces. Among them are upwards of 2,000 "politicals," campaign medals and the like, from the days of Jackson, including, perhaps, 500 Lincoln medals, many of the latter not being political; commemorative medals of various persons and events, English trade tokens, French historicals, Papal medals, proof sets of all U. S. coins since 1858, complete sets of all the minor coinages, the "Feuchtwangers," of which there is nearly or quite a complete set, sutlers' checks, "incased currency" of the Civil War, and many others. As a whole it is an extremely valuable contribution, not merely to the numismatic history of the United States, but to several departments of the science generally.

MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

THE Society named above, which has been lately formed (Dec. 19, 1892), and which is limited in its membership to the descendants of those who took part in the wars of "the good old Colony times, when we lived under the King," has adopted an emblematic Medal, to be worn by its members. Its form is that of a nine-pointed star, resting on a wreath of laurel. On the obverse there is a central tablet surrounded by a garter; this tablet bears the head of an Indian in profile to left, in gold; the garter has the legend, on a blue enamel ground in gold letters, *FORTITER PRO PATRIA* (Bravely for Fatherland.) Between the points are shields bearing the arms of the nine pre-Revolutionary Colonies.

On the reverse is a similar tablet, which shows a colonist standing, with an ancient matchlock or arquebus, and on the circle which surrounds it, *SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS*, and the date of the period which it commemorates, 1607-1775, completing the legend; between the points are nine shields as on the obverse, but instead of the Colonial arms, each bears a single mullet. At the top of the wreath is a royal crown, — to intimate that the service was rendered in the cause of the King, — and a ring, by which the Medal is attached to a broad crimson ribbon, with narrow white stripes near the edge. The size is about 20, American scale. Although a badge rather than a medal, it is struck from dies.

For ordinary use the members wear in the lapel of the coat, a button of red and white, somewhat resembling the button of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

COIN SALES.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman sold in Philadelphia, on the 10th and 11th of August, at the rooms of Messrs. Davis & Harvey, the collection of American Colonial and U. S. coins, formed by Mr. Charles T. Whitman, long a resident of Albany, N. Y., and well known both to dealers and collectors. There were also selections from other cabinets, among which were many interesting and some valuable medals and a good array of the Territorial Gold. Although in the heated term of summer, and at the period of our present financial difficulty, when both confidence and money were scarce, the number of purchasers and the prices paid gave no indication that the coin collector had heard the news, and was hoarding his resources.

The *Canadian* series brought good prices. We quote the following: A Manitoba Medal with arms of the Hudson Bay Co., bronze proof, realized \$15; 1760, "Canada subdued," fine, 6.75; Louisbourg Medals of 1758 (Le Roux 851, '52 and '56), 3 to 7; Quebec Taken, perfect, 5.50; Wolfe Medal, 1759, fine, 7.75; Newfoundland Taken, 7; Upper Canada Military Medal (L. 866), silver, 15.50; the same in bronze, 6, both *restrikes*. Recovery of the Prince of Wales, silver proof, 11. *Colonials*: New England Shilling, fine, 48; Willow Tree, fine, 37; Oak Trees, Shilling, 15; Another (Crosby 9-G), uncir., 23; 6d. (C. 1b-D), uncir., 16.50; 3d., v. f., 12; 2d., fine, 10.50; Pine Tree Shillings, *large*, ranged from 12.50 to 20, and the smaller ones, 5 to 15.50. Maryland, Lord Baltimore Shilling, plugged, still very good, 17; 6d. of the same series, good, not "fine," 20.25. Lots 132 and 133, represented as John Law's coinage for the Mississippi Company, we must take exception to: we are not aware of any records which substantiate this. It is only fair to say that in this attribution the cataloguers appear to have followed Le Roux, but it should require better authority to rest upon, than an illustration and a brief assertion without corroborative evidence, from one whose judgment as to what constitutes a Canadian is of so little value that he has not hesitated to place in that series, without question, medals which have no reference to it whatsoever, as we have shown elsewhere in this number. The coins and medals which truly belong to Canada are of special interest, and numerous enough to satisfy both collector and student. Rosa Americana series, Twopence, undated, fine, brought 9.25; Penny, 1722, 12.50; another, with V's, unc., 6; the Twopence of 1723, unc., 11.75. Chalmers money, 1783, Shillings, from 4.50 to 10.75; the 6d., 7.50, and the 3d., v. f., 15. Baltimore Town piece, good, not "fine," 20. Vermont Cents ranged from 20 cents to 3.80; one of 1785, "Vermonts Res." etc., 8. There was a long line of Connecticut Cents, many of the finer specimens ranging from 2 to 7, chiefly from their high state of preservation. Massachusetts Cents and Half Cents, a good line, the better ones 1 to 4.50, and the very rare specimen of the Cent with arrows in *right* talon, very good, 44. New York. "Non vi virtute vici," 1786, fine, 55; *Liber natus*, etc., Indian, fair, not "fine," 90; another, with *rev.* "Neo-Eboracus," fine, 118; arms of New York, *rev.* eagle, v. f., 20; a Bar Cent in silver, brilliant, 26.50; Immune Col. (Crosby VIII, 30), 42.50; Myddelton pieces, 1796, in silver, 25.50, in copper, 16, both in perfection. Continental "CURRENCY" 1776, pewter, unc., 11; another, from same dies, in brass (but four known), 20.25. A set of Fugios in silver, copper and brass, including sun dial without legend "American Congress," the rarest variety, five

pieces, 500. A proof Dollar of 1839, 37; one of 1858, 43, and a C. C. 1875 Trade Dollar, 10.75. Half Dollars, 1796, fine, 72; 1797, v. g., 54; Quarter Dollar of 1806, v. f., 10; 1853, without arrows, uncir., 10. Dimes, 1796, fine, 12.50; 1798, perfect die, extremely fine, 23; 1800, v. g., 9.50; 1804, fine, 39.50; 1807, unc., 14; 1811 over 1809, fine, 10; 1825, proof, 15; another, 1827, 5.25, and one of 1829, 5. Half Dimes, "Disme," 1792, fine, 12; 1794, unc., 12; 1795, unc., 6.50; 1796, fine, 6.50; 1800, unc., 7.75; 1805, fine, 20. Of Cents there was a fine showing. We can only record a few. 1793, chain, v. f., 95; another, vine and bars, v. f., 36; 1794, uncir., 35; one with stars on *rev.*, the best known, 50; 1795, lettered edge, a perfect coin, 105; plain edge, same year, unc., 26; Jefferson head, fine, 23; 1796, Liberty cap, unc., 78, and another with fillet head, unc., 60; 1799, v. g., 21; 1801, 188, unc., 18; 1803, unc., 21; 1808, ex. f., 23; 1809, unc., 53; 1812, unc., 21; 1829, unc., 20.50. Half Cents, 1793, unc., 25; 1795, lettered edge, 10; 1836, proof, 37.

We cannot close without noting the remarkable sale of Lot 1212, the "Freemason's Hall," English Masonic (Marvin 329), about which so much has been said. There is "no telling" what induces competition, that it should be so different at the various times when the same piece comes up. In the previous [Petty] sale, May 10, it brought \$16; at this it was sold for \$27, which, considering its rarity and historic value, is not high.

THE GRENNY AND POILLON COLLECTIONS.

MR. FROSSARD'S Auction Sale, which took place on the 10th and 11th of October, at the sales-rooms of James P. Silo, 43 Liberty Street, N. Y., comprised, chiefly, the collection of Mr. F. J. Grenny, and the residue from the cabinet of Mr. Wm. Poillon. The sale was not a large one, but, in some respects, notable. There was quite a line of Canadian Currency and Communion Tokens, with a fair proportion of the more common Medals. War Medals had a few representations, but they were important ones. There were also other series, including ancient, and miscellaneous Foreign and American pieces. We quote: Matanzas Award Medal by the Patriotic Association, copper-plated with silver, \$5; Medal of the Toronto University, in silver, 5; North-west Canada War Medal, with Saskatchewan bar, 17; a set of Hudson Bay Co. Tokens, 16.40; 1839, Side-view Halfpenny, fine, 11.25; the Bouquet Series of Sou Tokens, 63 pieces, brought 28 cents each. "Bout de L'Isle" Tokens appear to have taken a jump; "Calèche," fine, 19.50; "Cheval," good, 18; Lesslie and Son, 2d, fine, 11. Communion Tokens, Lots 285 to 290, embracing 168 pieces, brought 60 cents each. No. 291, Oswego Medal, fine and quite rare, 18; Franco-American Jeton, "Non inferiora," etc., 1754, in silver, 10. No. 720 was a fraud, being a cast in lead and silver-plated. It was, however, allowed to be sold, and brought 1.25. Wset Virginia Soldier's Medal, issued by the State, 1861-5, bronze, fine, 4.25; England, Vth Foot, Order of Merit, founded 1767, for seven years' service, fine, ring wanting, bronze, 19.50; Ireland, Connaught Rangers, Order of Merit, 2d class, in fair condition, 38.25; Peninsular War Medals, 5 bars, fine, 16; another, with 3 bars, also fine, 10.25; No. 809, one bar, with CAMPERDOWN, an extremely rare medal, fine, 20; Fort Erie Medal, by County of Welland, white metal, fine, 6.50.

OBITUARY.

GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

MR. GASTON L. FEUARDENT, who died after a long illness, in May last, at his late residence in West 39th Street, New York, was well known to numismatists and collectors. He was born at Cherbourg, France, in 1843. His father, Mons. Felix Feuardent, is an Art dealer in Paris, and an expert in antiquities for the Louvre. His grandfather also was famous as an antiquarian, so that his taste for his profession may be said to have been hereditary. He was associated with his father in business in Paris until about 1868, when he removed to London, and there represented the Parisian firm of Rollin & Feuardent, and was often consulted as a numismatic expert by the authorities of the British Museum.

In 1876 he came to this country, and engaged in the same business with special attention to antique works of art, settling in New York, where in 1884 he attacked in a very sharp and convincing little pamphlet, the authenticity of the Cesnola Cyprian collection in the Metropolitan Museum, quoting from various publications in regard to those antiquities, some very remarkable and contradictory statements. This led to a bitter litigation, if we are correctly informed, and the genuineness of the Cyprus Antiques is still, with many connoisseurs, a matter of controversy.

M. Feuardent early became a Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, retaining his connection with it till his death, and several years he held the office of Curator of Archaeology. His valuable Monograph on the inscriptions on the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park, New York, attracted very general notice.

THOMAS S. COLLIER.

MR. THOMAS S. COLLIER, late of New London, Ct., died suddenly at his residence, on the 21st September, ult. He had been ill but a few days, and no serious result was feared, so that his decease was a surprise to his friends. He was born in New York city Nov. 4, 1842, and at the early age of fourteen evincing a desire for the sea, was placed in the merchant service, and later entered the U. S. Navy, in which he served with distinction during the war and subsequently. After a full term of active service he was placed on the retired list, in consequence of injuries received in the line of duty. Mr. Collier occupied his time largely in literary work, contributing to the *Atlantic*, *The Century Magazine*, *Scribner's* and several other periodicals. He published a volume of poems under the title of "Song-Spray," and some of his verses on coins, — notably the one beginning

"A massy lump of brass or bronze,
Moulded by ponderous blow on blow,"

which appeared in the *Journal*, in August, 1868, — have been highly praised. His poem entitled "Cleopatra dying," attracted wide notice. He was one of the Society known as the "Sons of the American Revolution," in which he was much interested, and read a poem before its members when the Association took formal possession of the old Jonathan Trumbull war office in Lebanon, Ct.

He was a great collector of books, particularly those valuable from their age, or rarity, and accumulated a very fine library; he was also an ardent gatherer of stamps, of which he had numerous specimens from all parts of the world; of bric-a-brac he also had an extensive and curious collection, and he was a devoted numismatist, giving special attention to Roman Imperial coins, in which his cabinet was very rich. He was Secretary of the New London County Historical Society, and a member of various literary, social and patriotic associations.

EDITORIAL.

THERE is a curious state of affairs in Italy, relative to her silver coinage. By the provisions of the Latin Monetary Union, the various States which have entered into that agreement have placed restrictions upon the coinage of that metal, in an effort to maintain its parity with gold, but allowing coins struck by any of the powers in the Union to circulate indifferently in the territories of all, thus sustaining the value of all the silver coins of the nations in the league. Italian speculators have been turning this to their own profit, by taking advantage of the value accorded to Italian coins in France and Switzerland under this agreement, in connection with the depreciation of Italian paper as compared with gold. Paper money to the amount of 22 francs is worth but 20 francs in gold, and the smallest notes represent 5 francs; the silver francs are therefore exported, changed into gold 20 francs, which are reimported, and these changed into paper at a premium, which in turn is exchanged for silver to be again exported. There is of course a limit to this sort of thing, but thus far, owing partly to the compact by which Italy cannot increase her silver coinage, the Government has been powerless to stop the schemes of the operators, and the country has been almost depleted of her silver, so that small silver change has at last disappeared almost entirely, and copper token money has taken its place, and even that is almost as difficult to obtain as minor United States coins were during the Civil War. The result is to paralyze many departments of business, especially among small dealers.

Italy has two remedies: — She can either withdraw from the Latin Union, which would enable her to coin as much silver as she pleases, the consequence of which would be to destroy its power of circulation at its face value in other countries of the Union, which would at once

refuse it, and thus force its return to Italy, depreciating its value there as well; or she can amend her financial ways, and make her paper money equal to gold. The latter remedy, with the present condition of her finances, the low state of her national credit,—her expenditures largely exceeding her income,—and her entangling alliances, she is not able to apply. The remedies appear to be as fatal as the disease, and what the outcome will be remains to be seen. A third proposition to relieve the trouble has been made quite recently. This is to issue an aluminum coinage—the circulation of which would be restricted to Italy: for its lack of intrinsic value would prevent its use elsewhere. These coins, which would have the nominal value of a franc or less, would serve the purposes of “change”—being a sort of money of necessity, and at best only a temporary expedient. They would answer the same end as our Fractional currency during the Civil War, but it is hoped, being in the form of coins, would remove the objections against paper money. Whether they could win popular favor sufficiently to keep them in circulation, cannot be foreseen, but the distress caused by the lack of “small change” is so great, that any expedient that promises to remove it, seems likely to be acceptable.

It looks as if the public were not inclined to aid the Managers of the Columbian Exposition in their efforts to dispose of the Souvenir coins at the enormous premium at which they have been offered. It is reported from Chicago that upwards of 500,000 of the Half Dollars and a large quantity of the Quarters are lying in the Sub-Treasury in that city, and a rumor has been in circulation that the Government contemplates withdrawing the Halves. Whether this has any foundation, or is merely an effort to “bull the market” for them, we do not know, and the arrangement between the Government and the Managers would seem to forbid such a step. If the subsidy voted by Congress towards the expenses of the Exposition is locked up in these coins, which appears to be the opinion of the press in commenting on the lack of a demand for them, there can be little doubt that the Managers will find a way to realize at least their face value. We notice that very few have come back to the Sub-treasury in the ordinary course of business. Most if not all of those that remain unissued bear the date of the present year.

THE wearisome and disgraceful struggle in the United States Senate by the opponents of the repeal of the law for the purchase and coinage of silver has not yet reached its close as we go to press, but it is believed that the triumph of repeal is not distant, and that the purchase will soon cease. The teachings of history have failed to commend themselves to the silver maniacs.

WE are happy to be able to show, by the courtesy of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company L'd, of New York, engravings of another Columbian Medal, and of the new English coins described in the last number of the *Journal*.

CURRENCY.

EPIGRAM.

So little to their interest prone
Were men, that MONEY was not known
In Saturn's time, as we are told;
But in the reign of George the Third,
On no theme else can ye be heard,—
Which of these two's the Age of Gold?
[*The Devil*, London, 1786.

That blissful time, long past and gone,
When MONEY was a thing unknown,
Fills many a poetic page.
MONEY, to-day, is everywhere,
Our dearest wish, our constant care.
Which period is the Golden Age?

R. S.

FREE coinage or not, South Carolina couldn't get along without a little “mint.”—[*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

SENATOR PEFFER wants money made of aluminum. Such money might do well enough for a floating debt, but not for a sinking fund.—[*Dallas News*.



COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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No. 3.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

ANOTHER Columbian Medal has recently been issued, to swell the list which commemorates the great voyager, and his discovery of a new world. We infer from the fact that the reverse bears the seal of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, that it was struck as their contribution to the medallic records which mark the completion of the fourth century since the little squadron from Spain arrived on the shores of the Western continent. We believe it has long been in preparation, though the time of its appearance is "the day after the Fair." In many respects it is very satisfactory. We give an engraving (photogravure) of the Medal, in the illustration for the present number of the *Journal*.

The Obverse has a profile bust of Columbus to the left; he wears the peculiar cap of the period, which, however, is treated in a somewhat different manner from the styles employed by the various artists who have designed its predecessors; his hair escapes from the band or edge of the cap, and falls in thick, curling locks beneath it, upon his neck: under the truncation, TIFFANY & CO., N. Y. We think it an error of taste to have engraved upon the obverse, and in this place, the name of a firm, instead of that of the artists who made the design, and cut the dies for the Medal. If the firm name was to appear at all, it seems to us that it should have been placed on the reverse, under the wreath, perhaps, or in some less conspicuous place.

There is much to praise in the Medal; the head is spirited, erect in poise, the eye alert, and gazing steadfastly westward; a nobility of mien, an inflexibility of purpose, and a sturdy determination to accomplish his errand, mark every line in his countenance; while there is a serenity and confidence in the expression of the face, which we do not remember to have noticed in other Medals of this series; and there is a singular air of vitality about it, which places it in advance of many of its competitors. Surely an artist capable of designing and executing such a work was entitled to be known, and to have

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his name associated with an effort so successful ; not merely the Society, whose insignia it displays, but the whole numismatic fraternity, wherever dispersed, should know it ! The legend is, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS GAVE A NEW WORLD TO HUMANITY. By HUMANITY we suppose *mankind* is intended, for certainly the new world got but little *humanity* in return, from those to whom it was given. The word is too ambiguous, and makes the legend almost satirical. A little cross patee, placed near the milling at the bottom, seems unnecessary. The Medal would have been better without it.

The Reverse shows a wreath of olive, open at the top and crossed and tied with a ribbon bow at the bottom ; surmounting the lower portion of the branch of the wreath is a little medallion representation of the seal of the Society which issues it. The size of this, nine millimeters, we regard as much too small, and its position inartistic, unfortunate and meaningless ; it should have been at least fifteen millimeters in diameter, and if it had been placed upon the junction of the stems, it would have been better. Within the wreath is the inscription in six lines, AFTER | FOUR HUNDRED | YEARS OF PROGRESS | FREE AMERICA | HONORS ITS | DISCOVERER.

The Medal is struck in red copper, bronze, gold bronze (which we hear was a failure), and silver, and its size is seventy-seven millimeters, or forty-nine, American scale.

Since the preceding comments were written, some further items of interest concerning this Medal have become matters of common report ; what foundation they may have we do not know, and give them without prejudice, or in any way vouching for their accuracy. We are told that the artist who made the model is a Mr. Whitehouse, and that the dies were engraved abroad. The model, if our memory is correct, was shown in a plaster cast at the interesting "Columbian Exhibition of Medals" held by the Society in New York, some months ago, which was noticed in the *Journal* at the time. As we know of but two machines in the country, that in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and the one owned by the Gorham Company, of New York, adapted to reducing and cutting dies from an original model, it is very likely that the current gossip that the dies were not by American workmen, is correct. This would seem to be further confirmed by information from other sources that this firm was unable to compete for the Columbian World's Fair Award Medal now in preparation, by reason of a clause in the specifications that the engraving of the dies and the striking of the Medals must be executed in America, and unless the clouds clear, this Medal to which we have given so much space, cannot pose as an American Medal. We should be glad to know, for the sake of American numismatic art, that these rumors have no foundation.

THE MILAN MEDAL.

The dies of the so-called Milan Medal (both obverse and reverse), have been re-cut to strike pieces of a smaller size, and a new obverse die with the bust of the Discoverer only, (the symbolical figures omitted) has been engraved. This has CHRISTOPHER at the left, and COLUMBUS at the right of the head, in the field, and on an outer circle, hollowed, the legend, above, MEMENTO OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, and below, * CHICAGO, 1893 * This obverse has been

struck with the reduced Milan reverse. Both this and the preceding are size 36, and are found in bronze and white metal.

We begin, on a subsequent page of this number, a descriptive catalogue of Columbian Medals prepared for the *Journal* by Mr. E. J. CLEVELAND, in which the various Medals described above, and also those in preceding issues, will be briefly mentioned for convenience of reference.

SOME CURIOUS LEGENDS.

It is interesting to notice how skillfully at times the designers of Medals have adapted their legends from the classic authors and from Holy writ, to the events, the memory of which they are intended to perpetuate. Any attempt to catalogue these little sparkles of wit and wisdom would be almost endless, and certainly very tedious, but a few of them may perhaps be noted without wearying your readers. On the Medals, and on some of the coins relating to America there are several instances. The piece of Louis, familiarly known as the *Gloriam regni*, and the oldest Colonial, is one of the latter class. The legend in full is *GLORIAM · REGNI · TVI · DICENT ·* (They shall speak of the glory of thy Kingdom.) The passage occurs in Psalm CXLV (Vulgate), and was a flattering allusion to the power and glory of the French "*grand monarque*." *SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM* (Blessed be the name of the Lord), of frequent occurrence on the French coins of that period, is a part of a verse in Psalm CXIII.

On the coins of Edward III, of England, we find a Latin text from Luke iv: 30,—translated "But Jesus passing through the midst of them, went His way." These words were regarded as having a talismanic power, which protected the bearer in battle, and guarded him from the assaults of thieves. This motto was also used by Henry VII, on one of his sovereigns, and later by Edward VI. Another legend used by many English Kings, reads "I have set the Lord as my helper," which seems to be an adaptation of the eighth verse of Psalm XVI. Edward III, also used the opening words of the Sixth Psalm,— "Lord rebuke me not in Thine anger,"—and by a singular blunder in the die some were struck with the negative omitted. Many other like examples of Scriptural legends on coins might be cited, but the last we will mention is that on the gold twenty shilling piece of Charles I, sometimes called *EXURGAT* money from the first word of the Latin text, "Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered," the first verse of Psalm LXVIII; but the invocation for the safety of the King against those who sought to dethrone and execute him, was in vain.

Among classic inscriptions or legends we find on one of the early Medals relating to America, struck in 1599, "See what heroes the second Argo carries." The verse from Virgil's Fourth Eclogue, commemorates the victories of Van der Does off the Canary Islands, where the Dutch admiral is compared to Jason: a similar allusion to the voyage in search of the golden fleece is found on one of the Franco-American jetons of Louis XIV, which displays an ancient galley, with a beaver's pelt at its mast-head, which is claimed to be not less valuable than the golden [fleece.]

NON SUFFICIT ORBIS, the boastful motto of Philip II, of Spain, used on many of his Medals, and embroidered in golden letters on the drapery of the vice-regal throne in San Domingo, is taken from the 168th line in Juvenal's Tenth Satire.

When Sir William Phipps, after seeking the sunken Spanish treasure off San Domingo, which he successfully recovered and thereby enriched himself and his patrons, returned with his bullion to England, a Medal was struck (in 1687), which advised the reader of its legend "Let thy hook always hang"—an encouragement to persevere,—the words of which are taken from Ovid's Art of Love, III, 425; and when Queen Anne's victorious fleet returned from their battle at Vigo Bay, one of the Medals struck to commemorate the event quoted from the Aeneid (XI: 54), "These are our returns and our expected triumphs." Cicero's diatribe against the conspirator Catiline furnished a text for one of the satirical Medals against John Law, and the classic myth of Hercules dragging from his concealment Cacus who had stolen his cattle, furnished the device for another.

On one of the jetons sometimes included among the Franco-American series,—a cut of which has appeared in the *Journal* accompanied by some comments from Mr. Geo. M. Parsons, but whose origin has never been satisfactorily determined, I believe,—is a figure of Britannia, and an Indian typifying America. The date the piece bears is 1755, a troublous time for the Continental powers, and the legend is Neptune's abrupt exclamation, when the winds have been released from the caverns of Aeolus and, instigated by Juno, have nearly destroyed the ships of Aeneas. The words are, anglicized, "It behooves me now to sooth the angry waves" (Aeneid, I: 135), a legend used on more than one piece issued under similar circumstances.

Several Medals struck on the occasion of the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, and on the beginning of a new century, have the legend, NOVUS NASCITUR ORDO (a new order is born), from Virgil's famous Fourth Eclogue, and certainly nothing more appropriate could have been selected. On one of the mortuary Medals which appeared after the death of the Earl of Chatham, was the touching passage from another Eclogue (I: 24), QUIS DESIDERIO etc., "What limit can there be to our grief at his loss?"

The return to England in the last century, of the great explorer, Capt. Cook, after one of his voyages around the world, was marked by his election to membership in the Royal Society, and the striking of a Medal with a most appropriate motto from Horace's Epistle to Piso (line 285), NIL INTENTATUM, etc., "Our [associates — poets in the original] leave nothing untried."

When Holland, resenting the treatment of the struggling American colonies by the British Ministers, entered into a treaty of commerce with the youthful republic, the Medal commemorating the event bore a portion of a line from the Aeneid (VI: 620), which contained the sad warning of the soul of Phlegyas in Hades, lamenting his impious disregard of the eternal laws of right and justice, "Learn from my example to deal justly and not to despise the gods," a lesson England might have read with profit.

Van Loon in his elaborate work on the Medals relating to Holland, has numerous instances of equally apt quotations. In the winter of 1690-91, William III, of England, after a stormy voyage, embarked in a small boat to

make a landing on the shores of Holland. The night was dark, the waves were boisterous, and the ice of a wintry sea impeded his progress. With only a cloak to cover him he was exposed to the storm, and his companions were alarmed at his danger and their own. He observed their anxiety and asked if they thought it hard to die with him. The parallel between this perilous experience, and that of Caesar when he attempted to cross from Otranto to Brindisi, at once suggested itself to the designer — the die is by Koene, a Dutch medallist, but whether he made the design does not appear. The legend has the words addressed by Caesar to his terrified companions on that famous occasion, and reads QUID METUAS · CAESAREM VEHIS, "What do you fear? you carry Caesar!"

In the congress of the Allies who were waging war against France in 1691, William presided. The obverse of a Medal on that event showed Jupiter seated in the council of the gods, and the legend is adapted with slight variation from Ovid (*Metamorphoses*, 1: 166).

INGENTES ANIMO, DIGNAS IOVE CONCIPIT IRAS
CONCILIUMQUE VOCAT.

"He conceives in his mind a mighty wrath, worthy of Jupiter, and assembles a council."

But there must be a limit to your patience, though none to the examples of equal interest which might be quoted, and so I will defer my further citations to some more convenient season.

J. W. L.

AN ASTRONOMICAL MEDAL.

SOME little time ago the *Journal* described various astronomical Medals, and I regret that your correspondent did not continue his contributions. There is another and very rare Medal, which is allied to that series, a brief description of which may be of interest. The obverse has a draped and armored bust of William III, to the right: his hair is long and flowing, and he wears a laurel wreath. Legend, INVICTISSIMVS GVILHELMVS · MAG. (The invincible William the Great.) Beneath, F. D. W: (for F. D. Winter, an engraver who is supposed to have been employed at the Royal Mint, from about the period of the landing of William in England, until about the time of the death of his Queen, and whose works have no great merit.) Near these letters are N. C. A. P. (for Neale, *custos artifex primus*, that is, Thomas Neale, Master of the Mint,—which position he occupied from 1678 to 1699.

The reverse shows the setting sun,—alluding to the declining power of Louis XIV,—a castle, with soldiers on the shore of the ocean; and various military emblems, shields blazoned with the French lilies, etc., are strewn on the ground; above, is a portion of the zodiacal belt, showing the signs of Leo, Libra, and Virgo. Legend, INGRESSO HOC SOLIS DECRESCVNT LVMINA SIGNO. (Having entered this sign the splendor of the sun becomes fainter.) The size is twenty-nine nearly, and the piece exists in silver, bronze and lead.

This Medal is interesting, since the zodiacal sign enables us to fix the date of the battle which it commemorates. Van Loon considers that it has reference to the battle of La Hogue, which took place on the 19th of May,

(O. S.), 1692; but Grueber notes that at that date the sun is in the sign Gemini. If therefore, it alludes to that event, the legend would not be true, for the light of the sun increases for a month or more after that time: for this reason and the presence of the signs of the closing summer, the writer last mentioned believes that it commemorates the battle of Aghrim, which occurred July 12 (O. S.), on which date the sun enters the constellation Leo, and begins to decrease in splendor. The constellation of Leo has also a significance, as it seems to allude to the chief device on the arms of Holland.

It would seem that the latter theory must be the true one. The power of Louis waned rapidly after the severe contest at Aghrim, when General Ginkell with an army of 18,000 won a decisive victory over St. Ruth who commanded the adherents of King James, and out of whose army of 22,000 troops, principally Irish and French, nearly a third were slain, and St. Ruth himself was killed.

SCORPIO.

EXPOSITION MEDALS.

THE announcement is made that the Medals which are to be presented to exhibitors at the Columbian Exposition, are in preparation, and the preliminary design has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. Six months will probably elapse before they will be ready. The well known artist, Augustus St. Gaudens, is at work completing the design, and a recent issue of a New York paper states that he has chosen as his theme the landing of Columbus; the motive is the same as that of the statue of the discoverer which stood before the Administration Building on the Fair Grounds, the design of which was by the same artist. Columbus is represented as standing, his head bare; he is in armor, and draped with a cloak, the folds of which are floating in the wind; he lifts his sword and plants the banner of Spain upon the shore, as he takes possession of the New World in the name of the Spanish monarchs. Behind him is a group of his followers, and the boats which brought the landing party are on the shore. The reverse is to have a symbolical figure representing youth. The Medal will be struck in bronze, and the design, the dies, and the entire work on the Medals is required to be done in this country.

As a matter of interest in this connection, we give, by the courtesy of the Worthington Company, of New York, an engraving of the Grand Prize Medal of the French Exposition Universelle, of 1889, from one awarded to that company for their exhibit. The obverse has a draped and armored figure of the Republic bestowing a laurel crown on an artisan, slightly draped, who is seated at the left on an anvil, and bends forward to receive his reward: Near him are implements of labor, and beneath the group is a portion of a hemisphere, with the Eiffel tower and a glimpse of some of the buildings of the Exposition in the foreground. Legend, EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE; the date 1893 is placed over the hemisphere between the figures. The reverse has a winged and laureated figure of Fame blowing a trumpet, which she holds in her right hand, while her left embraces a profile bust of the Republic wearing a liberty cap and a wreath. Fame is seated facing the left, and over her left knee is thrown a mass of drapery which falls upon a tablet bearing the name

of the recipient; beneath is a branch of laurel, which extends upward, and appears at the left of the tablet. On the field at the left, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; a five-pointed star illumines with its rays the field between her extended wings. The design is spirited, but the criticism has been made that the distinction between the obverse and the reverse is not sufficiently marked.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 38.]

667. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD. F.R.S. (The points are three cornered.)

Reverse. Within field: H H(ICKMAN) in monogram, script. Inscription: 1792 WESTMINSTER-HALFPENNY Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE IRON WAREHOUSE N° 5 EDGBASTON STR^T BIRM(INGHAM) (Duisburg incorrectly has LACARLE [for WAREHOUSE], and EDGRASTON.) Copper. 18. 29 mm.

Batty, I, p. 199, Nos. 1697, 1697A; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 1; Neumann, No. 23580; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 31.

668. As preceding, save on rim: EGBASTON. Copper. 18. 29 mm.

Batty, I, p. 199, No. 1697B.

669. *Obverse.* Large bust, to left. Inscription as in preceding.

Reverse. Within field: 1792 | H H in script monogram. Inscription: BIRMINGHAM. PROMISSORY. HALFPENNY. (Three-cornered points.) Upon rim: PAYABLE AT H. HICKMAN'S WAREHOUSE BIRMINGHAM. (Kluyskens erroneously has BURCKMANS.) Copper. 18. 29 mm. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 251, Nos. 2324~~1~~, 2325, '6, '7; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 27; Neumann, Nos. 24123-4; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, Nos. 32-3.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, that of Mr. Howard Edwards of Philadelphia and my own. Pye and Batty differ as to whether there are two varieties, with one and two buttons respectively, but the latter is convinced that there was but one obverse die.

670. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, with short hair. Inscription as in preceding. (Three-cornered points.)

Reverse. Date and monogram as preceding. Inscription: BIRMINGHAM PROMISSORY FARTHING. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 551, Nos. 883-5; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 12; *Ibid.*, Suppl. II, p. 27; Neumann, No. 24125; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, Nos. 34, 37.

Duisburg described in his first supplement an alleged variety with the monogram JAHC, and in his second supplement the present token. Mr. McLachlan has, however, pointed out to me that the first was undoubtedly an error, from misreading the script monogram H H.

671. As preceding, but edges dentated, and planchet thicker. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 551, No. 882; Neumann, No. 24126; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 35.

672. As preceding, but on rim: H. HICKMANS WAREHOUSE BIRMINGHAM

Batty, I, p. 551, Nos. 880-1; Neumann, No. 24127; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 36. Copper.

673. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Blank. Rim as preceding. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 551, No. 879.

674. *Obverse*. Bust, to right (?). Inscription as in preceding.

Reverse. Female seated on a rock, holding palm branch. Legend: UNITY AND PEACE. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 440, Nos. 4265-6; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1888, No. 698; Low, Cat. of U. S. and Colonial Coins, No. 161.

This is supposed to belong to the so-called "Pennsylvania Copper" series. It is therefore the first of the American "Howards." One of Batty's specimens was counterstamped on both sides: FOREVER

675. *Obverse*. Small bust, to left. Inscription: IOHN HOWARD F.R.S. | HALF-PENNY.

Reverse. Within a beaded circle, a sitting female facing left, with branch of olive on her left arm, which is supported by a vase. With her right she directs a youth with key, towards a prison. At her feet three vases, one of which is overturned. Above, irradiated: GO FORTH Legend: REMEMBER THE DEBTORS IN GOAL (*sic*) Exergue: a rosette. Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL

Batty, I, p. 114, Nos. 532, '3, '4; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 2; Neumann, No. 22961; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 38.

In the Booth (Fisher) collection and my own.

676. As preceding, but upon rim: PAYABLE IN LANCASTER OR BRISTOL

Batty, I, p. 114, No. 531.

677. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN. X . X . X . X . Copper. 18. 28 mm. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 144, Nos. 956-8; Kluyskens, II, p. 43; Neumann, No. 23369; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 39.

In my collection.

678. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON. + . + . + .

Batty, I, p. 370, No. 3707; Neumann, No. 25112; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 40.

679. As preceding. Upon rim: CURRENT EVERYWHERE + + + + + .

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4271; Neumann, No. 25432; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 41.

680. As preceding, but rim without inscription.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4269.

681. As preceding, but rim milled.

Ibid., I, p. 441, No. 4270.

682. As preceding, but ILCHESTER before GOAL. Upon rim; PAYABLE IN BANBURY OXFORD OR READING

Ibid., I, p. 210, No. 1850; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 1685.

683. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Britannia seated on globe, with lance and olive branch. Legend: RULE BRITANNIA.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4267; Neumann, No. 25431; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 42.

684. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Female seated, holding mining tools. Inscription: HALFPENNY 1790 Batty, I, p. 441, Nos. 4268, 4268A.

685. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Inscription: IOHN HOWARD F.R.S. PHILANTHROPIST.

Reverse. A market cross. Inscription: CHICHESTER HALFPENNY 1794 Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LONDON

Ibid., I, p. 234, No. 2170.



THE NEW PORTUGUESE COPPER COINAGE.



PRIZE MEDAL OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.



REDUCED OBVERSE, MILAN COLUMBIAN.

686. *Obverse.* As preceding. The bow of queue points between n and r, the n in front of frill, and the s back of centre of top of head.

Reverse. The arms of Portsmouth; a three-towered citadel, over the gate a shield bearing a leopard. Above, a horizontal crescent, surmounted by a star-shaped eye, bisecting the words HALF-PENNY. Inscription: CHICHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH. Exergue: 1794. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT SHARPS PORTSMOUTH AND CHALDECOTTS CHICHESTER (Neumann has 1797.) Copper. 18. 28 mm. Edges milled.

Ibid., I, p. 101, Nos. 331-3, and 2870A; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 3; Neumann, No. 22872; Conder, p. 42, No. 17; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 43.

In my collection.

687. As preceding, save that the bow is opposite n, and the n under the frill. Copper. 18. 28 mm.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 44.

In my collection.

688. As preceding, save PORTSMOUTH AND CHICHESTER. Upon *obverse*, the bow opposite h, and s over centre of head; upon *reverse*, c to left of centre of p. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 101, No. 328; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 12; Neumann, No. 22871; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 45.

In the Government (Lee) Collection and my own.

689. As preceding, save bow opposite n; and on *reverse*, c to right of centre of p. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 101, Nos. 329-30, 334-5; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 46.

In my collection.

690. As preceding, but on rim: PAYABLE DARLINGTON & STOCKTON (DURHAM)

Batty, I, p. 92, Nos. 168-9; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1688.

691. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Britannia, to left, seated on globe, leaning on shield, with lance and olive branch. Legend: RULE BRITANNIA. Exergue: 1794. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE LIVERPOOL.

Batty, I, p. 119, Nos. 643-4; Neumann, No. 22011; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 48.

692. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT 1 IORDANS DRAPER GOSPORT.

Batty, I, p. 100, No. 313; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1686.

693. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LONDON \\\\\\\

Batty, I, p. 144, No. 959; Neumann, No. 23367; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 49.

694. As preceding, but 1795, and upon rim: CURRENT EVERYWHERE ♦♦♦♦♦. Copper. 18. 28 mm. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 441, Nos. 4272-3; Rudolphi, p. 77, No. 325; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 5; Neumann, No. 25430; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 47.

In my collection.

695. As the last, save rim milled.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4273A.

696. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. The arms of York; a castle filled with soldiers; to the left a draw-bridge, over which four soldiers are passing. Inscription: CLIFFORD'S TOWER. Exergue: A. D. 1100. Upon rim: FEAR GOD AND HONOR THE KING. X.

Neumann, No. 24402. Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 51.

697. As preceding, but rim is plain.

Batty, I, p. 311, No. 2963.

698. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. The arms of Glasgow; within a shield a tree with birds on its branches, and a bell hanging from it; a salmon across its trunk. Legend: LET GLASGOW FLOURISH. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE HOUSE OF GILBERT SHEARER & CO.

Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 4; Neumann, No. 24769; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 52.

699. As preceding, but rim milled.

Batty, I, p. 342, No. 3344.

700. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Liberty facing, erect; in right hand, the pole and cap; in left, a rudder; beside her, a bale. Legend: LIBERTY & COMMERCE. Exergue: 1794 Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LONDON (The same as reverse of the Talbot Allum & Lee New York Cent of 1794.)

Ibid., I, p. 144, No. 960; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Neumann, No. 23368; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 53.

In my collection. This is considered to belong to the early American Series. It is the second of the American Howards, No. 674 being the first.

701. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT STORE OF +

Coin Collectors' Jour., Oct., 1885, p. 158, No. 6; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No.

54.

The third American Howard.

702. As preceding, save 1795, and upon rim: WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT.

Coin Collectors' Jour., July, 1887, p. 108; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1888, No. 697.

The fourth American Howard.

703. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Within a circle a ship under sail, to right, its mainmast dividing the words NEW-YORK. Inscription: TALBOT ALLUM & LEE | ONE CENT.

Coin Collectors' Jour., Oct., 1885, p. 158, No. 3; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 55.

The fifth American Howard.

704. *Obverse*. As preceding, save bust to right (?).

Reverse. The arms of Exeter; two winged horses supporting an armorial shield. Above, a lion, to right, supporting an orb; beneath, upon a band: SEMPER FIDELIS Inscription: EXETER HALFPENNY. Exergue: 1792 Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF SAMUEL KINGDOM. X.

Neumann, No. 22758; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 50.

705. As preceding, save that rim is milled.

Batty, I, p. 90, No. 145.¹

The two American Medals struck in memory of Howard by the Howard Associations of Norfolk, Va., and Memphis, Tenn., have been already described, under Nos. 198 and 203.²

Before proceeding with the English Personal Medals, I shall, in the next paper, mention a number of South American pieces, of which I have recently obtained descriptions.

[To be continued.]

¹ It will have been seen that Batty, though so excessively minute in his divisions, often indeed mentioning as separate varieties what were merely defaced or obliterated specimens, failed to discover several that are well authenticated. Pratten (*The Virtuoso's Companion* [illustrations only], London, 1796, pages 89-90) gives six reverses, to wit: Remember The Debtors, etc.; Chichester and Portsmouth; Portsmouth and Chiches-

ter; Rule Britannia 1795; H H Birmingham Promissory Halfpenny; and H H Westminster Halfpenny.

I must acknowledge my very great obligation to Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, who has been kind enough to revise all my references to Batty, and to carefully compare them with Conder and Pratten.

² *The Journal*, July, 1891, pp. 8, 9.

ANOTHER 1804 DOLLAR.

THERE will always be some romantic story in circulation about 1804 dollars. In April, 1891, the *Journal* printed what we then believed to be a complete list of the owners of these pieces, and although several reputed finds have been chronicled, one within a year,—described with much particularity as to the place where it was found, the person by whom purchased, and its subsequent history — no sufficient evidence has yet been presented to convince us that the piece to which we allude has been conclusively shown to be what it is claimed, and Mr. Nexsen's list has thus far needed no revision, in our judgment, until now.

Within the last few weeks we have seen mention of three more of these so-called 1804 dollars; one of them is reported to be the property of a lady somewhere in Michigan, who of course has been offered and refused a sum far in excess of what is probably its actual value; we may let this story rest until we find some more reliable basis to support it than a floating item in a country newspaper.

The knowledge of the next comes to us from responsible parties, and its existence cannot be disputed. The Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, write to the editors that "There has appeared in Philadelphia, one of the re-strike (so-called) 1804 dollars, having a lettered edge, and being one of those made at the Mint about 1868. Condition fine. It is said to have come from Richmond, Va., but we have no faith in the story. *It was shown to us*, and we declined to purchase at any price, and what disposition has since been made of it, we are unaware." This is positive proof of the existence of an 1804 dollar, with lettered edge, in addition to the twelve (two with plain edge) catalogued and their ownership given in April, 1891, by Mr. Nexsen. For 1868, in Mr. Chapman's letter, we should probably read 1858, (see *Journal*, iii: 7), but the difficulty in connecting the piece with that issue is, that the scamp who wrongfully used the Government dies at that time, was not able to get the collar to letter their edges, and having been put on the market with plain edges, the fraud was speedily discovered. The piece under notice has a *lettered* edge, and is in fine condition; we are therefore inclined to believe that it has never been in circulation, and is very probably one of the re-strikes of an earlier date — between 1836 and 1840. Of these it has been "asserted that there were as many as fifty." (See *Journal*, ii: 24).

There are some curious points in connection with the story that it came from Richmond, which we should like to see substantiated. A year or two ago in a newspaper article on the subject, we remember to have seen it stated that there was such a dollar in existence, and in the possession of some one residing near Richmond. The owner's name was not given, and little attention was paid to the report by collectors or dealers, for it was thought by those who gave any heed to it, to be a traditionary story, based on the history of what is usually known as the Cohen Dollar, (No. II, in Mr. Nexsen's list) and which was actually found in Richmond.

The story told of the recently discovered piece is that "Rosenthal Brothers, dealers in old iron, had a debtor in Virginia from whom they vainly tried for some time to collect a bill of \$500. Recently the Virginian sent the firm one of the much sought for 1804 dollars. He stated that he sent the coin in payment of his bill, and if the Rosenthals could sell it for more than the total they could keep the balance. In explanation of how he came in possession of the dollar, the Virginian wrote that he had bought it for thirty dollars, from an old negro who was ignorant of its value and rarity, and in whose family it had been for a long time. The Rosenthals are said to have taken it to the Philadelphia Mint, where it was pronounced genuine. A coin collector has offered \$350 for it, which they refused, etc." This is the substance of the story as printed in several newspapers.

As we have stated, the existence of the piece is clearly established by expert testimony. But as to the other points of the story we have thus far no positive knowledge. The singular part of the tale is that to a certain degree it confirms the report that such a piece was in existence in or near Richmond, which originated, or at least was occasionally put in circulation, since the Cohen Dollar came to light. Whether

the story is true or a myth must be left to be determined by future investigation. It may be established, perhaps, but we must wait for future developments before we accept it with implicit faith,—if it is *not* true, we shall, perhaps, have the actual facts in time, remembering the Latin line on one of the satirical Medals of John Law:—“Quod verum est, lateat quamvis, aliquando patebit,” “The truth although concealed, will some time or other come to light.”

Lastly, since this story appeared, we have seen the report that a dealer in old books in Canal Street, New York, is in the habit of carrying about in his pocket, done up in a scrap of paper, one of these same 1804 Dollars,” which “is in excellent condition, though it has been circulated,” and which “as far as he remembered, had been paid him for some books quite a long time ago.”

ENGLISH PERSONAL MEDALS.

THE London “Numismatic Chronicle” has for some years been publishing a series of articles descriptive of English Personal Medals, struck since 1760, with brief accounts of the individuals commemorated, or the events which elicited the pieces. These have now reached to the name of Thomas Holloway, the list being arranged in alphabetical order. The work is from the pen of Mr. H. Grueber, and is somewhat on the line of the very valuable “Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain,” so well known as one of the most complete descriptive works on Medals, relating not alone to English history, but to contemporaneous matters connected with it indirectly. Many of the Medals described in the “English Personals,” as well as in “Medallic Illustrations,” have also a close relation to our own history.

The list now in course of publication is full without being diffuse. Being arranged in alphabetical order, it is not very difficult to find any desired piece, so far as its position in the list is concerned, but the descriptions appear only at intervals, which makes it necessary to search through a long file to find one which may be wanted, and as the descriptions are not numbered (as they were in “Medallic Illustrations”), there is occasionally some trouble in referring to them. It is much to be desired that these papers should be collected into a volume, when this defect can easily be remedied, for a work of this character would be interesting and valuable to all students of the Medallic side of Numismatics—a branch of the science to which we could wish the “Chronicle” gave more attention.

COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLARS.

THE last number of the *Journal* mentioned that upwards of half a million of the Souvenir Half Dollars were said to be in the hands of the Commissioners of the Exposition; it is now stated that the amount in the hands of these gentlemen largely exceeds that number, and the *New York Sun* of December 10, says that Mr. Ellsworth, representing the owners, had called at the Treasury Department and paid to Acting Secretary Curtis \$40,300 to defray the cost of transporting and recoinage the unsold remainder, which, it is now stated, exceeds \$1,700,000.

“The object to be attained is to enhance the value of those now in the hands of the Commission,” which seems to imply that even the large amount mentioned above, more than two-thirds of the original grant, does not cover the value of those unsold. “Secretary Carlisle was requested to re-coin the twenty-five and fifty cent souvenirs, at the expense of the Government, but this he declined to do, and notified the Commission that unless it bore the expense of the recoinage he would issue the souvenir pieces at their face value. As this would materially reduce the value of those in the hands of purchasers and speculative holders, Mr. Ellsworth was sent to make the necessary deposit.” The Managers will thus be able to realize only about \$3,500,000 instead of \$5,000,000, as they anticipated, from the sale of these pieces. Quite a large number of the coins have never left the National Treasury.

SOME COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

BY EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

1. A reduced copy of the Milan Medal, illustrated and described in the *Journal* for October, 1892. Bronze, white metal and white metal oxydized. Size 37½. The design and modelling of the Milan Medal is the work of Prof. Pagliaghi; the engraving by Capuccio; struck in the laboratory of Stefano Johnson.

2. *Obv.* Same bust as on 1, but larger. Legend: CHRISTOPHER at the left; COLUMBUS at the right, all within a double circle, around which: ★ MEMENTO OF THE WORLD'S FAIR ★ CHICAGO 1893. Exergue: JOHNSON at edge of circle. *Rev.* Same as 1. Bronze, white metal and white metal oxydized. Size 37½.

[Illustrations of Nos. 1 and 2 appear in this number.]

3. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) in high relief, facing right, wearing cap with ear-flap. Legend: CRISTOFORO at the left; COLOMBO at the right. *Rev.* A three-masted vessel sailing to left within a circle, around which: AL GRANDE ITALIANO SCOPRITORE DEL NUOVO MONDO <> No milling. Silver and silver gilt. Size 15 with perforated loop at top edge, and ring. From the Italian Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

4. *Obv.* Columbus (beardless) standing on the deck of his vessel, the tiller in his left hand, arm bared. To his right hand a standing female touches his right shoulder with her left hand, pointing forward with her right; two vessels in the distance. Legend: CHICAGO 1893. above; GUANAHANE OCT. 12TH 1492. below. Exergue: F. KOCH. at base of deck. *Rev.* A large vessel sailing to left. Inscription: SANTA MARIA below, all within a rope in nearly a circle, the ends being separated at bottom by a trophy of two nearly square shields whose edges bind, bearing respectively the arms of the United States and of Spain, both surmounted by a spread eagle on a hemisphere; from behind each shield three flags project. Legend: TO COMMEMORATE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA circling between the rope and an outside scalloped border. Edge milled. Oxydized white metal. Size 33.

5. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing right. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* A group of figures, standing, etc. Legend: LANDING OF | COLUMBUS below. White metal. Size 24.

6. *Obv.* Bust (bearded) facing, with high ruffle collar. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* Group, vessels, etc., with LANDING OF | COLUMBUS below. Brass. Size 16½, ribbon and pin attached.

7. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing one-quarter to left. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* Busts of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, jugate, facing left. Legend: PATER · SAVIOUR · DEFENDER curving above. Brass. Size 16½, ribbon and pin attached.

8. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing right. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* Group standing, with LANDING below. Brass. Size 8½.

9. *Obv.* Large bust (beardless) in high relief, facing left, back turned to observer, wearing cloak, a fold thrown over the right shoulder. Legend: CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS at the left; DISCOVERER OF AMERICA at the right. *Rev.* A crowned woman seated, facing three-quarters right, beside a globe which shows a new world; a sceptre, point downward, in her left hand, her right arm passes through a laurel wreath and rests on a tablet inscribed: CHICAGO | MAY | TO | OCTOB all partly encircled by: IN COMMEMORATION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893 above. Exergue: L. CHR. LAUER, NURNBERG. No milling. Aluminum, dull silver color. Size 44½. This appears to be an *American* edition of the Medal with *Spanish* legends described in the *Journal* for last July.

Numbers 10 to 23 inclusive below are milled, and are struck in copper, brass and aluminum. Size 23.

10. *Obv.* Same bust of Columbus as on 9, small, and nearly encircled by two olive branches tied together at bottom, within a ring encircled by: * THE · WORLD'S · COLUMBIAN · EXPOSITION · CHICAGO · 1893. *Rev.* Building, etc. Legend: THE ADMINISTRATION | BUILDING | 260 FEET SQUARE COST \$450.000 below.

11. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., on lower half, with MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL | ARTS | 787 × 1687 FEET · 31 ACRES | COST \$1.500.000 below. Another building, etc., on upper left quarter, with CASINO AND MUSIC HALL below it. A vessel, etc., on upper right quarter, with IMITATION BATTLE SHIP below it.

12. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE MACHINERY HALL | 850 FT. LONG, 500 FT. WIDE | COST \$1.200.000 below.

13. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE ART PALACE | 320 × 500 FEET | COST \$670.000 below.

14. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE AGRICULTURAL | BUILDING | 500 × 800 FEET · COST \$618.000 below.

15. *Obv.* Same as reverse of 13. *Rev.* Same as 14.

16. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE HORTICULTURAL | BUILDING | 250 × 1000 FEET | COST \$300.000 below.

17. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with MINES AND MINING | BUILDING | 350 × 700 FEET COST \$265.000 below.

18. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING | 345 FT. WIDE, 700 FT. LONG | COST \$401.000 below.

19. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE FISHERIES BUILDING | 200 × 1100 FEET | cost \$200.000 below.


20. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., on lower half, with THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING | 250 × 960 FEET | COST \$370.000 below. Another building, etc., on upper half, with THE FORESTRY BUILDING | 203 × 523 FEET COST \$100.000 below it.

21. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE WOMANS BUILDING | 200 × 400 FEET | COST \$120.000 below.

22. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with U. S. GOVERNMENT · | 345 × 415 FEET 3.3 ACRES | COST \$400.000 below.

23. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Statue of Liberty.

24. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) one-quarter to right, wearing cap with flaps turned up at sides, with 1492 at the left and 1892 at the right, all within a circle encircled by · THE · WORLD'S · COLUMBIAN · EXPOSITION · CHICAGO · 1893. *Rev.* Same as obverse. Edge $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and milled to imitate a pile of 8 medals. White metal. Size 25. Struck as a paper weight; also made as a box, hollow, divided at middle, accompanying and to contain the medals, Nos. 10-23; and also made as an inkstand or souvenir.

25. *Obv.* Same bust as on 10. Legend, CRISTOBAL at the left, COLON  at the right. *Rev.* Inscription, WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXHIBITION | 1893 in parallel lines across, encircled by two laurel branches tied together at bottom. Aluminum. Size 18, perforated loop at top edge.

26. *Obv.* Same bust as on 9. Legend: CRISTOBAL at the left, COLON at the right, all encircled with WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION 1893 all within circle sunk $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and encircled above by two oak branches tied together at bottom. *Rev.* Same as *obv.*, but incuse. Aluminum. Size 66. A plaque.

27. *Obv.* Group. In the centre Columbus (beardless) kneels facing, sword in right hand, erect flag in left hand, followers, Indians, boat, vessel in distance. Legend:

LANDING OF COLUMBUS | ★ 1492 ★ below, all within a circled encircled by stars. *Rev.* Building. Exergue, MADE IN GERMANY on the base. Legend: ADMINISTRATION | BUILDING below, all within a circle encircled by, ★ WORLDS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO ★ 1893 (in panel). White metal. Size 32.

28. *Obv.* Building, with ADMINISTRATION BUILDING CHICAGO partly encircling above. Exergue: MADE IN GERMANY. *Rev.* Inscription: WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | 1893 in parallel lines across, encircled by a laurel wreath of two branches tied at bottom. The obverse fits into the reverse, they being separate shells united at top by ring. On the inner side of obverse a photograph of Owings Building, and on that of reverse a photograph of Machinery Hall. Brass. Size 16.

29. *Obv.* Bust (bearded) one-quarter to right, with high ruffle collar. Legend: COLUMBUS at right. Exergue: A. O. AMEIS on base. *Rev.* Building. Legend: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN at the left; EXPOSITION at the right; CHICAGO | 1893 | ADMINIS- TRATION BUILDING below. All in high relief. Bronze, thick. Size 44.

30. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) one-quarter to right wearing a soft cap with flaps turned up at sides, on a pedestal; an oak branch behind his back visible at his shoulders, all within a circle around which ★ CHRISTOPHE • COLOMB ★ CONSILIO • ET • ANIMIS. *Rev.* A woman standing facing, a spread eagle on her head, and behind her, three flags, eagle and olive branch on a shield, stars in the background, all within a circle surrounded by ★ WORLD'S • COLUMBIAN • EXPOSITION ★ 1893. Aluminum. Size 33.

31. *Obv.* Bust similar to that on 30, with 1492 at the left; 1892 at the right; COLUMBUS below, all within a circle surrounded by ★ WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ★ CHICAGO. *Rev.* An oblong sunken panel encasing below mica a one-cent "Columbian" postage stamp with COLUMBIAN | 1893 above; PAT. PENDING | SOUVENIR below. (On other specimens are encased photographs of Treasury notes, etc.) White metal. Size 33.

32. *Obv.* Bust similar to that on 30, with 1492 at the left; 1892 at the right, all within a circle surrounded by ★ COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR MEDAL ★ CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR 1893. *Rev.* A vessel. Legend: IN GOD WE TRUST on a curved scroll above; U. S. MAN OF WAR on a curved scroll below. Exergue: PATENT APPLIED FOR. The two shells forming this medal separate, attached to a paper strip on which are fourteen views of buildings, etc. Tin plate. Size 36.

33. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing one-quarter to left, wearing a soft cap with flaps turned up at sides; he holds an open map before his breast, all encircled by a heavy wreath; the whole surrounded by ★ CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ★ BORN 1456 [should be about 1435] ★ DIED 1506. *Rev.* To the right a crowned woman seated, her left arm resting on a shield bearing the United States arms; at her right an Indian woman standing, both are pointing with right hands extended to the Exposition grounds in the distance; beyond, is the rising sun. Above them, beneath a star, a flying eagle over a scroll inscribed, E PLURIBUS UNUM. Below them 1492-1892 | IV. CENTENNIAL; all nearly encircled by SOUVENIR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. CHICAGO. U. S. A. 1892-1893. Bronze and white metal. Size 32½.

34. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) of Columbus facing one-quarter to right wearing a fur collar, on and in high relief from the globe surmounted by a spread eagle, an olive branch in the right talon, and arrows in the left; the globe more than half encircled below by a scroll bearing the legend, GENOA 1447 | PALOS 1492 | SAN SALVADOR 1492 | CHICAGO 1893 — each of the four folds of scroll containing a name and date. *Rev.* On a lambrequin the Arms of Maryland surmounted by the crest of Lord Baltimore. Inscription: 1893 | COMMEMORATING | MARYLAND'S | PARTICIPATION IN THE | WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION in parallel lines, across and just above; all encircled by a design composed of six wild geese flying above; grasses, birds, turtles, water, fruits below. Bronze and white metal. Size 28½. Attached to the upper rim is a bar $1\frac{7}{16} \times \frac{3}{16}$ inches, inscribed SOUVENIR, suspended by a parti-color orange and black (the Balti-

more colors) silk ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long to a pin bar $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches, inscribed MARYLAND, having a segment-shaped scallop $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches on the centre of the top edge. There is printed on the orange half of the ribbon, Design copyright | 1893. | BY FRANK BROWN | GOVERNOR.

35. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing one-half to left. All the legends are in sunken letters: IV CENTENARIO at the left; COLOMBIANO at the right. *Rev.* Legend: CHICAGO (in segment line across) | 1893 (in straight line) | — | No milling. Oxydized silver. Size 11, with perforated loop at top edge, with ring. By Whiting Manufacturing Co., N. Y.

36. *Obv.* Bust (bearded) facing right. Legend: CHRISTOPHER at the left; COLUMBUS at the right. *Rev.* A vessel sailing to right, SANTA MARIA below. Brass shell. Size $14\frac{1}{2}$, silk ribbon and eagle pin attached.

37. *Obv.* Same bust as on 36. Legend: COLUMBUS below. *Rev.* Blank. Brass. Size 15.

Numbers 38, 39 and 40 below, are in brass gold plated, and brass. Size $8\frac{1}{2}$. By Geo. B. Soley, Philadelphia, Pa.; struck in Machinery Hall on the first steam coining press used by the U. S. Government.

38. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) of Columbus facing one-quarter left. Legend: WORLDS at the left; FAIR 1893 at the right. *Rev.* The Lord's Prayer in fifteen lines across.

39. *Obv.* Bell inscribed: PASS STOW | PHILADA | MDCCLIII. Legend: LIBERTY at the left; BELL at the right; 17 [divided by the clapper] 76 below. *Rev.* Same as 38.

40. *Obv.* A crown, through which passes a radiant passion cross diagonally downward to the left. *Rev.* Same as 38.

41. *Obv.* Group standing, etc.; Columbus (bearded) facing right, standing in the foreground, a sword in right hand, and flag in left. Exergue: 1492 below at centre; all within a circle composed of stars and 1892 below at centre; the whole encircled by the legend: ★ DEDICATED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN HONOR OF THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA ★ UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL. *Rev.* A spread eagle on shield holding in beak a scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM olive branch in right talon and arrows in left; radiant star above, all encircled by ★ WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ★ CHICAGO 1893. Aluminum. Size 23; perforated loop at top edge.

42. *Obv.* Same group as on 41; 1492 below, all encircled by stars. *Rev.* Eagle as on 41; WORLD'S COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION (in curved lines) above; CHICAGO | 1893 (in straight lines) below. Brass and aluminum. Size $18\frac{1}{2}$; perforated loop at top edge.

43 is 42 forming part of a watch chain, consisting also of three square medals. Respectively: (a.) *Obv.* Liberty head to left, wearing liberty cap, encircled by stars. *Rev.* E | PLURIBUS | UNUM, all inscriptions in parallel lines across. (b.) *Obv.* Capitol at Washington within a beaded circle. *Rev.* IN GOD | WE | TRUST. (c.) *Obv.* Statue of Liberty, New York harbor, within a beaded circle. *Rev.* UNITED | WE STAND | DIVIDED | WE FALL. Brass gilt. Each, size 10 × 10; all joined together by rings.

44. *Obv.* Group similar to that on 41 but more persons. LANDING OF COLUMBUS below. *Rev.* Inscription: DISCOVERY | OF | AMERICA 1492 | COLUMBIAN FAIR | CHICAGO • ILLINOIS | U. S. A., 1893 across. Aluminum. Size $25\frac{1}{2}$.

45. *Obv.* Group similar to that on 44, with LANDING OF COLUMBUS IN AMERICA | OCTOBER 12TH, 1492 below, all on a globe. Exergue: PAT'D DEC. 1. 1891. below. *Rev.* View of the Fair and WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. | CHICAGO. 1892-3 below, all on a globe. Legend: WORLD'S-FAIR above; SOUVENIR below. Aluminum. Size $28\frac{1}{2}$.

46. *Obv.* View of the Fair on a globe encircled by ✠ 1492 ✠ WORLD'S FAIR ✠ 1892 ✠ SOUVENIR. *Rev.* Inscription: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION (in curved lines) | ALUMINUM | EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY | FROM COMMON CLAY (in straight lines) | CHICAGO, U. S. A. (curved) | 1893 (straight) | . . * . . Aluminum. Size 20.

47. *Obv.* A vessel sailing to left, two others in distance. Legend: COLUMBUS IN SIGHT OF THE NEW WORLD (in curved line) above; THE SANTA MARIA (straight line) below. *Rev.* Movable calendar. Aluminum. Size 24½.

48. *Obv.* Same as 47. *Rev.* Three Exhibition buildings in three lines across. Aluminum. Size 24½.

[To be continued]

THE NEW PORTUGUESE COPPER COINS.

WE give an engraving of one of the new Portuguese Copper coins, of which pieces of the value of Five, Ten, and Twenty Reis, bearing date of 1892 and 1893, have been struck by order of the King, Carlos I, who succeeded his father, Luis I, in 1889. In general appearance they are similar to those of the series adopted in 1882, issued in the preceding reign, but the King's head is turned to the left instead of to the right, and the date is placed on the obverse instead of below the value on the reverse, where it appeared on that issue; on the reverse the wreath is tied in a close knot, the floating ends of the ribbon bow on the earlier series having been dropped. A portion of the Ten and Twenty Reis coins of 1892 were struck at the Paris Mint, probably in consequence of the demand for an immediate supply, and because of the limited capacity of the Royal Mint at Lisbon.

AN OLD NEW YORK MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

A GERMAN farmer, Mr. Charles C. Fritzinger, residing in Benton County, Missouri, about fifty miles from Sedalia, has within a few weeks exhumed an undescribed Medal, which has a special interest from its connection with the early history of Methodism in the city of New York, where it is believed to have been issued. The obverse has the bust of John Wesley, with the legend above, FOUNDER OF METHODISM and below, THE WORLD IS MY PARISH. On the reverse is a view of the Wesleyan Chapel (afterwards known as the John Street Church in New York), with the parsonage adjoining; above are the words WESLEY CHAPEL AND PARSONAGE and below, DEDICATED BY PHILIP EMBURY, OCT. 30, 1768. The material is said to resemble type-metal, a composition of lead and antimony; the Medal is about size 32, and "as thick as a dollar."

This is an interesting "find," for it adds a piece to our list of American Medals which has hitherto, we believe, been unnoticed. No record of the issue of this Medal has been found by the authorities of the Methodist Church, so far as we have been able to ascertain, but some elderly people have preserved a sort of traditionary knowledge of it, which may possibly have some basis of fact, and which with some variations, is given substantially as below.

The "Founder of Methodism," John Wesley, who was born in Epworth, England, in 1703, was, early in his ministry, engaged in work among the colonists of Georgia under Oglethorpe, and their Indian neighbors, where he labored for about two years, in 1735-37. While there he had some controversies with Whitefield, out of which eventually arose the difficulties between the Calvinistic Methodists, under Whitefield, and the Wesleyan branch of the same body, (which in the religious controversies of

the times was charged with Arminianism), and which brought about the schism that occurred about 1752. The American followers of Wesley founded a society,—as the parish organizations were called—at New York, in 1766; it began at once to erect the buildings shown on the Medal, which are believed to have been the first owned and occupied for church purposes, by the denomination, in this country. From this religious home, which was regarded as in a sense the mother-church of the sect in America, many ministers went out and labored with missionary zeal, not only among the Colonists but also among the Indians, wherever they found opportunity, in the spirit of the words of their founder, borne upon the Medal,—“The world is my parish.” To preserve a certain connection between these itinerant preachers and the historic spot whither their memory turned with something of the same devotion with which the Israelite regarded the Temple at Jerusalem, these Medals were prepared; and as it had been the custom of the representatives of France and England to decorate their Indian allies with Medals, so these missionaries occasionally presented to their Indian converts impressions of the Medals described, as a token of friendship, and a means of influence. This tradition may or may not prove to be correct, and we give it “for what it is worth.”

The piece lately discovered is said to have been found while digging on an old battle-ground where the Osage and Kickapoo tribes had their last hotly contested fight early in the present century, the exact date of which we have not ascertained, but before 1820. In the progress of the excavations where this Medal was unearthed, a number of arrow-heads, tomahawks, and other Indian weapons were found. Since it is well established that a missionary was living with the Osage Indians, some time previous to this battle, and had acquired considerable influence over them, it is conjectured that this piece was one presented by him to some warrior of that tribe, and was lost in the fight.

The exact period of its issue has not been learned, but it is assigned by those who have attempted to investigate its history, to a date near the close of the Revolutionary War, or a little later, though for what particular reasons we have not been informed. The fact that John Wesley died in 1791 may possibly have given occasion for striking it, as the death of Whitefield some twenty years earlier evoked several Medals in his memory; quite a number of similar tokens of Wesley are given by Conder, which are struck in white metal, but they are generally of penny size, and none exactly agree with the description of this. If the metallic composition of which the piece is composed is correctly reported,—a mixture of lead and antimony, nearly the same as formerly used for type,—there would seem to be ground to suspect that even the latter date (1791) may be somewhat too early. The writer has not seen the Medal, and can of course express no opinion whether it is struck or a cast. While cast medals in type-metal are rarely issued, except as copies of others previously struck, it may be interesting to recall the well known fact that the oldest type-foundry in America was established at Philadelphia in 1793, although some experiments in casting type had been successfully made by Franklin much earlier; David Bruce came to New York late in 1812 to connect himself with a concern already at work there, and introduced the process of stereotyping in that city early in 1813. In the period intervening between these two events much interest had been excited in the manipulation of a metal which could be cast in moulds with a resultant sharpness due to the use of antimony, which distinguished it from all other metallic casts. It would not be surprising, therefore, should it be shown that these Medals were produced in this inexpensive manner, at a cost far below what would have been incurred, had the dies been engraved and the pieces struck by the slow and tedious processes used in preparing the copper coinage of the Colonies at a period but little previous, and even for the earliest issues of the National Mint. If this theory should be sustained the Medal might be assigned a date not earlier than 1793, and certainly not later than 1812 or 1813. The investigation of its history would be a most appropriate task for the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, to which the local interest attaching to the Medal would seem to give it a peculiar attraction.

A. R.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxviii, page 45.]

DCCCCXLII. Obverse, Bust of George Drummond to left; he wears a wig and coat, and the collar and jewel of the Grand Master of the Scottish Grand Lodge. Legend, G. DRUMMOND. ARCHITECT. SCOT. SUMMUS. MAGIS. EDIN. TER. COS. [George Drummond, Grand Master of the Scottish Free Masons, three times Provost of Edinboro'.] Reverse, The facade of the Edinboro' Exchange. Legend, URBI EXORNANDAE CIVIUMQUE COMMODITATI. [For beautifying the city and for the convenience of the citizens]. In exergue, FORI NOVI EDINBURGENSIS POSITO LAPIDE PRIMO ORDO PER SCOTIAM ARCHITECTONICUS EXCUDI JUSSIT XIII SEPTEMBRIS MDCCLIII. [The Masonic Order throughout Scotland directed this medal to be struck on the laying of the first stone of the New Exchange at Edinboro', Sept. 13, 1753.] Silver. Size 19.¹ Very rare.

DCCCCXLIII. Obverse, Bust of Drummond as on the preceding. Reverse, From the obverse die of XXXII. Silver. Size 10.² Very rare.

DCCCCXLV. Obverse, Youthful undraped bust of the Duke of Sussex in profile to left, beneath which w very small, probably for Wyon. Legend, DUKE OF SUSSEX Reverse, A triangle, within which two hands clasped across its centre, and 1813 below.³ Gold. Size 4 1-2.

DCCCCXLVI. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a five-pointed star, on which is the letter G; below, at the right, curving to the edge, P. CACIADA INC. [the die-cutter]. Legend, LOGGIA MASSONICA GARIBALDI ANCONA .: [The Masonic Lodge Garibaldi, Ancona.] The periods at the bottom. Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel on the left and oak on the right, open at the top and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom, is the inscription in ten lines, the second curving, A | BENEDETTO CAIROLI | CHE | FATTO SCUDO
DEL SUO PETTI | IMPEDIVACHE UN' ARMA | SACRILEGA | FERISSE LA PATRIA | NEL RE
| XVII NOVEMBRE | MDCCCLXXVIII. [To Benedetto Cairolì, who made a shield of his breast and prevented a sacrilegious arm from depriving his country of its King, November 17, 1878.] Copper. Size 25.⁴

¹ This Medal, struck on the occasion mentioned on its reverse, we describe from "Medallic Illustrations of British History," Vol. II, No. 381. The stone was laid by the Freemasons with full ceremonial, and in the stone three holes were made, in one of which this Medal was deposited; in another that described as No. XXXII, and in the third that next described in the text. Drummond, a Scottish officer, born in 1687, was distinguished for his public spirit. He fought against the Pretender in 1715, and was chosen Lord Provost of Edinboro' in 1725, and five times subsequently. He was quite active in raising the funds for the Exchange Building, as he had been in 1736, for the Royal Edinboro' Infirmary. He died in 1766.

² This mule was used on the same occasion, but whether struck for that event has not been ascertained. Our description is from the volume quoted above, in which it is No. 382. The "Scots Magazine" for September, 1783, has a full account of the occasion alluded to.

³ Of this little Medal, the smallest known Masonic, measuring only nine thirty-seconds of an inch, the only impression known is in the British Museum. It is believed to have been struck on the occasion of the Union

of the Ancients and Moderns, when H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex was chosen Grand Master; to this the device of the clasped hands in the triangle is supposed to allude. Learning of its existence by accident, I was favored by Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, with a description in August last; at Bro. Hughan's request, he kindly wrote me the particulars here given. It has since then been described by Bro. Sadler, in the London Freemason for Sept. 2, 1893. As a matter of interest, I mention that in the same cabinet is an impression in gold (the only one known) of DCCCLXX, which was presented in 1808 to the Rev. Edward Barry, D. D., (Grand Chaplain of the Ancients from Dec. 27, 1791, to the Union in 1813), as appears by an engraved inscription on the reverse, within a laurel wreath (as described by my correspondent, and without the word THE on the obverse); this is also described in the London Freemason *loc. cit.*

⁴ For my description of this Medal, an impression of which is in the Lawrence collection, but which I have not yet seen, I am indebted to Bro. Theo. H. Emmons. It appears to have been struck by the Lodge in honor of Cairolì, whose interposition preserved the King from an assassin.

DCCCCXLVII. Obverse, An equilateral triangle surrounded by rays filling the field, and enclosing two children, seated on clouds, a five-pointed star above them. Legend above, ★ JUBILE SECULAIRE ★ and below, completing the circle, □ . . . DE LA BONNE AMITIE . . . PRIM . . . SCOT . . . RIT . . . IN BELGIO. [Centennial of the Lodge of Good Friendship, First of the Scottish Rite in Belgium.] Reverse, Two branches of olive, open at the top and crossed and tied with a bow at the bottom, enclose a shield bearing the arms of Belgium; sable, a lion rampant gold. A coronet having balls (not points) surmounts the shield. A circle of dots separates the device from the legend, above, OR . . . DE NAMUR and below, completing the circle, *** 5769 5869 *** [Orient of Namur, 1769, 1869.] A small square and compasses between the two dates; under the shield, very small, B. H. (initials of the engraver.) Copper. Size 24.¹

DCCCCXLVIII. Obverse, Bust in profile of the King to right. Beneath, in small letters, curving to the lower edge, C. G. FEHRMAN Legend, GUSTAVUS . III . D . G . REX SVECIAE [Gustavus III, by the grace of God, King of Sweden.] Reverse, A draped female figure (representing Latomia, or the genius of Freemasonry) to the left, stands on a platform, and with her right hand extended, places a wreath on a square altar, on which are flames; her left hand is extended upwards to the right; a garland of roses hangs from the corners of the altar, on the front of which appear the letters in two lines, V. S. | L. M. At the right of the figure is a lion crouching having between its paws a circular shield on which are the arms of Sweden, three crowns, two over one. Below, on the edge of the platform, C. FEHRMAN. in small letters. Legend, PRO REDITU PRINCIPIS [For the return of the Chief.] In exergue, A. MDCCCLXXXIV. [In the year 1784], and beneath is a cross-crosslet. Silver and bronze. Size 36.²

DCCCCXLIX. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile, to left, of Dr. Dickson; he wears the collar and cross of his office in the Rite, and his coat

¹ In the Lawrence collection. The dies on some impressions show signs of breaking, and I have seen but two impressions of the Medal; I presume it is scarce. I read "Prim." as an abbreviation of Prima, i. e., the First Lodge under the Scottish Rite. The Belgian Lodges seem to have practiced, in the earlier portion of the last half of the eighteenth century, several rites, the Scotch Philosophic, so-called, of eighteen degrees; the Refined Scottish, or Reformed Ancient Rite, arranged as the successor of the Rite of Perfection, after the Congress of Wilhelmsbad, and subsequently the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. The powerful opposition of the Roman Church obliged the Belgian Masons to labor for a long period in the most profound secrecy, though Kenning's Cyclopaedia remarks that in 1770 their Lodges were numerous and prosperous; but it is difficult to substantiate the historical claims of many of the Lodges, especially those existing before 1787, in which year it was ordered that all the Lodges without exception should be closed, under the most severe penalties for any infraction of the edict. Most of the Lodges were thenceforward, or until Belgium was for a time incorporated into the French Empire, in what may be termed a state of suspended animation. The so-called Ancient and Primitive Rite, notwithstanding its name, did not exist at the time from which this Lodge dates its Centennial.

² This Medal was struck to commemorate the safe return of the King from his journeys to France and Italy. Aug. 2, 1784. A Medal on his birth (Jan. 24, 1746),

struck by the Swedish Masons, has been described under CCCCXXX, and another on his death (March 29, 1792), under CCCCXXXVII. Gustavus was Grand Master of the Swedish Freemasons, but the dates at which he assumed and resigned that office are given differently by different authorities. He was also Vicarius Salomonis, or head of the Rite of Strict Observance, and of the Rite of Swedenborg. It would seem from the Medal described under CCCCXXXVIII, that his brother, the Duke of Sudermania, succeeded him in 1772; but I do not attempt to reconcile the discrepancies, which have been discussed in the Notes on the Medals referred to. These discrepancies make the interpretation of the letters on the front of the altar somewhat difficult; the Catalogue of the Worcestershire (England) Collection says they are for *Vota solvit lubens merito*, which may perhaps mean that Freemasonry (typified by the figure) gladly performs her vows, for the safe return of one so deserving; or, as has been suggested, *Vicarius Salomonis laetus mactat* (the Vicar of Solomon, or Head of the Order, rejoicing, honors him); in support of which it has been said that *mactat*, literally signifying 'honors,' carries with it the idea of honoring by a sacrifice or offering to the Deity, which interpretation seems to be sustained by the device. My knowledge of the circumstances attending its striking is not sufficient to enable me to decide. I am indebted to Bro. Shackles for a rubbing of this Medal, which is rare.

extends to the edge of the Medal; in front, curving to conform to the circle which separates the legend from the field, A. LINDBERG in very small letters, and behind, in similar style, M. LAGERBERG DIR. Legend, D^r CHARLES · DICKSON · PROVINCIAL-MASTARE · I · GOTA · PROV.-LOGE [Dr. Charles Dickson, Provincial Master of the Gothenburg Provincial Lodge.] Reverse, A draped female figure (Latomia) standing, facing to the left; in her right hand extended she holds a sprig of acacia, and in her left, which rests on the top of a shield, a palm branch. The shield is blazoned with the arms of the Lodge:—A cross, cantoned in the first quarter with a lion's head, langued and erased; in the second, a cherub's face, winged, affrontee; in the third, an eagle's head, langued, erased; and in the fourth, an ox head couped; on the fess point, two C's interlaced and enclosing three small crowns surmounted by a larger crown at the honor point. The tinctures are not indicated. Behind the shield, at the right, is a perfect ashlar on which stands a Corinthian column bearing a lighted Roman lamp; on the left of the figure is seen the head and fore paws of a sphinx, couching on a pedestal, on the left of which stands a flaming tripod; leaning against the ashlar and pedestal are the square, compasses and trowel; at the left, near the edge, in very small letters, A. LINDBERG. Legend, on the right, VISHET · STYRKA · FAGRING · [Wisdom, Strength, Beauty.] In exergue, in three lines, GARD AF BRODERS KARLEK | FOR 25 ARIGT NITISKT ARBETE | DEN 28 OKT. 1883. [Tribute of brotherly love, for twenty-five years' zealous labor, Oct. 28, 1883.] Silver and bronze. Size 36.'

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SMELLING A BANK NOTE.

WHETHER the *scent* of a Bank Note bears any relation to Medical Numismatics, I must leave to some of your other correspondents to determine, but however that may be, it is a curious fact that one gifted with "a good nose" can detect by the sense of smell the presence of a Bank-note in a sealed envelope. A newspaper item says:—"There are several employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who can select from a pile of letters all that contain Bank bills by the scent alone, and make no mistake. This matter of the odor of Notes was first called to the attention of the Government by a convicted letter-thief. He was blindfolded and given a batch of four hundred letters, seven of which contained money. He held the letters to his nose in rapid succession, and unerringly selected those which contained the bills."

NASO.

A LAFAYETTE MEDAL.

AN old newspaper item says that when Gen. Lafayette paid his farewell visit to the United States, in 1824, he visited, soon after landing in New York, a public school on the corner of Hudson and Grove Streets, and after some interesting exercises, he presented the scholars of the class with a medal bearing his likeness. Can any one inform us what this medal was?

INQUIRER.

1 From Bro. Shackles, to whom I am indebted for my knowledge of this Medal, I learn that Dr. Charles Dickson, in whose honor it was struck, was born in 1817, at Gothenburg, of Scotch parentage. Educated at the University of Upsala, he graduated in 1837, and received his Medical degree; he practiced his profession in Gothenburg until 1860, when he retired; since 1867 he has been a member of the Swedish Parliament, and at present is in the Upper House. He was made a Mason in 1840, in Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, Edinburgh, and returning to Sweden, joined the Lodge

at Gothenburg in which, in 1858, he was appointed Provincial Grand Master, and held the office until 1883, when he removed to Stockholm. The two C's are the cipher of King Charles XIII, in whose reign the Lodge was founded; the dies were by Lindberg, but Mr. Lagerberg, the Swedish numismatist, was intrusted by the Lodge with making the necessary arrangements for striking them. The letters in the reverse legend, etc., have the proper Swedish accents for which we have not the type.

CONSTELLATIONS ON COINS.

Obverse. Bust of Archbishop Sancroft to right wearing cap and canonical robes. Leg. GVIL. SANCROFT. ARCHIEPISC. CANTVAR. 1688. Rev. Seven stars (the Pleiades) in the midst of the starry heavens. Leg. QVIS. RESTRINGET. PLEIADVM. DELICIAS? IOB. C. 38. [Who will bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades?] Size 32. Silver. Dies by Bower. c.

COIN SALES.

MARIS-DEVLIN SALE.

Dr. Maris, of Philadelphia, although well-known in Numismatic circles and having done something in the way of trading in coins, has never regarded himself as a dealer. Many fine and rare American coins have passed through his hands, and he is credited with the first treatise on the Cents of 1794 and a valuable work on the Cents of New Jersey. He has conducted but few auction sales, and none of them of special importance. The last catalogue bearing his name, was that of the collection of the late John Devlin, of Philadelphia, sold as the property of his widow, Mrs. Mary A. Devlin, at the house of Thos. Birch's Son, Philadelphia, by Mr. Stan. V. Henkels, probably the most rapid selling auctioneer who ever "knocked down" coins, easily disposing of the 961 lots in the time generally consumed to cry 500 to 600 lots. The catalogue was rather carelessly compiled, and should have been condensed into fewer lots by several hundred. Some peculiarities of description were indulged in; fraudulent pieces, such as altered dates, denominated as "unofficial" — not clear to all: Lot 730 is catalogued as a second restrike; 731 as original, and 732 from original dies; the last two are rather confusing, since both were originals, and there are no restrikes where the original reverse die was used, and we know of no second restrike. We quote, *Patterns*: Cents of 1854 and '55, several of each, 80c. 1856 Flying Eagle Cent in copper, proof, \$4.00; set of the 1858 Cent (12) at 52c. *Three Cents* of 1850, Liberty Cap and rays, 1.50. *Dollars*: 1795, both types, in good to fine condition, ran from 1.85 to 2.50; 1796, in good condition, 2.50 and 2.65; 1797, at about the same; 1798, thirteen stars, small eagle, v. f., 8.50; 1799 over '98, about uncirculated, 4.75; 1801, unc., 18.00; 1802, v. f., 4.30; 1803, in like condition, 4.00; 1836, fine, 6.25; 1850, unc., 4.30; 1851, do., 50.00; 1852, slight marks, 39.00; 1854, proof, 17.00; 1855, fine, 5.25. *Half Dollars*: 1794, good, 3.70; 1801, good, 3.00; 1802, fine, 7.25; 1815, fine, 5.10; 1836, v. f., 3.00; several of 1852, in fine to uncirculated condition, 4.25 to 4.80. *Quarter Dollars*: 1804, very good, 3.50; 1824, fine, 7.00; several in the '40s sold above 1.00. *Dimes*: 1802, v. g., 4.20; 1804, do., better than usually found, 20.00; 1823, v. f., 2.20. *Half Dimes*: 1797, fine, 3.30; 1805, good for date, 4.00; 1846, v. g., 2.00. *Proof Sets*: 1858, 43.50. The remainder, 1859 to '92, with some sets incomplete, were put up together and brought 3.40 each. *Cents*: 1793, vine and bars, with few slight blemishes, 43.00; Liberty Cap, fairly good, 10.00; 1794, Scarred Head, unc., some nicks, 16.00; 1795, lettered edge, fine, with some corrosion, 5.00; 1796, Fillet Head, fine, 3.10; 1799, a really choice specimen, 77.00; another with lower part of first 3 figures worn down, 10.00; 1802, partly red, 4.00; 1804, fine, corroded, 15.50; 1813, fine, 3.60; 1828, small date, fine, 4.25. *Half Cents*: 1793, v. g., 3.30; 1805 and 1806, v. f., 1.05; 1811, restrike with an earlier reverse, 2.25; 1840, restrike, 11.25; proofs of 1841, 18.00; 1843, 19.00; 1844, 20.00; 1848, 20.00; 1852, 9.75.

FROSSARD'S NOVEMBER SALE.

"AN Object Lesson in Finance," was the title under which Mr. Frossard catalogued and sold a varied collection of Paper money, on the 14th of November, at the rooms of Jas. P. Silo, 45 Liberty Street, New York. While not strictly numismatic, nevertheless this subject seems to share with coins and medals the study and pleasure of the numismatist. Many, however, confine themselves to Paper money, and their numbers are steadily increasing. The field, although nearly limited to the past two centuries, affords scope for extensive study, involving, too, quite an outlay of one's spare change. The Colonial and Continental portion contained little worthy of mention, being chiefly the more common series, with a few of the scarce notes sandwiched in the lots. The Yorktowns, lots 63 to 65, proved to be counterfeits. They were sold nevertheless, and brought \$1.50-\$1.60 and \$2.00 respectively. These are not without interest, even though false. They were engraved in England, while the colonies were struggling for independence, possibly with the tacit approval of the home government, as a means of watering the currency here. Still, they should always be distinguished in catalogues from the genuine notes, issued by the Continental Congress dated at this place, which are really rarities. The United States Fractional Currency embraced representative notes of most of the series, and brought very good prices. Three cent light curtains in strips of 2 and 3, 24 pieces brought 26c., and 23 more 25c. each: the same with dark curtains, three lots of 6 each, brought 35 to 38c. Lot 91, specimens of obverse only with autographic signatures of Jeffries and Spinner, \$3.00; another, lot 104, 10 Cents, with same signatures, separate front and back, red back, \$2.75. Grant and Sherman 15 Cent Essays, front and back separate, green back, \$5.70, and red back, \$5.80, both with wide margins. A Woodstock, Vermont, note for \$1.75 brought \$2.25. Notes of the Banque Royal, established by John Law in 1720, for 100, 50 and 10 Livres, \$2.60 each. An Assignat of 1791, for 100 Livres, with a New York endorsement, \$4.50. The Confederate notes for \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 issued at Montgomery, were sold together for \$87.50. The two larger denominations were cancelled. \$100 Richmond, cancelled, and a piece off from edge, \$1.50; \$50 nearly fine, \$4.00. The \$5 note engraved by Manrouvier at New Orleans, cancelled, very good, \$6.00. A long line of the several issues, to its close in February 17, 1864, catalogued singly, and grouped up to 26 pieces, brought nominal prices.

with one alone reaching \$2.00. The sale closed with 17 lots of United States Fractional Currency, and were limited to prices given in the catalogue, and as they were all sold for just these figures, it is presumed there was a bidder who was satisfied to take them all at the "fixed price auction rate,"—a departure from the Auction sale "without reserve" on title page, which might have been omitted.

OBITUARY.

ALOIS HESS.

MONS. ALOIS HEISS, a distinguished French numismatist, died at Aulnay, near Iceaux, France, on the 21st of May last. He was born at Paris, January 8, 1820, and was therefore in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His contributions to numismatics were of the highest value. His "Description Generale de las Monedas Hispano-Cristianas des de invasion de los Arabes," was cited with the highest commendations by the late Mr. J. C. Brevoort, in his papers on early Spanish coinage in America, printed in the *Journal* some years ago, and he discussed not merely the coinage of the Spanish peninsula under the Christian Kings, but its monetary issues from the earliest period and in the time of the Visigoths as well. Of the three volumes, the first was published at Madrid in 1865-9, the others at Paris in 1870 and '72. His sumptuous work on the Italian medallists of the Renaissance, was a most valuable contribution to the science; of this, nine parts have appeared, the first in 1881, and the last in 1892, and the concluding portion of his labors on this interesting subject was nearly ready for publication when he died. He had contemplated, also, a work on Charles the Fifth and his times, in which the numismatic history of that period would have had a prominent place, but whether he had brought it so near completion that it may hereafter be published, we have not ascertained.

His work had received the most marked approval of various learned societies abroad; he was an honorary member of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid, of the London Numismatic Society, and of the Royal Numismatic Society, of Belgium; twice he was the recipient of special honors from the French Institute, and he had repeatedly been complimented by other honorary distinctions. His labors have certainly not been excelled if indeed they have been equalled by the most indefatigable students of the science in our day.

WILLIAM HENRY WADDINGTON.

MONS. WADDINGTON, formerly French Ambassador to England, died on the 12th January at Paris. He was born in France of English parentage in 1826, and was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, England, where he won the Chancellor's Medal. Of his eminent public services we do not propose to speak, for it was his labors in the cause of Archaeology and Numismatics, which make his death regretted by the lovers of these kindred sciences. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and occupied his leisure in the study of Greek Archaeology. He was an accepted authority on ancient coins, medals and inscriptions, and in 1865 was elected a Member of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. His wife, formerly Miss King, was an American lady.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN MEDAL.

THE recent visit of the Russian fleet to the port of Toulon was commemorated by a Medal struck by funds raised by a popular subscription, made by the women of France, impressions of which were presented to the wives and mothers of the Russian officers. The obverse bears an anchor surmounted by an ornamental tablet, on which is the name of the port visited by the French fleet, CRONSTADT, in Russian letters, and below, that of the French port, TOULON, with the date 1891 above and 1893 below. The reverse has devices suitable to the occasion, of which no particular description has reached us.

EDITORIAL.

THE officials in charge of the awards for Exhibitors at the Columbian Exposition have established their office in Washington, and have a year's work before them in completing the records, and distributing the Diplomas and Medals. It will be remembered that Congress provided for Bronze Medals only, no graded awards of silver and gold being given. This plan has met with much opposition, not only from the foreign exhibitors, but from certain interests connected with the Exposition. In an interview with Mr. John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Awards, which has recently been printed, that gentleman makes a vigorous and we think a very satisfactory defence of the plan of award, and says, "that the number to be given out will be forty per cent. less than was ever given at any World's Fair, in proportion to the number of exhibitors."

OWING to delay in receiving return proofs from the authors of articles in the present number, we are enabled to give some additional notes relative to the Columbian Medal design prepared by Mr. St. Gaudens. The reverse as originally submitted, was to have, as mentioned on a previous page of this issue, a figure of youth, symbolizing the young Republic. By some carelessness, as we see it reported, some unauthorized person obtained a view of this design, and made a drawing of it from memory, in which the nude figure of the youth assumed an offensive appearance: this seems to have evoked a Senatorial protest against the original design. So many contradictory reports are in circulation that it seems impossible at this moment to give the truth. One story is that the model was sent to Paris, to be reduced to proper size, but Mr. St. Gaudens, in an interview, is quoted as saying that the United States Mint has the designs and is preparing the dies; this we hope for the credit of American Numismatic art will prove to be the case. The objection raised by some super-sensitive minds to a nude figure, on a medal of the size contemplated, if true, is absurd; that Secretary Carlisle has rejected the design because it "is grossly indecent," we cannot believe, notwithstanding Senator Vilas is quoted by a correspondent of the *World*, as the authority, and the names of other Senators are freely used. Opinions of artists and sculptors are much better authority as to the merits of the design,—and so far as we have learned, they are unanimous in its approval. We prefer therefore to wait for further developments before giving credence to the reports or expressing any opinion.

SINCE the first portion of this number was printed, we see it announced that the name of the artist who designed the bust of Columbus on the A. N. & A. Society's Medal is James M. Whitehouse.

THE interesting New York Wesleyan Medal described on pages 69–70 by a correspondent, will we hope be investigated, by some of our friends in that city, as suggested in the article. While the legend seems familiar, we have as yet found no reference to the piece in the Catalogues of the larger sales, most of which have been examined in the hope that some reference to it might be discovered.

CURRENCY.

JUDGE — Have you any regular occupation?

PROFESSIONAL BEGGAR — I'm a coin collector, your Honor!

Two Chinamen robbed a bank messenger, near Hong Kong, of 200 taels. They were caught and decapitated within forty-eight hours. Taels you win, heads you lose, as the messenger remarked.

OUR MARY ANN.

SHE sighs not for great riches, from further toil to stop her;

Her dream of bliss is satisfied, when fortune brings a "Copper."



THE DRAPER MEDAL.

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THE DRAPER MEDAL.

THE name of DRAPER has for more than half a century been familiar to European and American scientists; Dr. John William Draper, the first to give it prominence in this country, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1811. He came to the United States in 1833, and almost immediately began the study of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1836. His abilities were speedily recognized, and in 1839 he was appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry, in the University of the City of New York: two years later he aided actively in the establishment of the Medical College of that institution, and long occupied the Chair of Physiology in this department. His contributions to scientific literature were numerous and important, and he devoted much attention to the subject of the chemical action of light, on which he published several valuable papers. It was most natural, therefore, that the son should not only have inherited the scientific tastes and eminent abilities of the father, but should early have chosen to follow the line of investigation to which the elder Draper had devoted so large a portion of his life.

Henry, son of Dr. John W. Draper, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, March 7, 1837. A student in the University of the City of New York for two years, entering when he had but just passed his fifteenth birthday, he graduated from the Medical department in 1858 and began the practice of his profession, passing about a year and a half on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital. When only twenty-three he succeeded his father as Professor of Physiology in the University, and from 1866 to 1873 was also a Professor in its Medical College. He made several important discoveries in photo-chemistry, and published a number of articles on photography, spectroscopy, and similar topics, which attracted marked attention.

In 1874 he was appointed by Congress to superintend the photographic department of the Commission to observe the transit of Venus, and for several months he was actively engaged in organizing, experimenting, and

giving instruction in the delicate work of that Expedition. At the last moment he was prevented by home duties from joining the party of observation, but the value of his services was recognized by Congress in the award of a gold medal.

Dr. Henry Draper died November 20, 1882, at the early age of forty-five. To honor the memory of her distinguished husband, his widow endowed a Fund, which she presented to the National Academy of Sciences, the interest of which is to be applied to give a Medal, every two years, for the best scientific research in the same field in which Dr. Draper had accomplished so much—Physics applied to Astronomy. Mrs. Draper ordered the dies from Mons. Chaplain, of Paris, and, by her kindness, we are enabled to give our readers the illustration of the Medal, printed with this number of the *Journal*.

The obverse shows a clothed bust of Dr. Draper, to left, three-quarter facing, and the legend gives his name, and the dates of his birth and death; on the field, over the left shoulder, appears the name of the die-cutter, in very small letters. The reverse has the inscription, in five lines, over a tablet for the name of the recipient, PRESENTED | BY THE | NATIONAL ACADEMY | OF SCIENCES | TO Behind the tablet is a spray of laurel, the leaves of which fill the vacant space left on the field below the fourth line of the inscription; legend, separated from the field by a circle of small dots, HENRY · DRAPER · MEDAL · FOR · DISCOVERIES · IN · ASTRONOMICAL · PHYSICS • Our engraving is from an original sent to Mrs. Draper by Mons. Chaplain, and the tablet bears her name (struck, not engraved), showing the method to be used in placing thereon the recipients' names, when the Medals are struck.

The Medal has been given three times in this country, as we learn from Mrs. Draper,—first, to Prof. Samuel P. Langley, now of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; then, to Prof. E. C. Pickering, of the Harvard College Observatory; and third, to Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Last year it was presented to Prof. Vogel, of Potsdam, Germany.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

IN the last number of the *Journal* a description of this Medal was given, with an illustration; in the concluding paragraph some matters of common report regarding the piece were mentioned, but as distinctly stated, without vouching for their accuracy, and we took occasion to add that for the sake of American numismatic art we should be glad to know that these rumors—having in mind more especially the report that, although the design was produced here, the dies were engraved abroad—had no foundation. It is now evident that some of these reports were inaccurate. The attribution of the design to Mr. Whitehouse was correct, and the statement that there are in America but two “reducing machines” for cutting dies from a large model, has not been contradicted. The reputation of the *Journal* is too well established to need any disclaimer from its conductors of intentional injustice in

its criticisms, and we are glad to learn from the highest authority that the dies of this Medal were engraved in New York, and incidentally, that Messrs. Tiffany & Co., who brought out the Medal for the Society, have in their own establishment facilities for engraving dies, as well as for designing or striking any Medal the preparation of which may be intrusted to them. They write us as follows :—

The Medal was designed by Mr. James H. Whitehouse, who for more than thirty years has been prominent as one of our chief designers. The head was modelled and the die cut here by Mr. Wm. Walker, one of our corps of die-sinkers, and the entire work was done in one of our shops in Union Square, under the supervision of Mr. Whitehouse. No medal has been struck in gold bronze, but some bronze medals have been treated with gold and tellurium and have been greatly admired. We shall not hesitate to bid for the cutting of the dies for the World's Fair award, if it be open to competition, but we understand that the dies are already being cut at the Mint. We have already made bids for producing the medals from dies to be supplied by the Mint, stating price and the number we will guarantee to deliver daily until the order is completed, and should we receive the order the entire work will be done in our shops in New York. It is true we have no machine for reducing from model, but we have at our command such skilled workmen that our experience justifies us in entering into competition for any work that may be offered.

THE McCALL MEDAL.

THE attention of American numismatists will unquestionably be devoted, at no distant day, to gathering and publishing careful and complete lists of local issues,—especially of the older cities of the United States ; while these rarely have any great value as works of medallic art, yet as contributions to local history, as means of establishing the dates or perpetuating the memory of events which otherwise would be forgotten, they are of great importance. The *Journal* has always endeavored to record such descriptions, whether of Medals relating to matters of national interest, or of those having a much more restricted field ; and to show how valuable a treasure-house of information in such directions its files have proved, it is only necessary to glance at the references to its pages given in the recent publication entitled “ American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals.”

A Medal of John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been executed recently by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and from its artistic design and fine execution commends itself to favorable mention, and a place among those American Medals which rise above the cheap campaign, celebration and toy medals in general ; it is of interest also as belonging to the local series of New York issues.

The obverse has the bust, extending to border, of the gentleman named, with the coat double-breasted. The features are fine and well brought out. Legend: JOHN A. McCALL PRESIDENT NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. On the reverse is an American eagle, at left, with wings outspread, standing before and over an eyrie, from which two eaglets are craning to catch the food which it carries in its beak ; the nest rests on two branches, joined in centre by ribbon tied in bow. This device is the seal of the Company, and typifies probably, the prudential objects of life insurance. Impressions have been struck in silver and bronze, with a few examples in white metal. Its size is 52 millimetres or 32 American scale.

A BELLE-ISLE MEDAL.

THERE is at the present time in the possession of a New York collector, an interesting Medal relating to the capture of Belle-Isle, which perhaps may be of sufficient rarity to merit a description in the *Journal*, as we have not seen any account of it in print. The obverse has a youthful bust of George III, to left, in armor, draped; he wears a wig, the hair tied with a bow, and flowing locks below. Legend, GEORGIVS · TERTIVS · REX This obverse die was used on the piece struck in 1762, sometimes called the "*Pax auspicata*," from its bearing those words, which anticipated the signing of the Treaty of Paris the following year, at the close of the Seven Years' War, and which commemorated British victories in the West Indies, Newfoundland, etc. [See Betts, "American Colonial Medals," 441.]

The reverse has a view of a rocky island, with several ships—five or more—in the sea, at the right. Legend, above, on a ribbon with forked ends, INSTAT · VI · PATRIA and in exergue, in three lines, CALONESUS · CAPTA | VII · IUNII | MDCCLXI · The edge is plain; copper. Size 41 millimetres.

The date on the Medal as given in the exergue shows that this piece relates to the little island off the coast of France, although there was an affair not far from the Straits of Belle-Isle, and near an island of the same name at their entrance between Labrador and Newfoundland, to which there is an allusion on the "*Pax auspicata*;" this occurred the following year, [Sept. 18, 1762,] but we have been able to find very little reference to the battle in the authorities consulted.

The capture of the island was accomplished by a squadron under Viscount Augustus Keppel, whose previous exploit in the taking of Goree is mentioned on the Medal already referred to; he had aided Hawke in the battle with Conflans, and for these services was made Rear Admiral in 1761. Keppel was the son of William, the second Earl of Albemarle, an eminent soldier and statesman, who was a son of Arnold Van Keppel, a favorite of William III, and who had accompanied him to England in 1688, and served as General in the wars against Louis XIV. The King created him first Earl of Albemarle for his services. The family of Monke, who had held a similar title (Duke of Albemarle,) in the reign of the Charleses and under Cromwell, had become extinct. The obverse legend, which is part of line 491, in Book II of the Aeneid, — "He presses on with ancestral vigor," — alludes to the distinguished services of the elder Keppels. The Admiral was raised to the peerage as Viscount, April 8, 1782, and died four years later.

Belle-Isle-en Mer (so-called to distinguish it from Belle-Isle-en-Terre, a small town in the Department of Côtes-du-Nord), is the ancient Calonesus, a word of Greek derivation meaning exactly Belle-Isle, or the Beautiful Island, and belongs to France. It is eight miles south of Quiberon Point, and has an area of six by eleven miles: although nearly surrounded by rocks, it has a few small ports and good anchorage. The waters adjoining its shores have frequently witnessed the conflicts between the fleets of France and England. October 14, 1747, Rear Admiral Lord Edward Hawke defeated the French fleet in sight of the island, for which he was made Knight Commander of the Bath: Nov. 20, 1759, the same officer defeated Marshal Conflans, in command of a French squadron in Quiberon Bay, between Belle-Isle and the main land, and in June, 1761, the island was captured by the British, who held it until 1763. It had served as a place of refuge for the French cruisers, from which they were able greatly to annoy British commerce. All of these victories are commemorated by medals — the latter by the piece under notice. [See Betts, 418 and 441.]

We are reminded by the accounts of the narrow escape of H. M. S. Resolution, from foundering, not very far away from this island, that another Resolution was lost in the great victory off Quiberon, mentioned above, when "Britain triumphed, Hawke commanded." In that battle the French lost four ships of the line destroyed, and two were taken: the Resolution and Essex ran upon a sandbank and were lost with a portion of their crews. Three others of the same name had previously come to an

untimely end by battle, fire, or wreck. The first had borne the flag of Admiral Robert Blake, whose great victory over Van Tromp in May, and DeWitt in September, 1652, gave such lustre to his name; some time later when the Duke of Albemarle defeated De Ruyter and Van Tromp in the battle when the latter was slain, she was burned by a fire-ship,—the only one lost by the British, against twenty sail of the enemy taken or sunk, and this victory also had a medallic record. Forty years after, another Resolution was run ashore after an engagement with six of the enemy's ships off the Spanish coast, and burned by her commander to save her from falling into their hands: and again, in 1710, a third ship of the name was wrecked near the same spot, off Barcelona. The later record was more favorable; on a medal struck to commemorate the return of Captain James Cook, from his second voyage around the world, we find the Resolution named as one of his vessels. [Betts, 552.]

These items connecting ships of the same name with events transpiring at no very great distance from each other and the little island, though occurring at somewhat distant intervals, nearly all of them being commemorated by what the old writers called "numismatic monuments," may be of interest to lovers of coincidences.

M.

METALS PROPOSED FOR TOKEN COINS.

It has been suggested that an excellent material for small coins would be steel. They would be almost indestructible, and a trifling alloy of nickel would prevent them from rusting. As the minor pieces are mere tokens, their intrinsic value is of no consequence. All sorts of odd metals have been minted by various nations. Tin coins were issued by Roman Emperors. Tin farthings were struck by Charles II, a stud of copper being inserted in the middle of each piece to render counterfeiting more difficult; this substance would on some accounts make excellent Cents, being white, free from corrosion, and of higher intrinsic value than copper. But its softness and tendency to bend and break makes it impossible to use it to advantage. One kind of money issued by James II was composed of a mixture of old guns, broken balls, waste copper, second-hand kitchen utensils and other refuse. The circulation of a rotten currency is the last resort of monarchs in trouble. In fact, kings have been the great counterfeiters of the world.

AN OLD WAMPUM BELT.

A WAMPUM belt which played a prominent part in the history of New York over two centuries ago, is exhibited in the County Clerk's office in Kingston, N. Y. It is thirty inches long, three inches wide, and is made of seven cords of tow, between which are rows of innumerable beads made from shells. In times past, when wampum was the Indian's only money, this belt was of great value. On May 15, 1664, in Fort Amsterdam, this belt was given by the Indians after ratification of a treaty between the sachems of several Indian tribes in this county and the director general of the province, with the various Dutch officials, one of whom was Thomas Chambers of Wiltwyck. After the belt had been given by the Indians in ratification of the treaty, it was placed among the official records, and has been preserved in a good state to the present time.

WHEN the early Cents with the chain reverse were issued, the Boston *Argus* for March 26, 1793, said — "The American Cent does not answer our expectation. The chain on the reverse is a bad omen for Liberty, and Liberty herself appears to be in a fright. May she cry out in the words of the Apostle, 'Alexander, the coppersmith, has done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works.'" The quotation is a hackneyed one, but in this case the reference was to Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 62.]

[Before continuing with the English personal pieces, I insert descriptions of some additional American Medals, of which I have lately obtained particulars.]

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

6. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A. *Personal.*

706. *Obverse.* Laureated bust of Aesculapius. Inscription: ESCULAPIO.
Reverse. ONORE AL MERITO—AL DOTTORE LUIGI IZZO. GLI AMICI D.D.D. 1º
 MARZO 1890. BUENOS AIRES. Gilt.
 Rosa, Monetario Americano, Buenos Ayres, 1892, p. 166, No. 550.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

707. *Obverse.* Armorial shield. Inscription: LA FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS MEDICAS DE BUENOS AIRES.
Reverse. Within laurel: PREMIO HIGIENE INTERNACIONAL 1888. Bronze.
Ibid., p. 146, No. 493.
708. *Obverse.* Arms of the province. Inscription: FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS MEDICAS DE BUENOS AIRES.
Reverse. Within olive and laurel branches, an open book, with medical emblems. Inscription: PREMIO MANUEL AUGUSTO MONTES DA OCA. CONCURSOS DE CIRURJIA AÑO 1890. Bronze.
Ibid., p. 149, No. 503.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

709. *Obverse.* Within laurel wreath, with star above: AN FRAV LVISA OCAMPO DE BEMBERG. Inscription: DER DEUTSCHE HOSPITAL VEREIN ZU BUENOS AIRES * CONCERT 17 AUGUST 1870 *
Reverse. A book, upon which: CHARITAS wreathed by flowers and surmounted by star; instruments of music, etc. Bronze.
Ibid., p. 506, No. 1532.

D. *Epidemics.*

- Cholera.
710. *Obverse.* Charity, upon a crescent. Inscription: LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE BAHIA BLANCA.
Reverse. Between palm leaves, the staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: PREMIO A LA ABNEGACION ETERCIDA DURANTE LA EPIDEMIA DE COLERA 1886-1887. Plated.
Ibid., p. 146, No. 491.
711. *Obverse.* Within laurel wreath: COLERA DE 1886-1887. Exergue: R. GRANDE.
Reverse. Device as on reverse of preceding. Inscription: AL Dº ARNALDO CANTONI EL PUEBLO DE LA PLATA. Bronze, gilt.
Ibid., p. 161, No. 531.
712. *Obverse.* Shield of the city of Salta. Inscription: EL VECINDARIO DEL PUEBLO DE CORRILLOS AGRADECIDO.
Reverse. Device as on reverse of preceding. Inscription: AL Dº ADOLFO M. CASTRO. Exergue: EPIDEMIA DEL COLERA 1887. Bronze, gilt.
Ibid., p. 163, No. 537.

713. *Obverse*. Shield of the city of San Luis. Inscription: EL PUEBLO DE MERCEDES AL D^e A. FERRAND. Exergue: AGRADECIDO.

Reverse. Within laurel, the staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: EPIDEMIA DEL COLERA * AÑO 1886-1887. Bronze, gilt.

Ibid., p. 163, No. 539.

In addition, and of a more general character, there may be mentioned:

714. *Obverse*. Two river gods, with water works in background. REPUBLICA ARGENTINA | DIRECTOR * EMILIO CASTRO | INGENIERO - JUAN COGLAN | DICIEMBRE DE 1869

Reverse. Within field: GOBERNADOR (etc., etc.) Inscription: PROVISION DE AGUA FILTRADA A LA CUIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES | DECRETO DEL GOBIERNO. DICIEMBRE 23 DE 1867.

Ibid., p. 527, fig.

715. *Obverse*. A fountain. Exergue: BUENOS AIRES | 1868

Reverse. INAUGURACION | DE LAS | AGUAS FILTRADAS | DICIEMBRE | DE | 1868. Bronze. 18. 27 mm.

In the collection of the American Num. and Arch. Society.

8. URUGUAY.

D. *Epidemics*.

Cholera.

716. *Obverse*. Arms of the Republic. Inscription: AL DR. JACOBO Z. BERRA. AYACUCHO 1887.

Reverse. Within laurel: SUS AMIGOS A NOMBRE DE LA HUMANIDAD AGRADECIDA Exergue: GRANDE. Bronze, gilt.

Rosa, *loc. cit.*, p. 162, No. 533.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. *Personal Medals*.

Dr. Louis Agassiz.

In addition to Nos. 101 and 102, there proves to be a third.

717. Larger than No. 102, which also occurs in silver, and similar, save as follows. Upon obverse there is no dot after sc. Upon reverse there are no dots after 1807 and 1873; upon each laurel branch there are eight berries instead of twelve; the folds of the ribbon uniting the branches are different; and the inverted torches instead of hanging in mid-air, rest upon a strip of earth. Bronze. 40. 63 mm.

In my collection.

718. Dr. Henry Draper (1837-1882), of New York. See illustration and previous page of this number of the *Journal*.

B. 1 and 2. *Medical Colleges and Hospitals*.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

719. *Obverse*. Within circle, the staff of Aesculapius, upright, but reversed. Inscription: LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL Exergue: a hand to left, with scalpel.

Reverse. Within circle: TO | — | FOR BEST | SURGICAL CLINICAL | REPORT | OF A CASE IN THE | HOSPITAL | DEPT [Groups of dashes for which we have no type, precede and follow several lines.] Inscription: DUDLEY¹ MEMORIAL MEDAL Exergue; a burning antique lamp. Gold, bronze. 24. 38 mm.

In my collection.

New York.

University of the City of New York. (Dr. Valentine Mott.)

720. Similar to No. 146, save that engraver's name is absent from exergue of reverse. Silver. 22. 33 mm.

In my collection.

¹ The *Journal*, 1891, p. 73.

The Nurses' Guild of St. Barnabas.

721. *Obverse.* Within a beaded oval, a cross with floreated tips. Legend:
+ THE + MERCIFUL + ARE + BLESSED

Reverse. Within a similar oval, the field filled with small crosses. Inscription:
GUILD + OF | + ST. BARNABAS + (across field) | FOR + 1866 + NURSES Bronze. 15 x 18.
23 x 28 mm.

I have the description from Prof. S. Oettinger of New York.

F. c. *Pharmacists' tokens.*

722. *Obverse.* W. D. CRUMBIE | SODA | WATER | COR. OF BOWERY & HOUSTON
ST. (N. Y.)

Reverse. Blank. German silver. 16. 25 mm. Extremely rare.
In the collection of Mr. F. W. Doughty of Brooklyn, New York.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

I have learned of the following British personal medals that belong within the limits of our previous enumeration.

Roger Bacon (1214-1294), of Oxford. He was not only theologian, but "medicus."¹

723. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder: GAYRARD F. Inscription: ROGERIUS - BACON

Reverse. NATUS | ILCHESTER | COM. SOMMERSET | IN ANGLIA | AN. M.CC.XIV. | OBIIT | AN. M.CC.XCIV. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM | — | M.DCCC.XVIII. | DURAND EDIDIT Bronze. 26. 39 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 6, No. 23; Kluyskens, I, p. 33; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 94, No. 19; Duisburg, p. 216, DLXXV; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 729.

In the U. S. Mint Collection and my own.

Dr. Anthony Fothergill.

724. Similar to No. 642, save that exergue of obverse is vacant, and engraver's name is absent from reverse. Bronze. 28. 44 mm.

In my collection. The A. Fothergill medal of the Royal Humane Society will be hereafter described, under Medical Societies.

Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841), Surgeon E. India Company's Service.

725. *Obverse.* Bust facing, and slightly to right. Beneath c(arl). VOIGT. Inscription: JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST. BORN 1759. DIED 1841.

Reverse. Winged female, seated and facing, instructing three children. Exergue: FIAT LVX. Bronze. 36. 56 mm.

Communicated to me by Dr. F. P. Weber of London.

Dr. Richard Greene (1716-1793), of Lichfield.

To be described hereafter, under F. b, Irregular Practitioners.

Dr. John Howard.

726. Similar to No. 694 (date 1795), but upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE LIVERPOOL x x x Copper. 18. 29 mm.

In my collection.

727. Similar to No. 675, but upon rim: PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Copper. 18. 29 mm.

In the collection of Mr. F. C. Browne of Framingham, Mass.

I here resume the regular sequence.

¹ Francis Bacon (1561-1626), of London, might also be included in the list, for though not a physician he wrote both upon medicine and hygiene. There exist of him five medals, of which I have one.

Dr. John Hunter (1728-1793), of London.

728. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Upon truncation: D. MACPHAIL SC. Inscription: JOANNES HUNTER MDCCXXVIII-MDCCXCIII.

Reverse. As those of Drs. Joseph Black, No. 606, Wm. Cullen, No. 628, and one of Wm. Hunter. Upon rim, name, date, and class of recipient, engraved. Silver, bronze. 44. 70 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 153, No. 12; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Aug 1891, No. 1842.

Prize Medal of the Med. Department of the University of Glasgow, for Surgery, Physiology, Anatomy and Pathology. I have its description from Prof. Young of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, through Mr. A. H. Lyell of London.

729. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath, B. WYON. Inscription: IOHANNES-HUNTER

Reverse. A laurel wreath. Inscription: SCOLA MEDICINAE LEODIENSIS. Exergue: A. D. 1831. - INS(T). Silver, bronze. 32. 50 mm. Dies cut in 1834.

Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 13; Rüppell, 1876, p. 80; Grueber, *Numis. Chronicle*, IV, p. 315; Wroth, *ibid.*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 302; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1889, No. 1143.

Prize Medal of the Leeds School of Medicine, which, established in 1831, became in 1884 the Medical Department of Yorkshire College at Leeds, a branch of the Victoria University at Manchester.

730. *Obverse* from same die as preceding.

Reverse. Arms of the Yorkshire College; laurel branches connected by a band, on which: ET AVGEBITVR SCIENTIA (from Daniel xii, 4.) Within, a shield surmounted by a sphinx, to left (from an antique Greek cup). Upon shield, two roses (the white rose of York, "rose-en-soleil" of Edward IV); chevron, on which the serpent of the house of Cavendish; beneath, the golden fleece, from arms of the borough of Leeds. Below, at right, ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: COLLEGIVM · COMITATVS · EBORACENSIS · (a rose) SCHOLA · MEDICINÆ (a rose) Upon rim, name of recipient and date, engraved, with the addition: PRIMO (SECUNDO or TERTIO) STUDIORUM ANNO FELICITER PER- ACTO. Silver, bronze. 32. 50 mm. Die of reverse cut in 1889.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1893, Nos. 2043-4; Cat. of Medals of Royal Soc., No. 38.

In my collection.

731. *Obverse.* As preceding, save that neck is shorter, and beneath there is: A WYON AFTER B WYON

Reverse. The arms, crest and motto of the College, surrounded by scroll work. Inscription: COLLEGIUM COMITATUS EBORACENSIS. SCHOLA MEDICINÆ. Upon rim, name and date, engraved: and MULTORUM HONORUM CUMULUS. Gold (value £10). 24. 37 mm. Instituted in 1892.

I have the description from the Dean of the College, Dr. Thomas Scattergood of Leeds.

732. *Obverse.* Bust, facing, with left hand to chin. Beneath, to left: L. WYON.

Reverse. A hospital, with two figures in front, supporting a female patient. Over right-hand figure: ΑΝΑΡΑ Δ'ΟΦΕΛΕΙΝ | ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΟΣ | ΠΙΟΝΩΝ. Exergue: S^r GEORGE'S | HOSPITAL Below: L. C. WYON 1850 Silver, gilt, bronze. 36. 55 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 110, No. 32, pl. xxi, fig. 4; *Ibid.*, *Num. Chronicle*, N. S., xx, p. 261; Wroth, *ibid.*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 302, and 1892, Part IV, p. 315; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1841.

Founded by Mr. Sergeant Thompson. I have its description from Mr. A. H. Lyell, through Dr. Sir W. O. Priestley.

733. *Obverse.* Bust, in loose coat, to left. TASSIE F. Upon truncation: JOHN HUNTER 1791.

Reverse. Blank. Bronze.¹ Oval. 45 x 59. 72 x 93 mm.

¹ The "Tassie" portrait medallions were, I am reminded by Dr. Weber of London, all in a vitreous paste (Fraser, *loc. cit.*, VII, p. 447), the above of J. Hunter having been cast in bronze from such. Concerning the following others of this series (*Notes and Queries*, May, 1893, p. 368), I have as yet failed to obtain the slightest information. "Wm. Anderson, Surgeon, 1796; — Bird, Physician; Robert Freer, M. D., 1800; James Hare, M. D., 1804; Robert Wallace, Surgeon, 1795; and Peter Walsh, M. D."

Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., 1886, p. 320; Grueber, *ibid.*, 1892, Part IV, p. 314, No. 1.

The medals of Drs. John Hunter and George Fordyce, conjoined, No. 641, and that of John Hunter of the St. Louis Dental Soc., No. 141, I have already described.

[To be continued.]

NUMISMATICS IN CHINA.

CHINA is the paradise of the numismatist. The collections of cash, according to Consul Edward Bedloe's report to the State Department, are something marvellous. They are small coins of bronze, brass, copper or silver, ranging in intrinsic value from $\frac{1}{20}$ of a cent to 25 cents. The oldest of these coins on record appeared about 2300 B. C. Over 150,000 different kinds of cash are preserved in collections. Some are wonderful examples of coinage, but most of them are clumsy and coarse. The numismatist can work all his life, spend very little money, and leave to posterity thousands of coins. All he needs to do is to confine his work to the collection of cash, the small coins in brass and bronze, whose value ranges from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{14}$ of a cent. Their workmanship varies, but is usually very good.

Their shape to-day is like that of European coins, with the exception that through the centre is a square hole through which the coins are strung together like beads. In the past, however, other forms were employed, including the square, triangle, heart, ellipse, shield, key, knife, razor, sword and spear. The number of kinds is simply immense. They are mentioned in literature as early as 250 B. C. "The oldest that I have heard of," says Consul Bedloe, "dates from the T'sin dynasty, which ruled from 255 to 207 B. C. From that time until to-day these useful little coins have been used by every monarch, no matter whether he was an emperor of the entire country or king of one of the petty principalities into which, from time to time, the Chinese empire was broken. There have been over 1200 occupants of the various thrones, royal and imperial. In addition to these regular issues, if such they may be called, there have been special issues from time to time, and also special local issues. A wealthy mandarin in Canton is said to have the finest collection extant, containing 25,000 specimens of different kinds."

The cost increases as you go backward in time. The cash of this century can be secured at their nominal face value. Those of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries bring from one to ten cents each. Those of the Han dynasties, from 206 to 100 A. D., bring \$100 each when in fine state of preservation.

These true antiques are found in ancient tombs and ruins. Several hundred were discovered in Amoy, not long ago, in digging a grave, when the laborers broke into an old tomb several feet below the surface of the soil. The coins lay in a pretty earthenware jar, and were incrustated with a thin layer of malachite that here and there had been changed by moisture into azurite. The coins were sold by the lucky coolies in the next twenty-four hours, and are said to have brought \$1 apiece, an immense sum to men working for 12c. a day.

To succeed in collecting cash a person must be a fine Chinese scholar. The labor thereby involved is so severe as to preclude most collectors from indulging in the pleasure to any great extent.

TO ENCOURAGE HISTORICAL STUDY.

THE Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution have offered two valuable prizes of Medals for essays written by high school students of that State upon the subject "The Causes which led to the American Revolution." Essays must contain not less than 1776 nor more than 1894 words and be sent to the secretary of the society before May 22. Governor Morris, chairman of the State Board of Education, has endorsed the plan and circulars have been sent to all the high schools in the State.

SOME COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

BY EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

[Concluded from Vol. xxviii, page 69.]

49. *Obv.* This medal is a hemisphere half an inch thick, the convex side showing America. *Rev.* The flat side. Inscriptions: CHICAGO | 1893 (two straight lines). Legend: • WORLD'S COLUMBIAN • EXPOSITION all in sunken letters. Aluminum. Size 12½, perforated loop at top attached by a ribbon to a clasp or bar on which *Obv.* In outline a vessel with swelling sails, sailing to right; SANTA • MARIA on its hull. *Rev.* The same, incuse. Aluminum. Size 24 by 20.

50. *Obv.* A building. Legend: WORLDS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. *Rev.* Wheel. FERRIS WHEEL on a scroll above, all encircled by: GREATEST MECHANICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AGE in one line around upper half; HEIGHT 264 FEET WEIGHT 4300 TONS | CAPACITY 2180 PERSONS ENGINES 2200 HORSE POWER in two lines around under half. Aluminum. Size 29.

51. *Obv.* Building in the centre of the field; ADMINISTRATION BUILDING above it; all within a circle encircled by parts of four smaller circles, etc., a building within each enclosure; ELECTRICAL BUILDING at the top; MINING BLDG at the right; MACHINERY HALL at the left. Exergue: S. D. CHILDS & CO. CHICAGO. *Rev.* Wheel, etc. HEIGHT 264 FEET WEIGHT 8600000 LBS. CAPACITY 2160 PEOPLE around it. Exergue: CHILDS CHICAGO, all encircled by: ✕ THE FERRIS WHEEL ✕ ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD. Aluminum. Size 24½.

52. *Obv.* Building. Legend: U. S. GOV^T BUILDING above on an ornamental border; WIDTH 351 FT | LENGTH 421 FT | AREA 3.3. ACRES below on three scrolls as here divided. *Rev.* Inscription: WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | 1893 in parallel lines across. Legend: TREASURY DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES MINT EXHIBIT. Brass. Size 24. Struck in the Government Building.

The following, Numbers 53 to 59 inclusive, are medallions, rather than medals, and of compressed black walnut wood. Size 57. Struck from dies in Machinery Hall.

53. *Obv.* Bust of President Cleveland facing one quarter to the left. Legend: * 1885 * 1889 PRESIDENT UNITED STATES 1893 * 1897 * above, and HON GROVER CLEVELAND below, completing circle. *Rev.* Inscription: 1893 | COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION | MAY 1. TO OCT 30. | JACKSON PARK | CHICAGO in five parallel lines across. Legend: * THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA * U. S. AMERICA.

54. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

55. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: * MANUFACTURERS AND LIBERAL ARTS * above; 1887 FT. LONG 787 FT. WIDE below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53. ♣

56. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: * MACHINERY HALL * above; 1396 FT. LONG. 492 FT. WIDE below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

57. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: * THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING * above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

58. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: * THE HALL OF MINES AND MINING * above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

59. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: * THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING * above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

60. *Obv.* Shield of the Union on which a wheat sheaf; at the right in the distance a three-masted vessel, her sails spread, sailing to the left; at the left is an Indian standing, facing to right and holding bow and arrow; above in a cloud a nude child; below on a scroll: URBS | IN | HORTO [a city in a garden] each word on a fold. Exergue: CHILDS CHICAGO; all encircled by a border, on which at each side are two

branches tied together in the centre; CHICAGO DAY above; OCT. 9, 1893. below. *Rev.* Same standing figure and surroundings as on reverse of No. 30, partly encircled by: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION above. Exergue: S. D. CHILDS & CO. CHICAGO below. Aluminum. Size 24½.

61. *Obv.* Inscription: ★ COLUMBIAN ★ (curving) | 1893 (straight) | EXPOSITION (reversed curve) in three lines across. *Rev.* Blank. Silver, copper, etc. Elliptical, size 16½ x 11. Stamped on discs, coins, etc., for visitors, in the Electricity Building.

62. *Obv.* In the centre at the top, a bust of Columbus, bearded, and facing right, nearly encircled by two heavy laurel branches tied together below. Inscription: WORLDS (on a scroll) | COLUMBIAN (curving) | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | ILL. (straight lines) | 18 (divided by an Exhibition building) 93 in six lines to the bottom, flanked on the right by three buildings, and on the left by three more buildings, all in straight lines. *Rev.* Blank. Brass, plated. Shield-shaped. Size 27 x 22; perforated loop at top, attached to buckle, ribbon, and pin (on which the U. S. arms, shield, etc.).

63. *Obv.* Inscription: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, ILLS, 1893 | PERPETUAL | POCKET | CALENDAR in four concentric, etc., lines. Legend: B. F. NORRIS, ALISTER & CO. WHOLESALE JEWELERS, CHICAGO, ILLS. *Rev.* Movable calendar. Brass. Size 25. This Medal accompanies the official souvenir spoon.

64. The whole design of this medal is incuse. *Obv.* Map of Western Hemisphere on which: PHILA., all encircled by: COMPLIMENTS OF KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO. *Rev.* A large keystone, on which: SOUVENIR | WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | 1893 in six lines across. Germ in silver. Shaped the outlines of a watch, size 17 x 24. A watch opener.

The Medals described in this and the preceding paper were collected chiefly at the World's Fair, Chicago.

THE AHLBORN COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

By the kindness of Mr. Weeks, we are enabled to give the following extract from a report to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, relative to the Columbus Medal engraved by Madame Ahlborn, at the suggestion of some members of the Society, an engraving of which was given in the October number of the *Journal*:—

A portrait engraving of Columbus, taken from the Sir Antony More portrait, which is now owned by Mr. Charles F. Gunther, of Chicago, was sent her. This portrait was painted about 1570, at the order of Margaret of Parma, from a miniature said to have been in the possession of the royal family at Madrid. The portrait was in one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, which was wrecked on the coast of England. Its frame is allegorical, and is a remarkable piece of sixteenth century wood carving. Mr. Nestor Ponce de Leon, a member of the Society, who, in his "Columbus Gallery," published in 1893, has made a valuable contribution to the information about Columbus, criticised this portrait, with its cropped hair, moustache and goatee, and its sixteenth century costume, as being an artistic picture, but a doubtful likeness of Columbus.

After making several models for the Medal, and seeing what she called a magnificent medal, already engraved, Madame Ahlborn wrote, May 12, 1892, that she thought it "not worth the while to accomplish her Medal of Columbus." But urged to go on with the work, she sent to Mr. Low, November 17, 1892, the plaster casts. She was doubtful, herself, of the historic accuracy of the portrait, for while, as she said, she modeled it after the portrait sent to her, it was not like any one of the many portraits of Columbus which she had seen, neither was the costume. The reverse she thought conformable to history. February 23, 1893, she wrote, suggesting the legends and inscriptions, which were afterwards placed on the Medal. * * * The medals, of which ten were issued in silver, two hundred in bronze and fifty in aluminum, were sent to this country July 4, 1893, and have met with favor.



THE ZEARING AND WASHINGTON MEDALS.

The arms on the sinister shield and the canton on that in base on the reverse of the Washington Medal are incorrectly engraved [see page 99]. The discovery was made too late for correction.

THE ZEARING COLUMBUS AND LINCOLN MEDALS.

WE give illustrations in this number of two medals designed by Mr. H. H. Zearing, of Chicago, one of Columbus, and one of Lincoln. The dies of the former were from the same hand which cut those for the Medal of Award given by the Paris Exposition of 1889, an illustration of which was shown in the last number of the *Journal*. Mr. Zearing's Columbus may be called a composite portrait, and is treated altogether in conformity with the description handed down by his son, which has been accepted by historians as a complete pen-picture of the great discoverer. The designer has made use of the various portraits and of such points in other descriptions as appeared to harmonize best with the character portrayed by his biographers. Indeed, the entire range of history and of accessible portraits was carefully studied, before the first sketch was made. The bust is treated in a strong low-relief, so that the effect of a high relief is secured: the modelling is delicate and the suggestiveness of a flat surface is avoided, so that the face appears to grow out of the medal. The bust is in profile to the right, clothed and wearing a soft cap; the face beardless. Legend, separated from the field by a circular line which terminates on the shoulders, 1492 · CHRISTOPHER · COLUMBUS · 1892-93 The initials of the designer, H. Z. appear on the coat at the right, near the edge.

The reverse shows the Admiral's caravel, the Santa Maria, sailing to the West. It is sculpturesque in effect and void of details; the ocean-waves in particular, are strongly conventionalized. Legend, 1892 : DISCOVERY : OF : AMERICA : 1492 In exergue, in four lines, the last curving, · WORLD'S COLUMBIAN · | : EXPOSITION: | · CHICAGO · | · FOURTH : CENTENNIAL The medal is struck in three sizes — 45, 21 and 17 millimetres, or 28, 14, and 11 nearly, by the American scale.

The Lincoln Medal illustrated is, as mentioned above, after a design by the same artist: the head of the great President is modelled from a photograph taken in June, 1860. A life-mask was also used in modelling the face, which has been pronounced an unusually faithful likeness. The roughened—almost disheveled—hair shown on the medal, serves to recall an interesting incident. Just before Mr. Lincoln sat for the photograph he placed himself in the hands of a barber, who dressed his hair smooth and flat. But when he saw himself in the photographer's mirror he exclaimed, "My friends won't know me this way," and then passed his fingers through his hair, roughening and disarranging it, even where it was cut the shortest.

The dies for this, as of the preceding medal, were cut in Paris (these in 1892.) The bust shows nearly a front view with the head turned to observer's right and almost in profile. The portrait is treated in the same low, strong relief as that which distinguishes that of the Columbus Medal above described. Legend, 1809 * ABRAHAM * LINCOLN * 1865

The reverse shows a tablet suggesting a shield in its form, with lance heads separated by small circles between its borders and the edge of the medal, and bearing a passage from that grand utterance at Gettysburg which needs no aid from bronze to make it imperishable. The words are arranged in thirteen lines, with a row of small stars between the seventh and eighth :

WITH | MALICE · TOWARD | NONE ° WITH · CHARITY | FOR · ALL ° WITH · FIRMNESS |
 · IN · THE · RIGHT · AS · GOD · | · GIVES · VS · TO · SEE · THE · | · RIGHT · LET · VS · STRIVE ·
 ON · | [stars] | · LET · VS · HAVE · FAITH · THAT · | · RIGHT · MAKES · MIGHT · AND · | · IN
 · THAT · FAITH · LET · VS · | · TO · THE · END · DARE · TO · | DO · OVR · DVTY · AS · WE · | · VN-
 DERSTAND · IT · | ° The Lincoln Medal is struck in one size only, 45 milli-
 metres, or about 28 American scale.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE have received the Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society at its Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting, held March 20, 1893; the pamphlet, printed in uniform style with those of previous years, also contains several of the Papers read before the Society at its Numismatic and Archaeological meetings in the year now reported. These meetings which, owing to the change of quarters, were fewer than usual the last year, form an interesting and valuable feature of the work of this prosperous Society, which now has the names of 246 members of all classes on its rolls, and has permanent funds well invested, amounting to about \$4,500.

Of the Papers, we notice as of special value one on the Colonial Jersey Coinage, from a historical standpoint, by Mr. Francis B. Lee of Trenton, N. J., and another by Mr. Henry R. Drowne, for many years the efficient Secretary of the Society, on "An Unrecorded Coinage," describing an issue of Spanish gold Doubloons, struck about 1821, in New York city, by an Englishman named Peach, to supply the demand for these pieces for exportation, etc., at a time when by reason of their scarcity they commanded a premium of from two to two and a half dollars each; it is said that from two to three hundred pieces were struck daily for several months, thus proving a very profitable operation for those interested. The coins were of full weight and fineness, and as no fraud could be shown when the matter was investigated by the Government and there was no law at that time to prevent it, the coiners were not disturbed until the supply destroyed the premium and the business ceased in consequence. Peach was assisted in his work by a person named Ladd, who died in New York not very long since, aged more than eighty.

We must take issue with Mr. Lee as to his statement in the paper mentioned above, that "it may be said that *coinage* in New Jersey, as in the other seaboard dependencies of Great Britain, *began before the advent of the Europeans*." (The italics are ours.) We know of no such *coinage*. The term can with propriety be applied only to "the act or process of converting *metal* into money." See Webster's "International Dictionary." Even this definition is rather a broad one, for it would cover siege pieces, which are bits of metal issued as money by some recognized authority, but often merely engraved to show their nominal or current value, and not invariably struck from dies; and the word "coin," etymologically, implies the use of dies, or something thereto corresponding.

The writer seems to imply, by the context, that he considers that the industry of the Indians, in turning clam shells into *wampum*, was *coining*. Wampum, — bits of shell or beads, strung for convenience in handling, much as the Chinese strung their "cash," — was currency, used as money, it is true, but it can only be called *money* by the broadest use of the term; money must have some public or lawful authority behind it; without that it is merely a circulating medium, or currency; but wampum was not issued "by lawful authority," since any one could make it, natives and settlers alike. Its value as a means of exchange was in time fixed by authority among the settlers, no doubt, but as Mr. Lee remarks, "no restrictions were even [*? ever*] placed on the manufacture . . . by the various Indian tribal divisions," nor, we may add, by any legislative or other enactment which we can recall; and as he also shows, it was made until "within the last fifty years," by private individuals without interference.

The pamphlet is carelessly printed; on the tenth page we learn that the books of the Library were moved without any loss or inquiry [? injury], and in the description of "Saint Patrick," or Mark Newbie coins (p. 34), we read, "A kneeling crowned king . . . playing a harp. Above a crown in brass with the legend, . . . etc." Even with the engraving which is given, one not familiar with the pieces would be unable to discover what is here meant; nor is the statement true, strictly, as it is probable the author meant it to stand. In the first place, it is well known to collectors that these pieces were struck in *brass* as well as copper, and a piece "of a different metal from that of the coin, that is, brass upon copper, or copper upon brass," was inserted in such a way as frequently, but *not always* to show the crown thereon, "over the harp," when struck. [See Simon Snelling on Irish Coins, p. 48.] But it would be an error to suppose that the plug was inserted for the purpose of receiving the crown upon it. It was merely "a fashion from the King's latter farthings, the better to prevent counterfeits." [See Leake, "Historical Account of English Money," ed. of 1745, p. 338.] Nor again was the plug always present; Dr. Smith had in his collection "Three with star or plug *near* the crown, and one without any plug." Wm. Nicolson, Archbishop of Cashel at the time of his death, mentions in his "Irish Historical Library," (1724, p. 170,) that at the time that was printed these pieces were "still common in Copper and Brass." Dr. Cane (not Crane) had a curious theory about this plug,—that it had a sort of symbolical meaning. He observes: "It is not David who touches the Irish harp, as some have it, but a king, and by the peculiarity of the crown an Irish king; an Irish harp, and Irish king, upon an Irish coin, while the English crown, fixed *loosely and unsettled* over the harp, is of a different metal, and as it were, not belonging to the piece." This is of interest here, because it tends to show that the crown did not always fit the plug; Dr. Smith disposes of this theory very satisfactorily thus:—"David was a king, and the 'peculiarity of the crown' is nothing more than the conventional form still invariably adopted by Irish artists. The harp has been the arms of Ireland since the time of Henry the Eighth, and the piece 'of a different metal' with the crown fixed *loosely* over it, was inserted in imitation of the plan adopted with the farthings of Charles the First in 1635, for the purpose of rendering forgery more difficult." Hence "the crown above" might be in brass on the copper pieces, or in copper on those of brass, if the relative positions of the crown in the die and the planchet plug chanced to coincide, and otherwise not.

On the following page (35) Mr. Lee seems to have adopted the opinion about coinage we have expressed above, for he remarks "the coppers are probably the only coins occurring in New Jersey, etc.," thus virtually withdrawing his statement that the Indian wampum was coinage. This remark (that "*the coppers are probably the only coins occurring in New Jersey*") is obscure. It seems from the context to allude to the Newbie pieces, for he continues, "there is little or no evidence that Newbie brought silver with him." Of course Mr. Lee did not intend to exclude "the King's copper Farthings and Halfpence," coins which were in circulation (for as his paper shows, the Court established their current value at exactly twice that of the face), nor the various *silver* coins, whose values were also fixed by the New Jersey laws he cites; but the statement as it stands would exclude both; possibly "of Newbie's" followed "coins" in the original MS.: yet, on the other hand, to confine his reference to the *copper* pieces of Newbie would be incorrect, for there *is* evidence that the *silver* pieces of this coinage were in circulation in New Jersey, though no doubt to a very limited extent. Mr. W. A. Whitehead, of Newark, N. J., in a communication to the *Journal* in 1872, (VII, 31), says, "some have conjectured that Newbie continued the manufacture of his pieces after his arrival" [halfpennies probably, for although Mr. Lee speaks of the *Pennies* also as being in circulation (p. 35), only the smaller denomination seems to have been legalized], for which he quotes Elmer's Cumberland, p. 122. We attach little importance to this theory, although if Newbie brought the dies of the pennies, from which the silver was struck in Ireland, there is nothing to show he could not have struck silver here, had he desired; but the late Robert C. Davis, of

Philadelphia, had a few specimens of the *silver* Newbies in his cabinet, as well as copper pieces of that issue, all, we understand, found in circulation in New Jersey; two of the former and several of the latter were shown in June, 1872, at a meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society.

Mr. Whitehead's paper just mentioned, gives some additional particulars of Newbie, and on p. 10 of Vol. XXVII of the *Journal* are a few items about Cox, besides those given by Mr. Lee. We have commented at some length on Mr. Lee's very valuable and interesting paper; for while some of the statements criticised are, it is quite probable, his printer's fault rather than his own, yet errors of the kind we have mentioned, in the official Proceedings of a Society of the standing of this, should not pass unchallenged. The numismatic history of New Jersey is full of interest, and Mr. Lee deserves great credit for assembling so many historical facts in so entertaining a style as he has done in this article. It is so much the more to be regretted therefore, that such typographic errors as "monies," (p. 37), "priviledges," (p. 38), and many others beside the above noted should have been allowed to deface it.

At a special meeting of the Society in February last, steps were taken to urge the adoption by Government of the metric system in its coinage, as well adapted to our decimal system, and also to advocate the appointment of a commission by the U. S. authorities, to be composed of two well known sculptors, artists, or medallists, to be named by the National Sculptors' Society of New York; two well known numismatists or collectors to be named by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and a fifth, who should be a recognized authority on weights and measures, to consider what steps can be taken to improve our coinage, and to offer prizes to artists or designers, who might be willing to enter into a competition for producing suitable devices for the coins proposed to be struck hereafter, and also for such historical medals as the Government might decide it to be advisable to issue.

DOLLAR OF 1804.

AN article in the January number of the *Journal of Numismatics* stated that several new specimens of the 1804 Dollar had appeared. The history of the piece referred to as in possession of J. Rosenthal's Sons is given as follows:—it was owned by a colored man in Alexandria, Virginia, who when he died gave it to his son, from whom it was purchased for \$100 by a gentleman in Alexandria, who sent it to Messrs. Joseph Rosenthal's Sons of Philadelphia in payment of a debt of \$500. They sold it recently to Mr. James W. Elsworth of Chicago. Mr. Rosenthal sent me a press impression, which corresponds exactly with the impressions in my possession of several of the 1804 Dollars. I believe this is a genuine piece, probably one of the restrikes. It should be added to the list as No. XIII.

Another of the Dollars mentioned in the article is held by a bookseller in Canal Street, New York. I heard of this piece last summer, and called upon its owner, Mr. Hugh Rodens. An examination showed that it was an altered coin; the alteration was skillfully executed.

Since the article referred to was published, I received information that another 1804 Dollar had turned up in Chicago. I corresponded with the owner, Mr. J. S. Smith, who sent me the piece for examination. It also was altered, and in a very bungling manner.

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 31, 1894.

POPE Leo XIII has paid a somewhat unusual honor to a Scotch Protestant professor and author. He has ordered "The Church in the Roman Empire before 170 A. D.," by Prof. Ramsay of Aberdeen University (published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons), to be placed in the Reference Library of the Vatican, and has awarded a Gold Medal to the author for his services in this department of literature.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 73.]

IN the last number of the *Journal* DCCCCXLIV was omitted in its consecutive order, owing to some uncertainty as to whether the piece described below, and mentioned in Note 3, p. 71, was a different Medal from DCCLXX, the reverse of which has no wreath, if I am correctly informed. It now seems clear that this should have its own number. [See note below.]

DCCCCXLIV. Obverse, As the obverse of DCCLXX, and perhaps from the same die, but without the word THE before GRAND: — oval garnished shield with arms of the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients" as borne before the Union of 1813. Reverse, A laurel wreath, with the field within plain for engraving. Legend, *In testimony of his eminent Services to the Craft.* Gold, bronze, and possibly silver. Very rare. Size 25.¹

DCCCCCL. Obverse, Head of Oscar II, King of Sweden, to left, beneath which, in very small letters, A. LINDBERG. Legend, OSCAR • II • SUERIGES • OCH • NORGES • KONUNG • [Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway.] Below, completing the circle, IX • F. • P. • V. • S. • V. • [Vicar of Solomon for life, of the Ninth Masonic Province.] Reverse, On a mosaic pavement a square altar, or perfect ashlar, with the cross of the Rite on its front; on its top a lighted Etruscan lamp and a cable-tow, the tasselled ends of which fall on the pavement; in front, a sword and palm-branch crossed: below, as if in exergue, and leaning against the edge of the pavement, a square shield, argent, charged with a Greek cross gules; the cross is cantoned with the Masonic arms, as described in the previous number; on the fess point two C's interlaced, (presumably inclosing the three crowns of Sweden as on the preceding, but not mentioned by my informant as the space is extremely small); the C's surmounted by a royal crown. On each side of the shield and affixed to the foundation of the pavement, two labels bearing respectively the dates 1788 1888. Below these are two branches, one of acacia the other of laurel, with their points crossed. Legend above, in two lines, the lower on a scroll, TILL • GÖTA • PROVINCIAL • LOGEN | HUNDRAARIGT MINNE [To the Gothenburg Provincial Lodge, in memory of its hundredth year,] and below, FRAN • CHARLES • DICKSON [From Charles Dickson.] Silver and bronze. Size 35.²

DCCCCCLI. Obverse, Accollated busts of Oscar II and his Queen Sophia, to right, the latter wearing a small coronet. Below the busts in very small letters, LEA AHLBORN F. Legend, surrounded on the outer side by a circle of "pearls," OSCAR II ET SOPHIA REX ET REGINA SVECIE ET NORVEGIE ★ [Oscar II and Sophia, King and Queen of Sweden and Norway.] Reverse,

¹ This I describe from an account of the gold Medal in the British Museum, kindly sent me by Mr. G. F. Hill of London. That has, engraved within the wreath, *To the Rt Worshipful | Edward Barry | D. D. | Grd. Chaplain | 5808* Dr. Barry was Grand Chaplain of the Ancients from Dec. 27, 1791, to the Union of 1813. This Medal is quite rare. It seems to be struck from the completed and altered dies of which DCCLXX was possibly only a trial impression. Bro. Hughan writes me that he has an impression in bronze, with the wreath, but without the legend; which I understand is engraved on the Medal under notice. The closing part of Note 3, from "As a matter of interest," on page 71, should be cancelled.

² For the description of this Centenary Medal I am indebted to Bro. Shackles, who accompanies his letter

with an account of the circumstances which led to the striking of the piece, written by Dr. Dickson, who designed the Medal and struck it at his private expense, in celebration of the Centennial of the Provincial Lodge over which he presided for twenty-five years, and as an expression of his gratitude for the testimonial presented him by his brethren on his resignation of that position [See the Medal last described]. Impressions in silver were presented by Dr. Dickson to the King, to all the officers of the Grand Lodge of Sweden and those of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Gothenburg, and a few other friends; impressions in bronze were given to each member of the subordinate Lodges. Notwithstanding so many were struck, it is now difficult to obtain one of the Medals. For the reading of the abbreviations V. • S. • V. • see note on DCCLXVI.

A floreated monogram of the letters O and S surrounded by rays which fill the field; the monogram is entwined by roses and surmounted by a crown, all within a circle formed by a cable-tow having four knots, with tassels falling to the right and left at the bottom. Legend above, SALUS VESTRA NOSTRUM GAUDIUM [Your safety is our joy.] In exergue, in five lines, PROTECTORI ET FRATRI EXCELSISSIMO OPTIMO | MEMORIAM CONIUGII PER XXV ANNOS PROSPERRIMI CELEBRANTI | FRATRES LIBERI CÆMENTARII | SVECIE ET NORVEGIE | DIE VI JUNII A. MDCCCLXXXII [His Brother Freemasons of Sweden and Norway to their Protector, best and most exalted Brother, prosperously celebrating the memory of twenty-five years of wedlock, on the sixth day of June, 1882.] Silver and bronze. Size 45.¹

DCCCCLII. Obverse, Naked bust of Lüdbergh in profile to right, and a palm branch before him. Legend, At the left, AND · B · LIIDBERGH : | 1 | . and below the bust a very small E, and in smaller letters than the legend, DÖD · D · 21 · JAN · 1799. [Died Jan. 21, 1799,] curving to the lower edge. Reverse, On a mosaic pavement approached by three steps is an altar formed by a cubic stone or perfect ashlar; on its top are three gavels side by side, the handles to right, the heads in front and to left, with the letter s on their faces: on the front of the altar in three lines, 27/1-89 | 24/12-89 | 18/3-90, which are the dates of his appointments as Speaker to the Commoners of the Diet, January 27, 1789; as Burgomaster of Stockholm, December 24, 1789, and as Master of the Lodge St. Jean Auxiliaire, (St. John the Helper) of Stockholm, March 18, 1790. Legend, above, WARDIGT · [Worshipful, his title as Master], and in exergue in two lines, AF SÖRJANDE WANNER · | F · MB · I presume the second line to be the initials of FRI MURAR BRÖDERSKAP, and the inscription would then mean, From his sorrowing friends of the Masonic Brotherhood. Silver and bronze. Size 36.²

DCCCCLIII. Obverse, Naked bust in profile to right of Weser. Under decollation, A · LINDBERG (the die-cutter). Legend, L · A · WESER ORDFÖRANDE MASTARE I ST · JOH · LOGEN ST · ERIK. [L. A. Weser, Presiding Master of the Johannite Lodge St. Eric]. Reverse, Within a wreath of oak on the right and olive on the left, open at the top, the stems crossed at the bottom where they are surmounted by the square, compasses, and a gavel erect, interlaced, the inscription in two lines, BRÖDERS ERKANSLA [Testimonial of his Brethren]; between the branches at the top a radiant star formed by two triangles braced. Legend, TILL MINNE AF FEMTIOARIG VERKSAMHET and below, completing the circle, ✱ DEN 12 DEC 1882 ✱ [In memory of fifty years' labor, Dec. 12, 1882.] Silver and bronze. Size 30.³

¹ In the Lawrence collection. Struck to commemorate the silver wedding of King Oscar and his Queen. He was appointed Grand Master by his brother, Chas. XV, the late King, in 1859. He came to the throne in 1872. The dies were engraved by Madame Lea Ahlborn of the Royal Mint at Stockholm, whose work is well known to American collectors.

² In the Lawrence collection. This Medal was unknown to Merzdorf, and I failed to recognize it as Masonic if given by Hildebrand. Lüdbergh was a man of considerable prominence. The E is probably the initial of Carl Enhorning, the engraver, who recut the reverse die of CCCCXXXI. Some impressions show a crack in the die. For the explanation of the dates and a rubbing of this rare Medal I am indebted to Bro.

Shackles, who obtained a restrike, by permission of King Oscar, from the Royal Mint at Stockholm, where the dies are preserved. Two other Medals of this Lodge have been described, CCCCXXX and CCCCXXXI.

³ In the Lawrence collection. Weser was "Justiciary Burgomaster" in Stockholm, as I learn from Bro. Shackles, who also tells me that the Lodge which struck this Medal in honor of the Semi-centenary of its Master, was founded Nov. 30, 1756; it has worked the old or St. John's Lodge rite, as distinguished from the Swedish rite so called, and "is the only Swedish Lodge of ancient date that has not been absorbed or amalgamated, and has so continued from its foundation." The letters in the inscription, etc., have the proper accents, for which we have not the type.

DCCCCLIV. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right of Torpadius; he wears a wig with locks flowing upon his shoulders. Under the truncation w [Die-cutter's initial.] Legend, JOH · ISR · TORPADIUS SENATOR URB · HOLM · [John Israel Torpadius, Senator or Burgomaster of the city of Stockholm.] Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, CONDITORI | SODALITATIS S · ERICI | STOCKHOLMIAE MDCCCLIV | NATO MDCCXXII · | DENATO MDCCCLX · | LIB · FRATRES MUR · | MDCCC · [The Masonic Brethren in 1800 to the Founder of St. Eric's Lodge at Stockholm, 1754. Born 1722; died 1760.] Silver and bronze.¹ Size 22.

DCCCCLV. Obverse, A group of Masonic implements interlaced; the triangular level, with the square at the right, the compasses at the left, on the lower corners, and the trowel at the right and gavel at the left of the apex; the working tools are entwined with two sprigs of acacia crossed and tied at the bottom, and having a radiant star of five points with the letter G on its centre between the sprigs at the top and over the level: under the stems BESCHER in very small letters, the line curving upward. Legend, below, LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Reverse, A wreath of laurel, slightly open at the top and the stems tied with a bow of ribbon below. The field plain for engraving. No legend.² Bronze. Size 32.

DCCCCLVI. On a polished field the double-headed eagle of the Scottish rite, but not crowned, holding in his talons a sword, its hilt to the left; a radiant triangle with 33. above, and a scroll below, its ends forked, extending upwards, and terminating in tassels; on the scroll, DEUS MEUMQUE JUS [God and my right.] On the breast of the eagle the triple patriarchal cross of the grade. Under the scroll in minute letters PASTRANA (die cutter). Legend, on a dull border, and separated by a circle of alternate dots and ellipses, above, SUP. ·. CONS. ·. DE MEXICO and below, ★ PREMIO ★ [Supreme Council of Mexico. Reward.] Reverse, Plain. At top of planchet, a large ball which is pierced for a ring. Silver? gilt, and silver. Size 20.³

DCCCCLVII. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a five-pointed star is a circle with the legend separated from the field by another circle, above, RESP. ·. □ MADRE COMUN N^o and below, PACHUCA; at the ends of the last word are ornaments composed of two fleurs-de-lis, united foot to foot: on the field a large figure 5 radiated, beneath which in two lines, 25 DE OCT. ·. | 1866. [The Wor. Lodge Common Mother, No. 5, Pachuca.] The points of the star have one-half their face plain, and the other filled with fine lines perpendicular to the edge of the circle, and they terminate in small balls. On the upper point is a loop for a ring; on the lower left point, near the edge of the circle, in small letters, PENA (the die cutter). Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size of circular centre, 18; from point to point of star, 30.⁴

DCCCCLVIII. Obverse, A circle of formal rays, on which a triangle with raised edges is superimposed, its points extending beyond those of the rays: in the centre is a liberty cap; on the left side of the triangle, R. ·.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. Struck by the same Lodge as the preceding. The date of foundation is given on this Medal as 1754, but that of its constitution was Nov. 30, 1756, as stated in the preceding note. Originals of this Medal are very rare. The dies are still preserved in the Royal Mint at Stockholm.

² This is in the Lawrence collection. Whether of French or Belgian origin, and by what body issued I have not ascertained.

³ In the Lawrence collection.

⁴ In the Lawrence collection. While from its form this might be classed as a badge rather than as a Medal, it is evidently struck from dies, though not on a circular planchet, and I therefore include it. Pachuca is a town in Mexico fifty miles north-north-east of the City of Mexico, formerly of great importance for the silver mines in its vicinity. The date I presume is that of the foundation of the Lodge.

LOGE.: N^o 5; on the right LIBERTAD and on the bottom OR.: DE VERACRUZ [Regular Lodge Liberty, No. 5, Orient of Vera Cruz.] The points after R are incused, the others and the letters of the legend are raised. Reverse, Plain. A loop and ring at the top, and the Medal is worn with a light blue ribbon. Silver or copper, gilt. Size of circle, 20 nearly: of side of triangle, 22. A narrow clasp is worn with the ribbon, on which is the All-seeing eye in the centre and three dots on either side.¹

Still another badge, the planchet having the form of a five-pointed star, with small balls on the ends of the points, is the following:—On the centre a circle on which a radiant G; outside the circle is another, whose circumference reaches the re-entering angles of the star, and has the legend, above, PAZ Y CONCORDIA [Peace and harmony] and below, ★ MEXICO ★ in smaller letters. On the upper point of the star in two lines, □ | N. 6 on the upper left R on the right E and on each of the two lower points A [Lodge No. 6 Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] Reverse, Plain for engraving. The top has a loop, and the badge was worn with a ribbon of green. Silver. Size from point to point, 30.²

DCCCCLIX. Obverse, A fagot of sticks tied with a cord; on the right side rests one end of a square on the horizontal edge of which above, is a triangular level, the plummet falling nearly to the fagot. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, above, ★ R.: N.: M.: TALLER N^o 9. ★ and below, TITULADO LA RAZON [The Worshipful Masonic Lodge No. 9, entitled “La Razon” i. e. Justice.] The abbreviation N I do not recognize: possibly for *nacido*, meaning in that case Regular. Plain for engraving. A loop for ring at the top. Silver. Size 27.³

DCCCCLX. Obverse, In form a six-pointed star, composed of two triangles interlaced. On the upper bar of one, L.: MORELOS N^o 9. The other two sides of this triangle are plain. On the left side of the second triangle, 20 DE JUNIO DE 1868. on the right side, 5628.: and on the base, OR.: DE MEXICO. In four of the spaces between the two triangles are letters; on the upper left point R; on the right, E; on the lower left, A and the same repeated on the right. [Lodge of Morelos, No. 9, Orient of Mexico. July 20, 1868; the letters in the points meaning *Rito Escoçes Antiquo y Acepto* [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.]] The other two points have no letters. The hexagonal field enclosed by the triangles has a bust of Morelos, the face in profile to observer's left; across the shoulder a sash, and on his head, very far back, a small, close-fitting skull-cap. The points of the star terminate in small balls; a loop and a ring at the top for ribbon. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size between opposite points, 27 nearly.⁴

DCCCCLXI. Obverse, A pillar rising from clouds, and mountains in the background: on its shaft in front are the square and compasses: it has

¹ In the Lawrence collection. This is a badge of the Lodge named, but is struck, and seems to be entitled to a place in this list. That this Lodge and that which struck the preceding Medal have the same number is no doubt due to the fact that there are five or six Grand Lodges, “Diets,” etc., in Mexico.

² This badge looks much like a cast, but as portions of the circle and some of the letters on the impression I examined (belonging to Gen. Lawrence's collection) have the appearance of being double struck, I think it may be from dies.

³ That in the Lawrence collection has in four lines of script letters M. H. Perea, | Ney | Junio 24 | 1876.

This, from the roughness of the field and the round edges of the letters, etc., seems to be a cast.

⁴ The ribbon worn with this jewel is woven in the National colors, red, white and green. The date I take to be that of foundation. The Lodge is named for the Patriot Mexican General Jose Maria Morelos, who was born near Apatzingan, Sept. 30, 1765, and shot at San Cristobal, Dec. 22, 1815. He had been a Roman Catholic Curate, and was one of the bravest and most talented leaders among the liberators of Mexico. The Medal is the jewel of the Lodge bearing his name, and is struck from dies, and then cut to its present shape.

an ornamental capital somewhat resembling the Ionic order, which is surmounted by a globe. Legend, above in two lines, curving to the upper edge, RESP.: □ EL ORDEN N° 11 OR.: DE MEXICO | DEL CAOS SALIO EL ORDEN [Wor. Lodge of Order, No. 11, Orient of Mexico. Out of chaos springs order.] Under the clouds at the bottom, curving upwards, 15 NOV.: 1868. Reverse, Plain for engraving. That in the Lawrence collection has, inscribed in four lines, the first curving, A LA VERTUD Y ABNEGACION MASON.: | H^a. | M.: A.: DE MATEOS. | DIC.: 1869. [For Masonic virtue and (?) fraternal self denial. M. A. de Mateos, December, 1869.] The first two lines in script, the last two in Roman letters. A loop on the planchet at the top, for a ring. Silver. Size 22.¹

DCCCCLXII. Obverse, Between two separate branches of acacia, a shield, bearing quarterly, 1 and 4, a castle; 2 and 3, a lion rampant. On the fess point an elliptical escutcheon with a star of five points, and between the quarterings at bottom a small pomegranate; over the shield as a crest is a radiant liberty cap; behind the shield two flags crossed; that on the dexter side has three horizontal stripes, azure, or and azure, and on the sinister three perpendicular stripes, vert, argent and gules (the latter the Mexican flag); between the staves and under the shield are two right hands joined, under which 5639. Under the stem of the sprig or branch on the dexter side, very small, PENA Legend, RESP.: LOG.: RIEGO N° 21. R.: E.: A.: A.: and completing the circle, ★OR.: DE MEXICO ★ [Worshipful Lodge Riego No. 21, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Orient of Mexico.] Reverse, Inscription in ten lines, the first curving, FUNDADOR ES | I.: NORIEGA 30 °. | M.: PINA PARTEARROYO | 33°. P.: ORTIZ 18°. J.: NO— | RIEGA 18°. E.: G.: CANTON | 33°. F.: DE P.: URGELL 5°. | M.: S.: GRACIA 3°. J.: | ORTIZ 3°. J.: GOYA 18°. | I.: M.: ALTAMIRANO | 33°. M.: DALMAU 3°. [Names of the founders.] A loop at the top for a ring. Silver. Size 23.²

DCCCCLXIII. Obverse, On a mosaic pavement stands an altar between two burning tapers; the front has a five-pointed star on a square tablet, at each of the corners of which is a pellet; on the altar are the Bible, square and compasses, and behind a palm-tree. Legend, on the left, MELCHOR OCAMPO. On the right, OR.: DE MAZATLAN, and at the bottom, LOG.: N° 29 x 5630. The date is equivalent to 1870. Reverse, Plain. A loop and ring at the top attached to a clasp with sunken tablet, for suspension. In form an equilateral triangle. Silver (?). Size 30 (length of one side).³

DCCCCLXIV. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G; the arms of the square are divided off into spaces; below is a sprig of acacia. Legend, RESP.: □ "ACACIA N° 32." AL OR.: DE TEPIC and below, filling out the circle, ★5631 ★ [Worshipful Lodge of the Acacia, No. 32, in the Orient of Tepic.] Outside the legend is an endless chain. The date corresponds to 1871 of the Christian era. Reverse, Within an endless chain, similar to that on the obverse, is a radiant triangle bearing the All-seeing eye, below which, within the chain and curving upwards, R.: E.: A.: YA.: [An-

¹ My description is from the original in the Lawrence collection:—an attempt was made to efface the name, but it is still legible. I am uncertain as to the abbreviation *Ha*, which may not be for *Hermanal*, though I have so rendered it.

² In the Lawrence collection. Whether the name of the Lodge has some local significance I have not

been able to learn. The numbers, etc., after each name signify of course the grades attained by the Brethren who formed the Lodge; the devices or the arms are the well-known symbols of Castile, Leon and Granada. 5639 = 1879, is perhaps the date of foundation.

³ In the Lawrence collection. Melchor Ocampo, I suppose, is the name of a person.

cient and Accepted Scottish rite.] Silver and bronze. Size 23. A swivel and bar at the top, for suspension by a ribbon. This is somewhat rare, although the dies, I have reason to think, were made in New York. There is no space between the *v* and *a* on the reverse.¹ The Spanish words, of which the letters on the reverse are the initials, are given in full under DCCCCLX.

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

A BARCELONA COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

FOR our knowledge of the following Medal, struck in Spain, we are indebted to Mons. L. Potier of Paris, who has kindly sent us a "blue-print" of the piece, from which our description is made, although some of the minor details, as for instance the blazon of the arms, and our attributions, we are unable to give with absolute certainty. It has not been previously described in America to our knowledge.

Obverse, Within a wreath of laurel, a clothed bust of Columbus; the body three-quarters to front, the head, which is bare, in profile, to observer's right; legend, at the left, BARCELONA and at the right, A COLON. [Barcelona to Columbus.] At the bottom is a lozenge-shaped shield, upon crossed branches of olive at the left and palm at the right, which is surmounted by a coronet; on the shield are armorial devices,—quarterly, a cross in the first and fourth and the pallets of Arragon in the second and third quarters, which we suppose are the arms of the city: (the blazon is not clear in the photograph.) The field outside of the wreath has four panels which are separated thus: at the bottom by the arms; at the left by a seated male figure, the lower part of his body draped, and a sword erect held by the blade, hilt upward in his right hand (War); opposite, at the right, by a female figure seated, to front, her head turned to left, draped, with an olive branch in her right hand extended (Peace); and at the top by a third female figure, seated, to right, her head turned backward to left, and a staff on her left hand (?America). In the tablet at the lower left side Columbus and his son at the door of the Convent of Rabida; in the next panel, above, Columbus is advocating his theory before the Court of Spain; in the third panel the landing is shown, and in the fourth he is kneeling before the King and Queen, after his return.

Reverse, On a platform a female figure, standing erect, draped and murally crowned: with her right hand she extends an olive branch, while with her left uplifted she holds a laurel wreath and grasps the staff of a banner the forked ends of which float behind her: it bears a crown and armorial devices; at her left side stands a lion with head erect; behind her are the two pillars—the emblems of Spain, that at the left partly concealed by the drapery floating from her shoulder, and by the folds of the banner, while against the other leans a long stalk of sugar-cane; on the step of the platform MDCCCXCII and in the distance at the left a glimpse of the Exposition buildings and one of the columns in its court surmounted by a statue. Legend, IV. CENTENARIO DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO DE LAS AMERICAS ★ [Fourth century of the discovery of America.] The female we take to symbolize Spain, her castellated crown alluding to Castile and the lion to Leon. The dies, we are informed, were engraved by Señor Castello, Calle Escudillero, Barcelona. Its size is 48, American scale, and it has been struck in bronze.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. Tepic is one of the largest towns in the State of Jalisco, Mexico.

A WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

THE New Jersey Historical Society has caused to be struck a medal commemorating the formation of the Constitutional Government of the United States, and the Inauguration of General Washington, first President, April 30th, 1789. The dies were prepared by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and engraved by the same hand which cut the seal of the United States. The cost of cutting is about \$500. On the obverse of the medal appears the head of Washington after an engraving by Tardieu, from the bust by Houdon, now in the Capitol at Richmond, Va. Around the margin are the words, WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL MEDAL. NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1789 APRIL 1889.

It is not generally known that this bust is the first and only one of Washington taken from life. The way it came to be taken was this: In 1785 Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Jefferson were in Paris. They were requested by the House of Assembly of Virginia to employ an artist to make a statue of Washington, and they engaged Jean Antoine Houdon. It was that Houdon who executed a statue of Diana for Catharine II, and which was refused by the Salon of 1781, on the ground that a statue of Diana demanded drapery, and that without it she became a "*Suivante de Venus*." This incident reminds one of the late criticism of Mr. St. Gaudens' Diana. It does not appear whether this expression of taste annoyed Houdon, but immediately afterward, in company with Franklin, whose bust he had recently executed, he left France and spent two weeks with Washington, at Mount Vernon, in 1785. The statue was made from actual measurements, first moulded in wax, and afterward finished in Paris in 1789. A fine copy of the bust of Washington by Houdon is in the possession of Ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York.

On the reverse of the medal appears the seal of the New Jersey Historical Society, with this motto from the writings of Washington, ABOVE ALL THINGS HOLD DEAR YOUR NATIONAL UNION, the whole surrounded by leaves of laurel and oak. The seal conforms to the following description, for which we are indebted to the Treasurer of the Society, the Hon. Frederick W. Ricord. A circular shield, argent, charged with four Spanish shields placed in the form of a cross patee. The first quarter, or shield in chief, bears the arms of Lord John Berkeley: Gules, a chevron between ten crosses patee argent, six above and four below, surmounted by a scroll argent, inscribed with the motto DIEU CHEZ NOUS gules, the escutcheon flanked by his initials — on the dexter side J, and on the sinister side B, gules. The second quarter or dexter shield (the West shield), bears the earliest arms discovered of the Western Proprietaries, or, a pair of balances sable, surmounted by a carpenter's compasses extended, of the same; in the base point a mound and tree vert. The third quarter or sinister shield (the East shield), displays the seal of the Eastern Proprietaries, in use before 1701: — Party per fess or and sable; in chief, issuing out of a cloud in the sinister chief of the escutcheon azure, the right arm of the goddess Themis proper, holding the balances of Justice sable; in base a garb (or wheat sheaf) or, between two ears of Indian corn of the same. The fourth quarter, or shield in base, has the arms of Sir George Carteret. Gules, four fusils in fess argent, and in a canton argent a sinister hand couped at the wrist and appaumée gules [*i. e.* the "Badge of Ulster," or Baronet's augmentation]: surmounted by a scroll argent, inscribed with the motto LOYAL DEVOIR the escutcheon flanked by his initials, on the dexter side G, on the sinister side C, gules. The two mottoes of the seal of the Eastern Proprietaries in letters of sable, RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION placed over the shield dexter, and IT'S GOD GIVETH INCREASE placed over the shield sinister. The Seal of the Western Proprietaries has no motto. The whole within a border azure, charged with the legend SEAL OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The dies have been presented to the Society by Messrs. Ballantine, of Newark, John I. Blair, of New Jersey, Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, and one or two other gentlemen, members of the Society. The medals have been struck at the United States Mint in silver and in bronze. One medal only has been struck in gold, and this

is soon to be presented by the Society to the Centennial President, Benjamin Harrison. One in silver is also to be presented to the Centennial Governor of New Jersey, now Judge Robert S. Green. The medal is two and one quarter inches in diameter. The cost in bronze is \$2.50, and in silver \$10 each. Those who are curious about values may like to know that it takes exactly one hundred and twenty-five gold dollars for the gold medal. The striking of the gold, silver and bronze medals is done at cost only, at the United States Mint, where a special fund exists for public work of this kind. After the members of the Society have been supplied, one impression will be reserved as a prize, to be awarded in each County of New Jersey, to that pupil in the public schools who passes the best examination on the History of the State and the lives of its great departed, to be awarded at intervals of five years.

This is the first of a series of not less than twenty-five medals to be issued by the Society in memory of the great events in the Colonial and Revolutionary History of the State and of the distinguished citizens of New Jersey who took an influential part in them.

The Society will be glad to receive at its rooms in Newark, and publish any suggestions from artists and from historians, for designs and subjects worthy of a medal in the series.

THE CONVERSE MEDAL FOR PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

THE Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts has been presented by Mr. John H. Converse, of Philadelphia, with a foundation, the income of which is to be devoted to providing a Gold Medal, to be awarded at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Academy, "in recognition of high achievement in their profession by American painters and sculptors, who may be exhibitors at the Academy, who are represented in the permanent collection, or who, for eminent services in the cause of art or to the Academy, have merited the distinction." A recent number of the *Philadelphia Times* has an illustration of the Medal, with some description and comments thereon, from which we take the following facts.

The Medal was designed by Daniel Jean Baptiste Dupuis, a conspicuous French exponent of the engraver's art, whose collection of Medals from the annual salons of Beaux Arts was a fine feature of the Universal Exposition of 1878. Art is the centralizing thought of the design, in which Dupuis has assembled the various symbols of the painter and sculptor. The obverse has an allegorical figure of Fame, typified by a female, standing, draped, but with arms and shoulders bare, to left; with her right hand she holds a palm branch at her side, while with her left, extended, she is crowning with a laurel wreath a painter, seated at the left on the capital of a column; he is naked to the waist; in his left hand he holds a palette; behind him on a pedestal is a bust of Minerva, and at the foot of the pedestal a portfolio. Legend, THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS FOUNDED 1805. The reverse has a wreath of laurel, open widely at the top, and a sculptor's mallet over the juncture of the branches, which enclose a palette with a pair of compasses passing through its aperture; above the palette, in two lines, AWARDED | TO (the recipient's name to be engraved on the palette). Legend, PRO • CAUSA • ARTIS • HONOS • HONORATIS • (Honor to those honored for the sake of art.) Near the lower right edge is the name of the engraver, in small letters, DANIEL DUPUIS. The emblems are all tastefully grouped, and the whole effect is very pleasing. The device of the capital and the bust of the goddess on the obverse, typifying the sculptor's art, the palette that of the painter, and the portfolio applied art, are all tributary to the interpretation of the design.

The donor, Mr. Converse, is well known as a liberal and intelligent patron of art, especially of American art. The Medal was awarded this year to W. T. Richards and D. Ridgway Knight.

AN UNDESCRIBED WHITEFIELD MEDAL.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. James H. Fitts, of South Newmarket, N. H., we learn of the existence of a Mortuary Medal of the Rev. George Whitefield, which so far as we have been able to discover, has not been described. It does not seem to be either of those mentioned by Betts, or by his Editors in their Note on the Whitefield pieces, as alluded to but not yet described, in the List of English Personal Medals, now publishing in the London *Numismatic Chronicle*.

The obverse has a bust of Whitefield three-quarters facing to the right, clothed in "canonicals," and wearing the peculiar wig of the period, which has thick bunches of curls at the side. Legend, behind the head at the left, GEORGE and in front, at the right, WHITEFIELD. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the third and fourth separated from those above and below by heavy lines across the planchet; — AN | ISRAELITE INDEED | A GOOD SOLDIER | OF JESUS CHRIST. | DIED 30 SEP. 1770 | IN Y^E 56 YEAR | OF HIS AGE. There is no device. Size 24 nearly.

We are informed that only three are at present known—that from which our description is taken, which is much worn, and has been badly punched near the upper edge: another, which is said to be in the City Library, Newburyport, Mass., (in which city he died,) and a third, the ownership of which we are unable at present to give. It is therefore believed to be an extremely rare Medal.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE WESLEY MEDAL.

THE reverse die of the "Old New York Medal," described in the January number of the *Journal*, seems to correspond very closely with a Centennial Medal in the sale of I. F. Wood's collection in February, 1884 (Lot 1834), but the obverse there described differs, and the metal is yellow bronze. The Medal in Mr. Wood's collection seems to have been struck in 1866; it is catalogued among Centennials, and it is stated that it was cut by *Key*. Our correspondent gave the legend on the obverse, but mentioned no date, while the Catalogue cited gives a date but no legend. If any of our readers have the Centennial, we should be pleased to receive a more complete description of the obverse which was cut by *Key*. Should it prove to be the same, it would dispose of the question as to the antiquity of the Medal described by our correspondent. We have reason to believe, however, that *Key* may have followed an earlier Medal.

EDS.

HUDSON BAY TOKENS.

I SEE it stated that the editor of the Sheboygan (Mich.) Democrat has been presented with a set of four Hudson Bay Tokens, which are said to bear on one side the seal of the Company, and on the other their fractional value— one-eighth, one-quarter, one-half, and one (? beaver skin), with the cipher H B and other letters, denoting the district of the Company in which they are issued, or perhaps redeemed. If I am correctly informed, these pieces have been thought to be very rare, and up to about 1886 that for One-half was the only one known, and was claimed to be unique. Will some one familiar with these tokens inform me whether there has been a new issue, and if their rarity is as great as is claimed. If these pieces are still in circulation in that remote district, or if a new issue has been put out, it is desirable that it should be known.

TORONTO.

MEDAL FOR THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, will complete, during the present year, his twenty-fifth year of service in his present office. His classmates, and other alumni of the institution, under the lead of Lieut.-Governor Wolcott, have determined to present him at the next Commencement, a Gold Medal, to commemorate the event; and a committee of graduates from various Harvard Clubs in different parts of the country have undertaken to raise a subscription to provide funds for striking this Medal, and in other ways, such as the establishment of Fellowships, perpetuate the memory of the event. It is said that Edward Holyoke who was President 1737-1769, is the only one who has served a longer period than President Eliot.

A CANADIAN MEDAL.

IN the collection of Dr. Charles Clay, of Manchester, England, sold in New York in December, 1871, was a silver Medal, size 32, which bore "St. Lawrence River; on the right bank the American eagle; on the opposite, the Canadian beaver, the British lion at a distance, legend, etc." It brought \$42.50. Evidently it was a rare piece. I have been unable to find any full description of it in the books accessible to me. What was it? When and on what occasion was it struck? Will some *Journal* reader enlighten me.

H. M. A.

JOHN HULL'S MINT.

A QUERY appeared in the *Journal* for October last, asking if the place where John Hull struck the Pine-tree money was known. Will not an investigation of the Records of the General Court settle this? A memoir of Hull says "the Court built the mint-house on land belonging to Mr. Hull," etc. What was the writer's authority?

W.

DOG DOLLARS.

By the act of the Assembly of West Jersey, October 3-18, 1693, cited in the recently printed Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, p. 33, it appears that "Dog Dollars not clipt" were worth six shillings each, being of the same value with Mexican "pieces of eight." This shows the piece so called was a coin more or less commonly circulated, and of about the same size or weight as the Spanish Dollar. Does it throw any light on the "Black Dogges?" Could they have been a similar piece, of base metal?

R.

KENTUCKY COPPERS.

THE Kentucky copper, so called because K is on the uppermost of the pyramid of stars, derives its name from that fact alone. There is every probability that the Token was struck in England, and between June 1, 1792 (the date of Kentucky's admission into the Union), and 1800. Kentucky being the youngest of all the States named on the pyramid, the name "Kentucky Copper" is entirely correct and appropriate.

E. J. C.

PROTECTION OF COINS.

THE French Government employs a device for the protection of its coinage which consists in placing a raised lettering around the edge of the piece of money. On the edge of a five-franc piece are the words, DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE—"God protect France!" To reproduce this is said to be quite beyond the counterfeiter's art. A similar inscription on the edge of our gold coins would have rendered impossible the scheme recently tried with success by swindlers in this country of filling their purses by clipping double eagles, slightly reducing their diameter and re-reeding them with a machine.

THE ARAGO PRIZE.

THE Arago prize which Professor Barnard of Lick Observatory has won for his astronomical discoveries, is a gold Medal worth one thousand francs. It is the gift of the French Academy, and has been given but twice before; viz., to Le Verrier for his researches leading to the discovery of Neptune in 1846, and to Asaph Hall of the Washington Observatory, who found the two little moons of Mars. Professor Hall and Professor Barnard both receive the Medal for the discovery of satellites, and receive it at the same time. Jean François Arago was one of the most famous of all the French astronomers, and was distinguished not only as an original investigator, but as possessing a remarkable aptitude for expounding the principles of science and rendering them intelligible to the uninitiated classes of the community. His "Astronomie Populaire" is to-day a model of clear and accurate scientific writing. He was the "Perpetual secretary" of the French Academy, and his memory is therein immortalized, by his astronomical achievements and by the prize which bears his name.

COIN SALES.

STETTINER COLLECTION.

WE have received by the kindness of Signor Sangiorgi, of Rome, Italy, advance sheets of the Catalogue of the remarkable collection of M. le Chev. Pierre Stettiner, of that city, which is to be sold on the 11th April. The catalogue, which is handsomely printed, contains 134 pages and 1537 lots, and is entirely devoted to the gold, silver and bronze coins of the Roman Empire, beginning with those of Pompey the Great. It is copiously illustrated with phototype engravings of the rarer and more interesting pieces, thus having a great additional value for the collector. Signor F. Gneccchi, one of the conductors of the Rivista Numismatica Italiana, has added a preface describing the collection.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

MESSRS. DAVIS & HARVEY, of Philadelphia, sold at their rooms, on March 6th and 7th, the varied collection of Coins and Medals formed by the late William Dickinson, M. D., and the English coins belonging to Mr. Louis F. Lindsay, catalogued by Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman: Dr. Dickinson's cabinet contained but few specimens of value, although the representation of the U. S. series embraced a general line, and was placed in 462 lots. We note 24, a Half-shekel of Simon Maccabeus, fine, \$21.50; 33, Roman As, with bifrontal head, fine, 8.50; 97, Septimius Severus, G. B., fine, 3; 174, a brilliant specimen of the Five-franc piece of Napoleon I, *hundred days' reign*, 3; 238, 1875 Trade Dollar, C. C. mint, very good, 3.25. *Half Dollars*:—266, 1797, well struck and desirable, 43; 1802, very good, 5.50. *Quarter Dollars*:—1825, uncirculated, 3.10; 1828, do., 4; 1833, fine specimen, 2.50; 1853, without arrows, very good, 5.25. *Cents*:—569, 1798, large date, very fine, 6.15; 1811, perfect date, very fine, 4.25; 646, 1796, Half Cent, rather poor, 15.

Mr. Lindsay's coins formed the most important part of the sale, and his accumulations were generally select, beginning with early British, followed by Anglo-Saxon sole monarchs, and post-conquest down to the present coinage, followed by a few ordinary Scotch and Irish pieces. Some of the prices realized were, *Pennies*:—St. Eadmund, fine, 5.25; another, a variety, fine, 6.25; 760, Alfred the Great, fine, 5.30; Eadred (pierced), 4.50; Eadgar, slightly broken, 6.10; Harold I, v. good, 8.50; Harold II, very fine, 12; William the Conqueror, bonnet type, fine, 8; William II, Rufus, pierced, 4.75; Philip and Mary, Shilling, fine, 7.50; Elizabeth, Half Crown, fine and rare, 12.50; milled Threepence, 1562, fine and rare, 9; James I, Crown, square-topped shield, QUÆ DEUS, fine, 30; Charles I, Crown, mint mark of 1625, CHRISTO AUSPICE, etc., fine and well struck, 19; Lot 818, T. K. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of fine pewter, fair, 8.75. The Crown, Half Crown and Shilling of Cromwell, all fine, were sold together for 50. A Crown of James II, fine, 4; Half-crown of George I, 1720, and Crown of 1718, both fine, 8.50 each; George II, Lima Crown, 1746, fine, 4; Crown of William IV, 1831 (struck only as proof), in perfect condition, 67.

Other property followed. Some Indian gold Mohurs and silver Rupees sold at fair prices. Quite a line of porcelain tokens of Bangkok, Siam, brought from 50 cents to 1.50; 1110, Louisburg Medal, Le Roux 308, very good, 5.10. North West Canada, 1885, War Medal with Saskatchewan bar, very fine, 10.75.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH SALE.

ON the 14th and 15th of March there were sold at the rooms of Daniel R. Kennedy, in New York, the collections of Rev. Wm. Bogert Walker, Mr. George S. Skilton, and Mr. Oliver Huffman. The Catalogue was prepared by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'td.

The Greek and Roman coins were not important, and few lots were catalogued separately. Good prices were realized. Among the Colonials was a New Jersey Cent, unknown to Dr. Maris at the time he published his work. It was in poor condition, yet it brought \$15. The opinion is generally held, even by the purchaser, that it was a counterfeit of the period. Among the *Cents* we note the 1796, Liberty variety, fine impression, darker color, 5.15; 1810, uncirculated, but a trifle off from centre, 4.50; *Half Dime* of 1805, very good, 7.50; *Dimes*, 1798, fine, 5.30; 1820, uncir., 2.10; 1823, over '22, fine, 1.75; 1829, brilliant, but with scratch, 1.05; 1860, S. mint, fine, 1.25; *Quarter Dollars*: 1841, unc., 3.00; 1864, S. mint, good, 1.60; 1866, S. mint, "In God we trust," fair, 4.00. Lot 441, 1792, eagle 1, trial piece for Cent, 3.00; Lot 450, Cent of 1865 in nickel, 1.30; Three-cent Feuchtwanger, 3 | THREE | CENTS, fine, 11.00; Lot 826, Pattern Quartilla of Mexico, 1838, a fine and rare variety, 3.00. A long line of restrikes in copper and silver of Proclamation Medals of Mexico brought good prices. A Sombrerete Vargas Half-Real of 1812, fair, 7.00. There were various lots of Paper Money: Grant and Sherman Essay note brought 5.00 with printed signature, and 6.20 for same with autographs. There were also some choice lots of Broken Bank Bills and foreign notes, including a damaged note of the Banque Royale, established by John Law, which brought 1.00.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

MR. FROSSARD sold on the 22d of March, through Daniel R. Kennedy, a collection of foreign copper and silver Coins and Medals, Coins, Medals and Tokens of Canada, together with some Colonials and U. S. silver and copper. The following are some of the features:—Lot 70, 2½ Ore, Sweden, 1661, fine, \$2.75; Bar money of Annam brought 5, 5.20, 2.20 respectively; Crowns of Austria, Germany, and the Low Countries, with some Medals interspersed, were sold, for the most part, at nominal prices. A Scudo of 124 soldi of Anton Priuli, fine, brought 4.75. Canada had a good display, although there were many restrikes. Lot 271, Medal of Louis XIV (Le Roux 300), a restrike, 10; others, from 3.80 to 7.50;

a Sou of 1721 from the Rouen mint (B) good, brought 6; a Jeton of 1754, with beaver on *rev.*, in silver, 11.75; another of 1756, with *rev.* bees emigrating from old to new hive, also in silver, 30; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick "Success," fine, 5; Montreal Side-view Bank token, 1838, fine, 31; Halfpenny of same, in same condition, 15.50. Bridge Tokens: — *Caliche* (Breton 538), 15; *Cheval*, fine, nicked, 14; Lesslie & Sons, Twopence, "sharp, perfect, very fine," is rather bewildering, sufficient to state, however, the face was worn smooth! It brought 9.50. Lot 302, Libertas Americana Medal with *ex.* 4 JUL. 1776 (Betts 615), in silver, fine, 12.50. Mormon Five dollars gold, 1860, Deseret Assay office, fine, with light dent, 24; Lot 336, 1795 *Dollar*, flowing hair, sharp and brilliant, 18; 1799, do., without berries to branch, sharp and fine, 4.90; another, 5 stars facing, very good, 4. The king of the sale was a silver Medal of the Columbian Order, instituted 1789, in choice condition, which brought 51; Lot 429, broad Crown, 1534, of John Van Leyden, king of Anabaptists, very fine, 9.25. *Cents*: — Lot 436, 1793, had been cleaned, hence the bright red color was not "original;" it brought \$10; a Liberty cap of the same year, in very good condition, 21; Lot 480, 1819, was neither large date nor uncirculated, 1; 485, 1823 over '22, far from fine, instead of "nearly fine," 5; 486a, 1825, catalogued as "struck in brass or plated," was of course plated. No specimen in brass is known of this or any other date. 1827 was not uncirculated, nor was the 1857 small date. Some choice Rosa Americana pieces brought good prices: — 1722, Twopence, 7.75; Penny with *VTILE*, 12.25; Halfpenny, 11. A fine set of the Lord Baltimore money — Groat, Sixpence, and Shilling (3 pieces), brought 71.

OBITUARY.

By the kindness of Mr. Weeks we print the following sketch of the late Mr. Lovett, whose works are so well known to American Collectors, and which was presented at the recent Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

GEORGE HAMPDEN LOVETT.

GEORGE HAMPDEN LOVETT was born at Philadelphia, February 14, 1824. When he was an infant, his father moved to New York, the place of his father's birth, and where he spent the greater part of his life. His father, Robert Lovett, and his brothers, John D. and Robert, all of whom he outlived, were die-sinkers. After giving George a common school education, his father took him into his employ, at the age of sixteen, to learn the art of engraving and die-sinking. He spent the rest of his life at that business, in New York City. During the last twenty-five years, he resided in Brooklyn.

In March, 1873, he issued a circular, in which he claimed "that medal die-sinking is a distinct branch of art;" thus showing his own high estimate of the possibilities of his profession. He thought "competition for national coins and medals should be thrown open to all." Solomon said, "Of making many books there is no end." If he could have seen the hundreds (shall we say thousands) of medals, to which Mr. Lovett stood sponsor, he certainly would have included medals also in his ejaculation. As one of his friends somewhat mildly expresses it, "he was prolific." He certainly was.

In his advertisement, in April, 1879, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, which continued in the *Journal*, without change, until October, 1890, he referred to but four of his patrons by name, Hamilton College, the College of the City of New York, the American Institute and the Whiting Manufacturing Company. He announced as on hand, for sale, the issues of Mr. Wood's series and of the New York Medal Club. He advertised to design and execute medals for Societies, Schools and Colleges, and promised particular attention to Political Tokens and Commemorative Historical Medals and Numismatic Series. These are scarcely a tithe of his doings, to enumerate which would take an evening, and to describe in detail would fill a book. He kept no list of his productions, many (if not all) of which he donated to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, from which we have gathered the following facts.

His medals tell the story of the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876; the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1885; the North, Central and South American Exposition, New Orleans, 1886; the Piedmont Exposition, Atlanta, 1887; the American Exhibition, London, 1887; and the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Numismatic, Historical and Agricultural Societies, Colleges and Schools, and the Social Clubs, American and foreign, the

Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army, National Guard, firemen and politicians have sought his aid, time and time again.

His work commemorates the battles and principal events of the Revolution and the Civil War, the erection of statues and monuments, and the dedication of cathedrals, churches and public or historic buildings. Medals were designed by him to celebrate events abroad as well as at home. He cut the dies for the coins of Honduras, and for the plantation or hacienda currency on the Island of Cuba. The Lord's Prayer, on a diameter of less than half an inch, and that, too, without the aid of a reduction machine, will be a perpetual savor of sweet incense to his memory.

His membership in the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society dates from December 23, 1867, and for a long time he regularly attended its meetings. He engraved the plate for the printing of certificates of membership, and cut the dies for the striking of membership medals of the Society in 1876. He never held office in the Society, and had no ambition for political preferment. That he was intensely patriotic, however, is evidenced by his life's work, and testified to by his intimate friends. His genial, kindly disposition was plainly written on every feature. He was "indignant at wrong to others, slow of wrath for himself, and patient of imposition to a fault." One of his old friends says of him, "I don't believe George H. Lovett ever wittingly did a dishonorable thing in his life; I don't think he could." But few can bear such a test.

He was married three times. His first wife, Sarah Barmore, left a daughter, Anna A., now Mrs. Charles M. Keyser, of Ridgewood, N. J. He married his third wife, Mary H. Turzanski, September 7, 1868. She survives him, with three children, Mary Emma Lovett, Robert Lovett and Joseph P. Lovett, the latter twelve years of age. His last illness was but short, but he had been in failing health for several years. He had a press at his house, where he could work quietly and without interruption. Only a short time before his death, he brought home a gold planchet to strike, and told his wife he should spend the afternoon at home striking the medal. When night came, he said, with evident feeling, that he was too feeble to undertake the work, and he should have to get some one else to do it. The hand had lost its cunning; the strong had become weak! Death had set his seal upon him!

He died of nervous prostration, January 28, 1894, at his late residence, No. 26 Irving Place, Brooklyn. As was his wish, his funeral was conducted quietly, at his house, and few, outside of his family, knew of his death. His works will live after him.

W. R. WEEKS.

JULES BRETTE.

MR. JULES BRETTE, widely known to Southern collectors, died April 7th, at the age of sixty-four. He was a native of France, and came to America a number of years ago as a member of an opera troupe, making his first appearance in New Orleans, which was subsequently his residence until his death. His place of business on St. Charles Street was a resort for lovers of old coins, curios and relics of historic interest.

CHARLES GUSTAVE THIEME.

WE see with regret the announcement of the death of the well known Numismatist Charles Gustave Thieme, of Leipsic, whose Catalogue *Numismatischer Verkehr* and *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, of which he was long the editor and publisher, have made his name widely known to collectors.

EARLY STATE COPPER COINAGE.

It is said that 40 tons of copper have been coined in half-pence, at Greenwich, in England, for American circulation. Device, on one side, an *Eye of Providence, and thirteen stars*. The reverse, U. S. — *Better these than that bane to honesty, paper money*. "The Massachusetts Centinel" (Boston), May 10, 1786.

THE copper coinage now emitting in New-Jersey, is to amount at least to Ten Thousand Pounds, one-tenth part of which is to be paid to the State. *Ibid.*, July 1, 1786.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE Editors of the *Journal* having been so closely connected with the preparation of the following volume, and feeling that their criticism of their own work might overlook blemishes they had failed to discern, yet which might be apparent to others, requested Professor Woolf to undertake the task of reviewing it, and he has kindly consented to do so.

AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY, ILLUSTRATED BY CONTEMPORARY MEDALS. BY THE LATE C. WYLLYS BETTS, Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. Edited, with notes, by William T. R. Marvin, A.M. . . . and Lyman Haynes Low. . . . New York: Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd, 1894. 8vo, pp. viii: 332. \$3.00.

THIS latest addition to the collector's library deserves more than a passing notice as the first work which has reconstructed in a compact form the *disjecta membra* of a subject dispersed throughout many publications not always readily accessible to the working student. As the title indicates, it is the Medallic History of our Colonial era; hence the scope is more extended than if dealing with the coinage, and its interest enlarged in a commensurate degree. A cursory inspection of the topics will suffice to exhibit how productive is the field which has been explored, embracing as they do the discovery and colonization of the country, the Intercolonial and Revolutionary Wars, and various other notable events of scarcely less importance.

The appearance of this contribution to American Numismatics is most opportune, especially at a time when learned and artistic societies and the more intelligent body of the public are agitating the question of the improvement of the national coinage, discussing the most effective means of attaining that desirable end and urging the passage of some law whereby the die-sinker's art may become, here as abroad, a recognized branch of artistic production. An examination of this book will make manifest to the least interested observer the importance of these commemorative Medals; while, with the more thoughtful, it will serve to emphasize the fact that one of the most prosperous of nations, with a history abounding in stirring events, has, in the course of its growth, failed to develop a medallic art worthy of the least important Greek city of antiquity; that to-day it must depend almost wholly upon foreign taste and skill for the little it attempts in this direction; that its best efforts have scarcely succeeded in attaining to anything above the mediocre pieces of the Mint, which, indifferent as they are, do not even possess the questionable merit of being the handiwork of native-born die-sinkers and artists.

The book is an example of excellent printing combined with moderate cost. The type is clean, the paper of good quality, and the numerous well-selected illustrations more than usually sharp and clear; a very helpful feature is the translation of the various legends in Latin, Dutch, French, Spanish, etc.; useful alike to the expert as to the less advanced student, since the abbreviations of titles, names, localities and words, are at times extremely puzzling, and not infrequently difficult if not impossible of interpretation. Add to these excellences a scholarly arrangement, accurate descriptions, historical and numismatic references, copious and instructive notes which greatly increase its value, and very complete indices of legends, engravers and subjects, and little remains to be desired. A fine phototype of an old print of Admiral Vernon forms the frontispiece.

The value of the book is not restricted to the American public alone; treating of events with which the great nations of Europe were identified, England, Spain, France and Holland, it is a "body of history" of those countries out of whose voyages, discoveries, settlements and conflicts has emerged the great Republic of the West. The Medals which it pictures represent varying phases of fortune, and must undoubtedly prove a source of as much interest to foreign investigators as to our own. The subjects which these 623 Medals commemorate are too numerous to describe in detail; among the more suggestive are the Medals given to Indian Chiefs by France and England, the large collection of Vernon Medals, the series presented to the heroes of the Revolution by Congress, the Spanish Proclamation Pieces covering the reigns of Philip V, Louis I, Ferdinand VI, and Charles III. Those of Charles IV, struck in Mexico and South America, might with propriety have been included, but Mr. Betts decided to close his descriptions with the end of the Revolutionary War, and the Medals thereto pertaining, and the Editors have, probably for that reason, made no reference to the later Spanish-Americans, although from their constant reference to Herrera, it is clear they might have added this series. There are a few descriptions which might properly have been excluded; but the Editors, conscious of this, explain in their prefatory note that Mr. Betts had not completed the revision of his manuscript when he died.

Although the first systematic compilation on Colonial Medals, it is safe to assume that the book will become a standard work, a necessary part of every collector's library. Everywhere we find evidences of care, acumen and research; the ability of its late author and the well known reputation of its Editors, are a sufficient guaranty of its accuracy. If the perusal of the volume inspires any feeling of disappointment, it is that the valuable collection which formed the basis of the work should have been lost to the city and to the Society with which its author was so long and so closely connected; still it found a worthy resting place in the halls of his Alma Mater, Yale, to which it was bequeathed.

S. W.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF COINS AND TOKENS RELATING TO CANADA. P. N. Breton, Member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. 240 pp. 8vo, 1028 illustrations and photo-engravings. Montreal, 1894. P. N. Breton & Co.

A REMARKABLE increase in the number of Numismatic students and collectors in Canada has taken place during the past few years. As a natural consequence there is a growing demand for sources of information relating to the Canadian coinage. In gathering these together, much that is new and valuable has been unearthed, and a notable degree of interest manifested. The author of this work has already appeared in print in a smaller publication on the subject in 1890, the success of which prompted him to enlarge and elaborate it into the considerable proportions of the present volume. A careful study of this book will convey a very clear idea of the Canadian series up to this time. It is well calculated to assist the student and foster the collecting ardor now particularly prevalent in the British American dependencies. Indeed our friends across the border appear to be relatively more enthusiastic on Numismatic subjects, than ourselves. Mr. Breton deplores the absence of public collections in Canada — and aims to supply their place as far as possible by an illustrated history of the metallic issues of his country. His effort must be regarded as very successful.

The features of the work are: The coinage of the French Regime, of the old Province of Canada, of the Dominion and its federated Provinces, and a very exhaustive description of card money, and the tokens issued from the beginning of the century. These latter have increased in number and variety to such an extent as to call for a suggestion by Mr. Breton that legislative interference should be invoked. Each piece is described and illustrated (with degree of rarity stated). An additional interest is given by short biographical sketches, with portraits, of some of the leading members of the Canadian fraternity, among whom we note names of the well-known collectors, Adelard J. Boucher, of Montreal, and Thomas Wilson, of Clarence, Ontario. As the book is well printed on special coated paper, it presents a handsome appearance. The engravings and illustrations are far in advance of Leroux and other similar works on this subject. We trust the edition will meet with the popular appreciation it justly deserves.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number closes another volume of the *Journal*; the publishers, through the interest shown by lovers of the science which the magazine has ever aimed to advance, have been enabled to increase the number of illustrations of new or interesting Medals, etc., and the number of pages also, during the year. We shall endeavor in the next volume to hold the *Journal* fully up to its high standard, and some changes in its arrangement are in contemplation, which will improve its typographic appearance. Contributions are cordially invited from all interested in the subjects to which its pages are devoted.

THE paper by Mr. Drowne, printed in the recently published Proceedings of the A. N. and A. Soc., noticed on a previous page, is interesting as a prophecy not merely of what might have been expected but substantially of what has occurred. The old proverb that "History repeats itself" has again been verified, if we may believe the current reports, in the discovery that a single concern at the West has coined and put upon the market fac-similes of the U. S. silver Dollars, to a very large amount — one account says half a million — at a profit to themselves, under the present price of silver, of nearly fifty per cent, and it is thought that this is but one of several like cases. These pieces, it is stated, cannot be distinguished by the public from

the genuine issues of the Mint, being of excellent workmanship, and of the same weight and fineness as the standard silver coin. Whether the story is true or not, there is nothing improbable in it; the only wonder is that instead of confining themselves to U. S. Dollars, these concerns did not add to their private mint, facilities for producing Mexican Dollars which are quoted as worth a higher price for export to China, and subsidiary coins on which there is a larger margin. This is a realization of the "Seigniorage" by private individuals, which would meet with little opposition from the valiant and bloody-minded Governor of Colorado.

WE have printed on another page a letter from Messrs. Tiffany & Co. relative to the Columbian Medal which they struck for the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. Our statement in the January number that some were "struck in gold-bronze" was based on the Society's circular, and an abstract of the proceedings for November 20 last, which was sent us by the Secretary, from which we quote: "The President presented a letter from Tiffany & Co., accompanied by three Columbus Medals in silver, gold-bronze and bronze," etc. The error was a natural one, and is only worth mentioning now in view of the explanations elsewhere given, to show how it arose. At that meeting, on the motion of Mr. John M. Dodd, the Society by a unanimous vote passed a resolution expressive of the valuable service to American Numismatic art rendered by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. in striking the Medal, and "the assurance of their appreciation of the artistic and successful result of their efforts."

THE Columbian Exposition Medal to be presented by the authority of Government to the exhibitors who are to be honored, and the design of which, by St. Gaudens, was first approved and then rejected, as has been so frequently stated in the daily press, is still unfinished. The situation would be amusing were it not rather pathetic. If we may believe the reporters, the artist at first introduced a ribbon which floated before the youthful figure, but failed to please those who objected to his previous model; a shield was then proposed, evidently with no better success, for early in the present month it was stated that Secretary Carlisle had rejected both the amended designs.

SINCE the page containing the article on the Belle-Isle Medal was printed, our attention has been called to the fact that some of the titles of the officers participating in the battles near the Island are not correctly given. Keppel's name should be given Augustus, Viscount Keppel, though at the time of the victory he had not won his title, as appears in the article. Hawke was simply "The Honorable Edward Hawke," at the time mentioned, and gained his title subsequently to the battle.

WE learn from our predecessors in the publication of the *Journal*, that a very few sets from the beginning, to and including Vol. XXV, have just been made up, and can be obtained on application to the late Senior Editor, Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, Boston, to whom letters on the subject as to the terms, etc., should be addressed.

CURRENCY.

AND it came to pass—The counterfeit Quarter.

"A MAN," said Uncle Moses, "is a heap like a silver dollah. De best way to find out wat kine o' metal he is made of is to slam him down hard."

"WHAT is Andrew's business?" "He's a bill collector." "Indeed!" "Yes, he has one of the finest collections you ever saw, not counting duplicates."

"How shall I enter the money the cashier skipped with?" asked the bookkeeper: "Under profit and loss?" "No; suppose you put it under running expenses."

"JIMMIE, where did you get this five cents?" "It's the money you gave me for the heathen, mamma." "Then why did you keep it?" "My teacher said I was a heathen."

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JULY, 1893.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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CATALOGUES.

WE have to announce that new editions of our Catalogues are in preparation.

The completeness and comprehensiveness of our various publications are too well known to render any special description of them necessary. We are, however, expending a considerable amount of time and money in enlarging upon former editions.

The 17th edition of our

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is **NOW READY**. It contains upwards of 150 new illustrations specially prepared for this edition. The many new coins which have appeared during the past two and a half years will be found accurately noted. The English, French and German Colonies have been liberally supplied, and in other ways a much larger field has been covered than ever before attempted in a sale catalogue.

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— *Hor., Sat. I, ii, 66.*

BOSTON:
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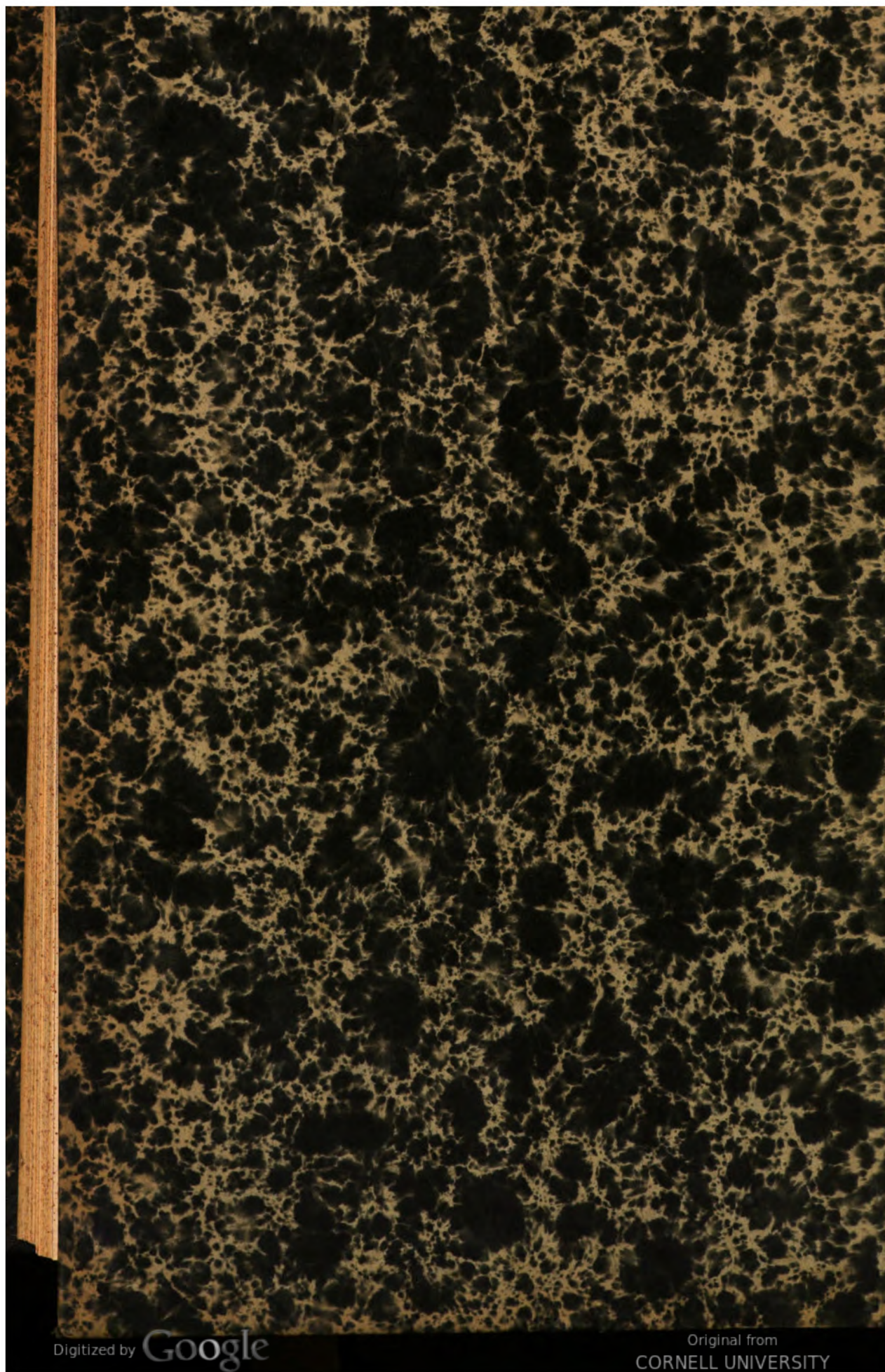
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